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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Conn. State Agricultural Society,

FOR THE YEAR 1856.

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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

Conn. State Agricultural Society,

FOR THE

YEAR 1856,

WITH THE

REPORTS OF THE COUNTY SOCIETIES

FOR THE SAME YEAR.

PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HENRY A. DYER, COR. SEC.

OFFICE OF THE SOCIETY, POST-OFFICE BUILDING, HARTFORD.

HARTFORD:
PRESS OF CASE, TIFFANY & COMPANY.
1857.

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OFFICERS

OF THE

Connecticut State Agricultural Society,

FOR THE YEAR 1856.

President.

NATHANIEL B. SMITH, ... WOODBURY.

Vice-Presidents at large.

CHARLES H. POND, ... MILFORD.
NORMAN PORTER. . . . . BERLIN.

Vice-Presidents, ex-officio.

JAMES T. PRATT, ... ROCKY HILL.
BENAJAH IVES, ... CHESHIRE.
WILLIAM CLIFT, ... STONINGTON.
THOMAS B. BUTLER, ... NORWALK.
EZRA DEAN, ... WOODSTOCK.
ROBBINS BATTELL, ... NORFOLK.
CHARLES HUBBARD, ... MIDDLETOWN.
E. H. HYDE, 2D, ... STAFFORD.

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Directors.

H. A. GRANT,	ENFIELD.
B. H. ANDREWS,	WATERBURY.
ERASTUS WILLIAMS,	NORWICH.
ELIAKIM HOUGH,	BRIDGPORT.
AMOS D. LOCKWOOD,	BROOKLYN.
THEODORE S. GOLD,	WEST CORNWALL.
BRAINARD MONTAGUE,	MIDDLETOWN.
R. B. CHAMBERLAIN,	COVENTRY.

Directors from the County Societies.

F. A. BROWN,	HARTFORD.
CHARLES B. LINES,	NEW HAVEN.
D. F. GULLIVER,	NORWICH.
B. B. PLUMB,	TRUMBULL.
CHARLES MATHEWSON,	POMFRET.
JOHN T. ANDREW,	WEST CORNWALL.
F. W. RUSSELL,	PORTLAND.
JOHN S. YEOMANS,	COLUMBIA.

Corresponding Secretary.

HENRY A. DYER,	BROOKLYN.

Recording Secretary.

JOHN A. PORTER,	NEW HAVEN.

Treasurer.

NATHANIEL A. BACON,	NEW HAVEN.

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ACT OF INCORPORATION.

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at New Haven, in said State, on the first Wednesday of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two:

SEC. 1. *Resolved by this Assembly*, That Charles H. Pond, Robbins Battell, William A. Mead, Henry A. Dyer, David S. Fowler, James T. Pratt, Thomas Cowles, Ephraim H. Hyde, 2d., Charles Robinson, William Stone, Henry P. Havens, Edwin Newbury and William Holman, together with such persons as may hereafter become associated with them, be, and they are hereby incorporated by the name and style of the "Connecticut State Agricultura Society."

SEC. 2. The object of the Society being the improvement of agriculture, horticulture and the household arts, they shall be, and are hereby, for those purposes, made capable in law, to have, purchase, receive, possess and enjoy, to them and their successors, land, rents, tenements, hereditaments, goods, chattels and effects, of what kind and quality soever, necessary to give effect to the purposes of this Society, and the same to sell, grant, demise, alien and dispose of, to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded, defend and be defended in all courts in this State or elsewhere.

SEC. 3. The said Society shall have power to appoint such officers, as they may deem expedient, and also to make, ordain, establish and put in execution, such by-laws and regulations as shall be deemed necessary and convenient for

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the well ordering and government of said Society, and not contrary to this act and the laws of this State and of the United States, and to do and execute all and singular, the matters and things which to them may or shall appertain to do, subject to the rules and provisions herein above prescribed.

SEC. 4. This act may be altered, amended or repealed at the pleasure of the General Assembly.

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CONSTITUTION

OF THE

Connecticut State Agricultural Society,

AS

AMENDED AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, JAN. 3, 1855.

SEC. 1. This association shall be called the "Connecticut State Agricultural Society," and its object is improvement in agriculture, horticulture and the arts.

SEC. 2. The Society shall consist of those citizens of the State who shall pay one dollar into the treasury annually. There may also be honorary and corresponding members. The payment of fifteen dollars or more, shall constitute the donor a member for life and shall exempt him from the annual contribution.

SEC. 3. The officers of this Society shall be a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Corresponding Secretary, a Recording Secretary, a Treasurer, and one Director from each county, to be chosen at the annual meeting of the Society. The above, together with the Presidents of the County Societies, who shall be, *ex-officio*, Vice-Presidents of the Society, and one director from each county to be chosen by the County Society, shall constitute the Executive Committee of this Society, which committee shall elect three members of its own body to constitute the Finance Committee of the Society. The officers of the Society shall hold their office for the term of one year, or until others are appointed in their stead. The Executive Committe shall take charge of and distribute or preserve all seeds, plants, books, models, *etc.*, which may

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be transmitted to the Society; shall have charge of all publications; shall have power to fill any vacancies which may occur in the offices during the year; shall have charge of the interests of the Society in the counties in which they shall respectively reside, and shall have the general control of all matters pertaining to the interests of the Society.

Sec. 4. The Recording and Corresponding Secretaries shall perform the duties usual to such officers. The funds of the Society shall be in the custody of the Treasurer, who shall pay them out and invest them under the direction of the Finance Committee. He shall give bond to the satisfaction of the Finance Committee, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office; said bond shall be renewed as often as the same person is elected to office. It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to keep a particular account of the receipts and expenditures of the Society. He shall exhibit to the Executive Committee, as often as required, the state of the treasury, and shall present to the Society, at its annual meeting, a full statement of his accounts audited by the Finance Committee.

Sec. 5. There shall be an annual meeting of the Society on the second Wednesday of January, at such place as shall be fixed upon at the previous annual meeting, at which all the officers of the Society shall be elected by ballot. Extra meetings may be convened by the Executive Committee, and at such meetings, twenty-five members shall constitute a quorum.

Sec. 6. The Society shall hold an annual Cattle Show and Fair at such time and place as shall be designated by the Executive Committee.

Sec. 7. This Constitution may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the members attending any annual meeting.

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REPORT

OF

ANNUAL MEETING,

HELD JANUARY 2d, 1856.

THE Annual Meeting of the Connecticut State Agricultural Soeiety was held at Brewster's Hall, in the city of New Haven, on Wednesday, January 2, 1856, at 10 o'clock, A. M. In the absence of the President, Hon. NATHANIEL B. SMITH, of Woodbury, Vice-President, took the chair.

The following letter from the President was read:

To the Members of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society:

Gentlemen:—On retiring from the Presidency of your Society, I regret to be compelled to add that I must also retire, for a period, from all active participation in its concerns. The change that has within the year past taken place in my employment, renders this necessary. But while my interest in the Society will survive all such changes, I hope the time is not very far distant, when I may return to an active coöperation in every measure which may tend to promote and perpetuate its prosperity.

On retiring from the responsible position in which your partiality has placed me, for the last two years, a few remarks upon the progress of the Society during the period referred to, and upon the importance of sustaining it, may not be deemed inappropriate.

Two years since when I first had the honor of being elected President of your Society, it was a matter of serious doubt in the minds of many, whether a respectable State Fair and Exhibition could be brought about, or even the Society itself be permanently sustained. An annual Fair and Exhibition was, however, resolved upon, many

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members at the time, as it appeared to me, voting the more willingly for the measure, from the fact that the responsibility would fall upon others.

This responsibility was confided to the Executive Committee of the Society, and by them, in a great measure, intrusted to a sub-committee of three.

The successful result of the first Fair and Exhibition is familiar to you all. I think I am justified in saying, that it far surpassed the general expectation.

At the close of the last annual meeting, the affairs generally of the Society, and the preparatory arrangements for the second annual Fair and Exhibition were confided to the same sub-committee. The results of their efforts will appear from the reports of the Corresponding Secretary and the Treasurer.

To me it appears, and I doubt not it will so appear to you all, that the question of the continuance of the Society, and of successfully sustaining an annual Fair and Exhibition, is settled in the affirmative beyond a doubt.

No State is more favorably situated to sustain such an institution, or can derive greater advantages from it, than Connecticut. Our territory, it is true, is comparatively of small extent; but embracing as it does every variety of soil and of manufactures, in a highly advanced state of improvement, and traversed by railroads in every direction, it is not difficult to concentrate an Exhibition at any point.

Examination, I think, will disclose the fact, that similar exhibitions in larger States are chiefly collected from a space no larger than Connecticut.

The mere pecuniary success of our annual Exhibitions, and the fact that they have thus far equalled, if not surpassed those of any other State, are of minor importance, compared with their beneficial influence upon all our industrial interests. In this point of view they not only demand our freest individual efforts in their behalf, but fully justify a continuance of that bounty of the State heretofore extended to them.

Already it is evident, that a new impulse has been given by them to the various branches of agricultural, manufacturing and mechanical industry, and we can not doubt, that if the Society is liberally sustained, its influence will, from year to year, be more and more apparent in the improvement of our farms, in the introduction and

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breeding of valuable stock, and in the development of manufacturing skill.

Let me then, gentlemen, urge upon you the importance of this Society, not only to each of you as individuals, but to the community at large in which a good Providence has cast our lot. Let us sustain it by our personal influence, by a liberal contribution of our means, and by an active and zealous participation in the duties and labors it imposes.

Before closing these remarks, already too extended, allow me to offer my testimony to the efficient labors of the two gentlemen with whom I have been associated as a sub-committee for the two years past, in the preparatory arrangements and general management of our annual exhibitions. The active and well-directed labors of the Corresponding Secretary are known to you all. By your authority the Executive Committee have attached to his office a fair salary, as a compensation for his services. This is no more than just and reasonable.

Theodore S. Gold, Esq., the other member of the sub-committee, has been untiring in his efforts, and with an enthusiasm worthy of the cause, has cheerfully and successfully devoted much of his time and personal labors to the objects of the Society.

With the most sincere wishes for the prosperity of the Society,

I am respectfully yours,

SAMUEL H. HUNTINGTON.

WASHINGTON, DEC. 28, 1855.

On motion of the Hon. James T. Pratt, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered the President for the able manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, and that the letter be placed on file.

The report of the Corresponding Secretary, reviewing the transactions of the Society for the year 1855, and commenting on its prospects and importance to all the industrial interests of the State, was read and accepted. The report of the Executive Committee, adopting the Secretary's report as their own, and the report of the Treasurer, were also read and accepted.

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These reports were printed in the transactions for the year 1855.

The Society proceeded to the election of officers for 1856. The following gentlemen were appointed:

President.

NATHANIEL B. SMITH, of Woodbury.

Vice-Presidents.

CHARLES H. POND, of Milford.
NORMAN PORTER, of Berlin.

Directors.

H. A. GRANT, of Enfield.
B. A. ANDREWS, of Waterbury.
ERASTUS WILLIAMS, of Norwich.
ELIAKIM HOUGH, of Bridgeport.
AMOS D. LOCKWOOD, of West Killingly.
THEODORE S. GOLD, of West Cornwall.
BRAINARD MONTAGUE, of Middletown.
R. B. CHAMBERLAIN, of Coventry.

Corresponding Secretary.

H. A. DYER, of Brooklyn.

Recording Secretary.

JOHN A. PORTER, of New Haven.

Treasurer.

NATHANIEL A. BACON, of New Haven.

The following resolutions were passed:

1. That the President of the Society, S. H. Huntington, James T. Pratt, A. H. Byington and Jasper Martin, be appointed delegates to the Fourth Annual Meeting of the United States Agricultural Society, to be held at Washington on the 9th inst.

John T. Andrew, of West Cornwall, was subsequently added to the delegation.

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2. That the members of Congress from Connecticut, be requested to attend the same convention, as delegates of the Society.

3. That the Society recommend to the Executive Committee, in the matter of locating our Annual Fairs, to invite all the towns in the State to offer propositions for the consideration of the Committee; and that they locate it in that town that shall offer the greatest inducements as to location, railroad facilities, hotel accommodations, &c., provided that no town shall be entitled to the award, unless they offer in money a sum to be fixed on by the Executive Committee.

4. That the vote of the last annual meeting, committing the subject of the salaries of officers to the Executive Committee, be adopted as the vote of this meeting.

After some discussion on various points of much interest, the Society adjourned to meet at 7 o'clock, P. M.

Society met at Brewster's Hall, the President in the Chair. Hon. Henry C. Deming, of Hartford, was introduced, and delivered an address. At its close, on motion of John T. Andrew,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be extended to the Hon. Henry C. Deming, for the eloquent address with which he has favored us, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same for publication with the transactions of the Society.

The Society then adjourned.

JOHN A. PORTER,

Recording Secretary

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REPORT

OF THE

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

NEW HAVEN, January 2d, 1856.

ON call of the President, the Executive Committee of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society for the ensuing year, met in Brewster's Hall after the adjournment of the annual meeting of the Society, Hon. N. B. Smith, President, in the chair. The following resolutions were passed, viz:

Resolved, To appoint the following named gentlemen as the Finance Committee, for the year 1856, viz., N. B. Smith, of Woodbury, Charles B. Lines, of New Haven, and F. A. Brown, of Hartford.

Resolved, To pay William E. Gates, of Hartford, the sum of one hundred dollars for services rendered by him in preparation of the Track, in Hartford.

Resolved, That N. B. Smith, A. H. Byington, Jasper Martin, Samuel H. Huntington, James T. Pratt, and John T. Andrew, together with the Congressional delegation in both branches from the State of Connecticut, be appointed delegates to represent this Society at the meeting of the United States Agricultural Society, to be holden at Washington, January 9th, 1856. The Committee adjourned to meet at the New Haven Hotel at the close of the Hon. Henry C. Deming's address.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee, held at the New Haven Hotel, the following resolutions were passed:

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Resolved, That the salary of the Treasurer for the present year, be the same as paid last year.

Resolved, That the votes of the Executive Committee, passed last year, in reference to the duties and salary of the Corresponding Secretary, be adopted as the action of the Committee for the present year.

Resolved, That Nathaniel B. Smith, Henry A. Dyer and T. S. Gold, be appointed a Sub-Committee of the Executive, with full powers of the Executive Committee.

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to decide upon the location of the next annual Fair, in concurrence with the vote passed at the annual meeting.

Resolved, That said Committee consist of the following persons: Robbins Battell, Henry A. Dyer and R. B. Chamberlain.

Resolved, That the Sub-Committee publish the standards of weight for grain and root crops, as established by law, and in cases where the weight is not established, to adopt such standard as may seem proper.

The Committee then proceeded to the election of judges of awards at the next Fair, and continued so occupied until a late hour, when it adjourned to meet at the common council room, January 3d, at 8 o'clock, A. M.

JANUARY 3d, 1856.

The Executive Committee met pursuant to adjournment, and

Resolved, That Charles B. Lines be a Committee to receive the assets of the Society from John A. Porter, Esq., the former Treasurer of the Society, and pass them over to Nathaniel A. Bacon, Esq., the present Treasurer.

Resolved, That the traveling expenses of the Committee of Finance be paid by the Society.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee recognize "The Homestead" as its official organ.

The Committee were occupied in the election of judges and consideration of premium list until its adjournment, to meet at the New Haven House at 7 o'clock, P. M.

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The Committee met at the New Haven House and were engaged in preparation of the premium list until a late hour, leaving a portion to be passed upon by the Sub-Committee, and adjourned *sine die.*

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society, held at the court room, New Haven, October 6th, 1856, Hon. Benajah Ives in the chair, it was

Resolved, To appoint a Committee to consist of the following named gentlemen: Hon. Charles Mathewson, Hon. Abijah Catlin, Hon. Benajah Ives, to fill such vacancies as may occur in the board of judges.

Resolved, To appoint the following gentlemen as a Committee of Reception, viz., Hon. N. B. Smith, Hon. Charles H. Pond, Dr. S. W. Gold.

Committee adjourned.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held at the New Haven Hotel October 9th, 1856, Hon. N. B. Smith in the chair, the following resolutions were passed, viz.,

Resolved, That the thanks of the Executive Committee of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society be returned to President Woolsey and Mr. Herrick, for their invitation to visit various departments of Yale College, and that the invitation be accepted.

Resolved, That at the discretion of the judges on No. 26, premiums be awarded to Pacing Horses.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be authorized to publish four thousand copies of the Transactions of the Society, for 1856.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary be requested to instruct the chairman of the Committee on Thorough Bred Stallions and Mares, that said Committee award no premiums except to owners of animals of undoubted purity of blood.

After conversation in regard to reports of county societies for the Transactions, the Committee adjourned *sine die.*

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Advertisements, asking proffers for locating the annual exhibition, were published in all the city papers in the State. Responses were obtained only from Meriden and New Haven. A liberal offer was made by the citizens of Meriden, but the facilities and advantages, aside from the two thousand dollars, proffered from the Committee of citizens of New Haven, afforded no opportunity for hesitation on the part of the Committee of Location, and it was decided, on condition of a sufficient guarantee for the fulfillment of the stipulations of the offer made from New Haven, that the third annual exhibition of the Society should be held in that city. The guarantee of two thousand dollars in money, and the use of a very desirable site for the show free of rent charge, being made, to the satisfaction of the Committee of Location, preparations were at once commenced for the exhibition. Advertisements for proposals for constructing fence and buildings, were at once issued, and six thousand copies of the liberal list of premiums offered by the Society, were printed and put in extensive circulation throughout the State.

Proposals for the necessary joiner's work were obtained from various parties; a contract was made with Mr. George Gay, of Meriden, for the erection of the fence and buildings, as specified in a memorandum noted in the contract, and for the supply of water upon the ground, for the sum of twenty-six hundred dollars; subsequent additions to the buildings, in an increase of the number of horse-stalls, and the putting doors to said stalls, and the erection of a building for the display of machinery, swelled the bill to twenty-eight hundred and sixty-one dollars.

The above sum, with the addition of four hundred and seventy dollars paid to E. C. Williams, of Rochester, for the use of tents, and three hundred and thirty-four dollars eighty-one cents, for surveying and grading the track, covers the amount paid for the needed buildings and conveniencies, for the purposes of the exhibition, making an aggregate of $3,665.81. There is no apparent method whereby this large and useless expenditure can be diminished, so long as the Fairs are held each year in a new location. It is believed that the amount

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paid this year is as small as we can reasonably expect to pay for the future, to secure the proper construction of our buildings.

The ground selected for the exhibition, lying in Fair Haven, was admirably calculated for the purpose; of easy access from New Haven, and but a short walk from the stations of the New Haven and New London, and the New Haven and Hartford roads, the public were better accommodated in this respect, than at previous Fairs.

The ground was thoroughly adapted to the purpose, dry, and well swarded, affording a good foundation for a track, and allowing ladies to visit with ease, any portion of the stock.

The structures were as comfortable, and well adapted to the convenience of exhibitors, as it is possible to make temporary erections. Something more than thirty acres were enclosed with a substantial fence, ten feet high; seats for six thousand persons were built in the most thorough and substantial manner, putting the safety of the people who thronged them beyond a peradventure. A building, one hundred by thirty feet, carefully fitted for the display of pictures, statuary, and other specimens of the fine arts, was well filled, and afforded much gratification to the throng of visitors who constantly filled it.

A building, one hundred feet by thirty, was erected for the display of machinery in motion. This, a new feature in our exhibitions, was not decided upon by the Committee, until a late day, and exhibitions were not as numerous in this department as they should have been, or as they will be another year. A fine engine from the establishment of Messrs. Woodruff & Beach, of Hartford, and exhibited by them, was used for the motive power. No portion of the show gave better satisfaction than the department of machinery.

A large building, two hundred feet by fifty, for the display of the various manufactures of the State, domestic and factory-made, was well and tastefully filled. The manufacturers of the State are gradually availing themselves of the exhibitions of the Society, for the display of their wares, and

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each year, we are confident, this portion of the exhibition will increase in interest. The ladies, as usual, made a beautiful display of the various useful and ornamental results of their industry, and did themselves credit, while adding greatly to the attractions of the time.

The track, one of the best ever made in New England, afforded every advantage that could be desired for the proper trial of animals offered; and the number and quality of the animals on exhibition, thoroughly justified the expense and care taken for this interest.

The well established fame of Connecticut suffered no diminution in the specimens of working oxen and steers offered. This portion of the exhibition, always a gratifying one to amateurs in stock, was this year particularly noticeable, and so long as our farmers can make so good a show, they need fear no competition. The general show of cattle was not as numerous as last year, but of great excellence, and reflected credit upon the stock-breeders of the State.

The show of sheep evinces a growing interest in the improvement and increase of this important class of stock, and we have every reason to believe, if breeders can be protected from the destructive ravages of dogs, that a few years will add thousands of sheep to the stock of the State. The profit of the careful culture of this stock is beyond question; good mutton is an article that will always command a ready and remunerative sale, and Connecticut can, to the great profit of its producers, become famous as a mutton-growing State. The disposition is growing, and the germ of the interest is with us; there is good stock, and abundance of it in the State, and every facility for its successful propagation and increase. If, for every dog in the State, we could have a South Down or a Cotswold sheep, the aggregate of wealth in the State would be largely increased.

Breeders of sheep have a claim upon the State for protection, and another Legislature should not close its session, without doing justice, by the passage of such a "Dog Law," as shall be an efficient guarantee to every man, that if he makes

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an investment in valuable sheep, he shall be able to entertain a reasonable hope that he has not thrown his money away.

The show of swine was creditable, but not large. The show of poultry was very fine, and much to the credit of exhibitors.

The Horticultural display was very creditable, particularly in pears and grapes, and in the show of flowers. No portion of our annual exhibition affords more general, and healthy gratification, than the department of Horticulture, and no department deserves more encouragement. The products of this branch of industry are of general interest and value; they may not put so much money into individual purses; they may not swell the statistical report of the aggregate wealth of the State, but they minister to every ones comfort and gratification, the poor and the rich, the child and the old man, the idiot and the sage, are all directly interested in good apples and pears. If one can buy good Baldwins, and Coggswell pearmains, for the same price that he can the miserable nameless specimens of apples that obtain in too many sections, and if by the abundance of product, they can be brought within the means of every one, a great blessing and benefit is wrought for the people. There are few gains in the daily life of men at large that would be more desirable as a profitable employment for land and labor. There are few modes of using land that pay better rental, and remunerate labor better, than the *culture* of fruit. The leaving orchards and fruit trees to take care of themselves is not culture, and such neglect of culture will not produce the fruit, that demands the award of premiums at our fairs, and the highest prices in market. The emulation that is excited, and the knowledge of new fruits that is gained at the Horticultural Hall, is of great advantage to every farmer, and the refining and elevating influence exerted upon the wives and daughters, and, indeed, upon the husbands and fathers, by the beautiful products of the flower-garden and the conservatory is of incalculable value. Let us, in the future operations of the society, foster and encourage this interest with a liberal hand.

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The show of Dairy products was not as large as it should have been, and not as much benefit is derived from the exhibition as might be gained, if a more full and elaborate description of the management of milk and mode of making cheese and butter were given. Recipes are indeed given, but in many instances they are too indefinite and unsatisfactory to be of much use. The show of Bread was creditable. The same observations in regard to mode of making, are here, too, applicable. A large display of Vegetables gave evidence of the skill of our market gardeners.

The Society was signally fortunate in the weather. A succession of more delightful days was never witnessed; and from the commencement of the Fair to its close, nothing occurred to mar the enjoyment of the occasion.

The Address, by Hon. Thomas B. Butler, of Norwalk, a production full of good sense, practical and interesting, was listened to by a large and appreciative audience, and was well received. At its close, a resolution of thanks to the orator, was passed, and a committee appointed to solicit from him a copy for publication with the transactions of the Society. The manuscript has been obtained, and will appear in the volume.

To the gentlemen acting as superintendents of the several departments, the thanks of the Society and exhibitors are eminently due, for the careful and thorough attention given by them to the ordering and preservation of the articles, and the comfort of animals on exhibition. The successful carrying out of an exhibition and the satisfaction of exhibitors, is greatly dependent upon the manner in which the persons who have the immediate oversight and care of the several departments discharge their duties. It is believed that in every class, exhibitors were satisfied, and pleased with the manner in which these duties were performed in New Haven.

To Charles Robinson, Esq., and the gentlemen serving as marshals, the thanks of the Society are eminently due, for the systematic and orderly manner in which the arduous duties devolving upon them were discharged. The business of the exhibition was carried forward with precision and accuracy,

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everything was done in time, and the whole service was performed in a quiet and gentlemanly manner.

An efficient police force was furnished by the City of New Haven, the day police, in charge of Mr. John Woodruff, and the night force, under Mr. Peter Arbuckle. Through their management, the large crowds that presented themselves on the arrival of the several railroad trains on Wednesday and Thursday, gained admission to the grounds without confusion, delay or accident.

The general result of the exhibition is very encouraging, and affords renewed evidence that its influence is beneficent and improving. The hearty interest manifested in the readiness with which our farmers and producers, at no little trouble and cost to themselves, annually bring their products to the Fair, and the large number of gratified spectators who attend the exhibitions, afford unmistakable evidence that the institution has the good will, and will continue to receive the strong support of the people.

The circumstances under which the exhibition was held, were by no means favorable to a full display of the products of the State, or to a large concourse of visitors. Held, as it was, on the eve of one of the most, if not the most, exciting presidential election that has been known in our annals; at a time when almost every man had exhausted his time and means in attending mass meetings, caucusses, and conventions, and when every effort and interest was strained to tension in forwarding the interests of the favorite candidate, it would not have been strange if comparative failure had marked the effort of the Society for the year.

The newspaper press through the State was so thoroughly engrossed in the advocacy of the claims of the rival candidates, that even as important an interest as our Society represented, could obtain but the briefest notice. Under these disadvantages, the fact that our receipts were in excess of last year, and that the exhibition, although not as large in some respects as in 1855, was in no respect behind that exhibition in the quality of the stock exhibited, affords abundant and pleasant evidence that, in the coming year, when there

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will be no disturbing agencies, we may look for a more thorough and satisfactory exhibition than we have hitherto had.

The several Railroad Corporations in the State have, with wise liberality, afforded free transport to all articles or animals entered for exhibition at the Fair, and most of the roads carried passengers at reduced rates. This is the true policy for the roads to pursue, and it unquestionably redounds to their profit. An exhibition of this character can not be gained unless the material to make it can be gathered without charge for carriage, and if the roads will go a step further, and have the knowledge thoroughly disseminated as to the time and arrangements for the transport train, so that parties on the roads can certainly know what to expect in the matter, and what to do in regard to the products they design to send, a larger exhibition will be secured; and the more importance that is given to the matter, the louder the note of preparation, the larger the amount of people who will gather to the show. The interests of the Railroads and the Society are identical, and what advances the Society puts money into the chest of the road corporations. A free passage to the Secretary has been accorded over most of the roads in the State.

Some points in the operations of the Society demand consideration, and should receive deliberate and careful attention.

The Society has held three exhibitions, entirely successful in their character and pecuniary results; two of these have been held at New Haven, and one at Hartford. The City of New Haven has, by the subscriptions of its citizens, given to the Society in consideration of the Fairs being held in that city, four thousand five hundred dollars, being two thousand five hundred dollars in 1854, and two thousand in 1856. The City of Hartford, in 1855, raised three thousand dollars for the same end, making seven thousand five hundred dollars raised in the two places in three years, to secure the benefits of the Exhibition in the two localities. The Society has paid, in the three years, for the needed buildings and arrangement of the ground, more than twelve

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thousand dollars. This large expenditure should secure great benefit to the Society, to warrant it. It becomes important, in view of this, to consider what these benefits are, and to ascertain if sufficient advantage is derivable from the annual change of locality to warrant such change, and if such advantages are greater than those attending a permanent location of the Fairs.

The advantages of a permanent location may be briefly stated. The buildings, if permanent, can be made with more care, and better adapted to the security and comfort of the animals occupying them, and the structures for manufactured goods, and the general products of the State, would be so made as to perfectly secure articles on exhibition from damage from the weather, and being closed at night, loss from theft would be prevented. A permanent building would be so arranged as to display goods to better advantage, being better lighted, higher, and in every respect more comfortable. Manufacturers through the State would, with more unanimity, show their wares under the assurance of safety and other advantages that a proper structure for the purpose would offer. A more complete exhibit of the products of the State, and a more satisfactory representation of the industry of Connecticut would be secured. Connecticut occupies a middle ground between her sister New England States and New York. She has within herself certain classes of cattle with which she can with credit compete with the country at large. An exhibition of Neat and other animals that would gather the best stock of the best breeders of New England and New York, held at some point easily attained, would be an attraction to amateurs in stock through the country, and gather a vast concourse of people, and if properly managed it would not be difficult to make an annual show of the best stock of northern breeders. A show of this character, if held but once in *three* years, would be of incalculable value to the stock interest of the State. A fixed locality, with approved structures, would go far to secure this result. The incidental advantages in reference to the comfort of visitors, and the economy in every class of

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arrangements, it would take too long to enumerate, and a little reflection will show to every one that a great saving of money to the Society must result. If forty acres of land of good character is obtained, the larger portion can be kept in grass, and the hay used for the purposes of the Society, making a great saving of expense in one item. The structures sufficient for the purpose, can be made for a sum not to exceed ten thousand dollars.

The disadvantages of the present mode are numerous and weighty. The Society has depended upon money to be raised in the location where the Fairs are held, to meet a part of the expense of preparation. This money is raised with difficulty, and paid grudgingly, and, year by year, the amount will diminish. New Haven paid one thousand dollars less in 1856 than Hartford did in 1855. What will be gained this year from competing localities is problematical. A class of persons who subscribe to this fund, are people who pay one dollar in the hope to gain two, in most instances, and with that laudable end in view, visitors and the Society are fleeced to the largest amount that brazen fronts and elastic consciences will allow. This fund, after the subscription is gained, is very difficult to collect, and gentlemen who interest themselves one year to raise the money, are reluctant to reëngage in undertakings of this character. The course of things past plainly shows that the dependence upon city subscriptions must each year be less until there is nothing gained from that source. The buildings that we can afford to make are frail and insecure. The safety and strength of the structures is the primary consideration, and they are made as tight and respectable as we can venture to spend money to those ends,—of course many people are dissatisfied and complaining, and refuse, after one trial, to exhibit again. A large portion of the time of the Secretary is used each year in doing precisely the business that was done the year before, in making contracts for buildings and superintending the erections, laying out a track and recreating, year by year, what has been done thoroughly before; this time could, to better advantage, be employed among the farmers of the

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State. Under the present system, any extended labor in that way, is impossible. In view of the above, and many other considerations that might be urged against the present system of management, there should be grave and weighty reasons for its continuance.

The reasons that are urged for the present system are, that the advantages resulting to the locality where the Fairs are held, from the money spent, should be shared by different sections of the State, inasmuch as the Society receives the State bounty. This argument would take the exhibition to Voluntown or Union, as well as to a larger town. Windham, New London, Tolland, or Litchfield Counties, can scarcely expect to have this benefit extended. Advantage to exhibitors is another claim. Litchfield County has contributed most abundantly to the several shows. Shall we hold a State Show at Litchfield? The benefit to the section of country where the show is held, by bringing its advantages to the doors of men who would not seek them at a distance, is a claim, and a plausible one, for our nomadic plan; but, we are forced to hold the show where the visitors can be accommodated, and the practical question is,—shall we alternate between New Haven and Hartford at an expense to the Society of some three thousand dollars per annum?

The obtaining of suitable rooms, and the commencement of a library and agricultural museum, should be one of the prominent objects of the Society. There would be little difficulty or expense in procuring, very soon, a very interesting collection of objects of interest to the agriculturist and manufacturer, and the beginning of a museum and library should be at once sought. The different products of the State would, if sought, be gratuitously bestowed by the producers to a large extent, and the commencement of a mineralogical cabinet, and a collection of botanical specimens, with specimens of the woods and of the animated nature of the State, would induce gifts from numberless sources to swell the collection until it would become of the highest interest and value. A free admission of people to the rooms, with an opportunity to see the various agricultural periodicals of our own and foreign

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countries, and the use, for reference, of agricultural standard works that should be found in the library, would give the institution a hold upon the people, and a useful influence that could scarcely otherwise be obtained. If manufacturers of the State would put upon exhibition, in these rooms, samples of their wares, with the address of the contributor, and by careful attention to their samples, keep them in position to show each season the goods they make, many purchasers would avail themselves of the opportunity to see upon Connecticut soil samples of the wares made by Connecticut manufacturers, and no exhibition in the country can be made more attractive. The putting in direct communication the purchaser and maker of goods, has great and important advantages to both parties, and an effort of this character must exert a strong influence to that end.

Within a few years, there have come up various manufactured concentrated fertilizers, possessing more or less value, offered at a somewhat cheaper rate than Peruvian guano, and purchased to a very large extent by our farmers.

These articles, if manufactured by unscrupulous men, may be, and undoubtedly are in many cases, nearly worthless. The purchaser has no possible means of determining the quality of an offered article by inspection, and in many cases, does not know from the trial of his article, if he is cheated or not; he is entirely at the mercy of the manufacturer. The great saving of labor in using these fertilizers, and the fabulous crops that are represented to have been secured by some of these manures tempt men to the expenditure of money in their purchase to an amount that would startle us if we could obtain the accurate aggregate. Some protection in this matter is *imperatively* demanded.

The value of a manure, as demonstrated by the amount of certain constituents that it may contain, that are known and acknowledged to be valuable for crops, can be ascertained more accurately in the laboratory than in the field, and our farmers have a right to look to our Society for protection in this matter. The Society should secure the services of a skillful and reliable chemist, whose duty it shall be to subject

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to careful analysis such manures as may be put into his hands by the Secretary of the Society, and report the results of such analyses, through the transactions of the Society, or in such other modes as may be to the more immediate advantage of the farmer. The Secretary should, from all the manures that are in market, procure samples to be examined. The reports should be made without fear or favor, and if so made, will inevitably secure the farmers of the State from spending their money for naught—for wares utterly worthless.

If it is known that manures offered in Connecticut for sale will be rigidly examined, there will be great care taken that poor goods go to other markets. No man will hazard the reputation of his articles for other markets by sending them here to go through this chemical ordeal, if they are worthless.

There are many other modes in which a chemist in the employ of the Society will benefit the community. Many peats and soils may be demonstrated to be of great value, that are now unused and deemed worthless, and under his direction, a system of experiments may be undertaken by individuals at their own expense, much to their own and the general gain. Arrangements may be undoubtedly made with Professors Porter or Johnson, whereby these ends may be attained at comparatively small expense to the Society.

The School of Philosophy and Arts at New Haven is in process of enlargement, and in the departments of science, applied to agriculture particularly, a large increase of ability and effort is being made. Professor John A. Porter, who holds the chair of agricultural and organic chemistry, and Mr. S. W. Johnson, professor of analytical chemistry, are both able men, and the institution in its new phase, promises to be of much value in stimulating progress in agricultural knowledge. It is much to be desired that young men of the State, designing to be farmers, who have the ability, should avail themselves of at least one winter's course of lectures from these gentlemen, and follow for one term at least, the course of instruction pursued in the laboratory. No money or time can be better invested, and the knowledge so gained will

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follow a man, and be of daily advantageous use to him while he lives.

The standard of weights for corn, wheat and rye, is fifty-six pounds; for buckwheat, forty-five; for oats, twenty-eight; potatoes, sixty. These are the only articles for which a standard of weight for a bushel is fixed by our statutes.

The standard of Connecticut differs from Massachusetts in some respects. Wheat in that State is put at sixty pounds, and oats at thirty-two. The schedule of weights that maintains in Massachusetts, as furnished me by Mr. Charles L. Flint, the Secretary of the Board of Agriculture of that State, is as follows, viz: Wheat, sixty; corn and rye, fifty-six; oats, thirty-two; barley and buckwheat, forty-eight; ground corn or rye, fifty. In addition to these which are the only crops the law covers, the Board of Agriculture, after very careful and repeated trials, adopted the following weights and measures: A bushel of potatoes shall be sixty pounds; carrots, fifty-five; sugar beets, sixty; mangel-wurtzel, sixty; ruta-baga, sixty; parsnips, forty-five; common English turnips, fifty; white beans, sixty; peas, sixty; onions, fifty; root crops to be free from dirt, without tops, in a merchantable condition. These weights are undoubtedly very near the just average, and it would be well that the Society should recommend the passage of an act by the Legislature to establish this standard.

The value of the premiums of the Society, is precisely proportionate to the judgment and care with which they are awarded. If the judgment of the public in many cases, runs counter to the decision of the judges, and if from ignorance or undue influence, the awards are not made in accordance with justice, the competition for premiums becomes like that in a lottery, and no more credit should attach to the gaining a prize in the one institution than in the other. If care and due discrimination are displayed in the granting of medals, diplomas and premiums, the distinction so obtained is worth something, and the fact that an animal or article has obtained such notice from the Society, stamps it as useful, and beyond mediocrity in its class. Our present system of making

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awards is faulty and objectionable, unsatisfactory to exhibitors and the public. Our judges are chosen from all sections of the State, and with the best knowledge we can obtain, it is more than probable that many selections are made of men who are not conversant with the articles they are called upon to examine, and it is a matter of entire impossibility, to secure the attendance of a tithe of the men so named.

Much advantage would result from having the reports of judges handed in in time to receive a revision by the Executive Committee. As at present, they are barely received in time to be read on the last day of the exhibition, and in the intense hurry and confusion of the time, it is with great difficulty that a proper examination of reports can be made.

The close of another year of the existence of the State Society, furnishes renewed evidence of the utility of its influence throughout the State. A new impetus has been given to local societies, and their efforts have been crowned in the past year with abundant success. Two new county societies have sprung into vigorous existence since the organization of the State Society, and enlarged and more efficient effort has been made by the old ones.

It is evident from the facts in our own borders, and from the evidence afforded in other States, that a vigorous and active State Agricultural Society is of direct and important benefit to all kindred associations in the State. A system of combination and unity of effort should be initiated and maintained, so that the town club, the county society, and the State institution shall be found striving for the same objects, and the whole making a complete system of organized exertion.

HENRY A. DYER,
Corresponding Secretary.

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THE

ANNUAL ADDRESS,

DELIVERED AT

NEW HAVEN, OCT. 10TH, 1856.

By Hon. Thomas B. Butler.

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At a meeting of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society, held on the Fair Grounds at New Haven, October 10th, 1856, N. B. Smith, President, in the chair, the following Resolution was offered by Hon. Charles H. Pond, at the close of the Address by the Hon. T. B. Butler, and unanimously passed by the Society.

Resolved; That the Chair appoint a Committee to present the thanks of this Society to Judge Butler, for his able and instructive Address, and request a copy for publication.

Charles H. Pond and Abijah Catlin, were appointed such Committee.

Attest, WILLIAM W. STONE,

Secretary pro tem.

The Manuscript of Judge Butler's Address was furnished by him, upon application, in compliance with the foregoing Resolution.

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ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT AND
GENTLEMEN OF THE SOCIETY:

YOUR Third Annual Fair is drawing to a close. Whatever the future may have in store for you, of success or disappointment, this has been an occasion to be remembered. From its commencement, the earth has been dry and healthful, yet not dusty,—the atmosphere pure and calm and genial,—and a clear, unclouded and singularly softened sunshine has rested upon the scene, and blessed it, as with the visible benignant smile of an approving Deity. Even more than its predecessors, it has been a triumph to those who originated and have actively sustained the Society,—an honor to the energy, skill, and perseverance of its officers,—and a praise to the many contributors, whose offerings have given it interest and utility. Let me then render to you, sir, and the other active officers of the Society, and the contributors, *honor and praise*,—in behalf of at least sixty thousand visitors,—in behalf of all who appreciate high-toned public spirit,—and in behalf of all who love their State, and desire that advancement in agriculture and the useful arts, which is necessary to the increased prosperity and happiness of her increasing population.

It is difficult for one unaccustomed to reflect upon the subject, to form an adequate conception of the benefits resulting from such an exhibition. Of the tens of thousands who have visited it, none can have failed to see *something* which has pleased them, and *something* which has

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elevated their conceptions of the beautiful and the excellent. It has been, too, a festal occasion, of the most innocent and instructive character, to thousands to whom some relaxation and festivity are necessary, and whose opportunities for their enjoyment are rare. It has brought together from all parts of the State the members of the county societies, and others, to form or renew an acquaintance; to compare observations, and efforts, and products; to exchange congratulations; and to pay the homage of respect to those who have merited it by their energy, intelligence and success in the various industrial employments. And the children, and hundreds of them with happy hearts, and minds actively observant and inquiring, have received impressions which will never be effaced; and have had their minds stirred and fertilized by that spirit of emulation, the fruit of which is an elevated and vigorous manhood. As I passed yesterday among the thirty thousand people who were gathered within this enclosure, all animated, all observant, and all interested, I could not resist the conviction, that it was impossible for the wit of man to devise an occasion, of any other kind, within our commonwealth, which would furnish so much of exhilarating and instructive interest, and innocent happiness, *to so many people.*

But the pleasure, and happiness, and instruction afforded, in a greater or less degree, to every visitant, are not the only fruits of such occasions. The mission of this Society, in connection with its associated county societies, is the redemption of Connecticut agriculture, and in many ways these Fairs aid in the fulfillment of that mission. As an evidence of progress, an encouragement to effort, a stimulant to resolution, they have rendered important service. And the annual published volume, containing the transactions of the Society and of the county societies for the year, the character of the offerings and the descriptive reports of the committees who examine and award upon them, and the addresses delivered, with other valuable communications, is profitably studied and pondered at thousands of firesides in the State.

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Of the character of the offerings in the various departments of the Fair, and the evidence of gratifying progress which they afford, I do not purpose to speak. That is the appropriate duty of your committees; and, doubtless, like everything else connected with the occasion, will be faithfully performed. My business here is not so much with details as with principles,—not to congratulate or render you deserved praise for achieved success, merely, but to ask you and those who may favor us with their presence, to take a view of the field of labor from the stand-point of present success, and see what are the necessities for, and the incentives to, continued and more extended effort.

The distinguished gentleman who addressed you at the close of your First Annual Fair, gave you a comprehensive view of the improvements made in agriculture, and many reasons for encouragement and progress. And the eloquent gentleman who addressed you last year, closed a review of the progress and beneficent agency of the useful arts generally, and the incentives to further advancement in them, with the injunction,—"*Work on, work ever.—The world is not finished.*"

Avoiding all effort at declamation in relation to the moral and physical influence,—the pleasures and happiness and independence of a farmer's life, and remembering the objects and purposes of this Society, and the responsibilities of the occasion, let me take up the subject where he left it, and applying the injunction with more particularity than he did to *husbandry*, address you for the brief space allotted me, as a thinking man, with many earnest convictions, should address thinking men, upon a matter of such vast general and personal importance.

"WORK ON, WORK EVER." Our country, our State, our village, our town, our farms and gardens, our door-yards, and even the highways which skirt our property,—all, or nearly all, are unfinished. In regard to most of them, there is work to be done, and work which duty to ourselves and to the present and future generations, requires at our hands.

Our country! how little we realize what a favored land

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it is, and how recklessly we have been cultivating and enjoying it. A very great proportion, indeed nearly all the most valuable land of the globe lies in the northern hemisphere, and between the parallels of 25° and 50° north; and nowhere, in either hemisphere, is there any portion of its surface which will compare with the United States, east of the meridian of 100° on the Gulf, and 105° on the North. China, more nearly than any other country, resembles it in climate and productive character, but China is comparatively mountainous and inferior. It is difficult to see how the Creator could have made a better soil, in a temperate climate, than covered the eastern portion of this continent, and especially the great Mississippi Valley, as our fathers found it. Elevated finally from the ocean, and the gulf stream which once coursed over the curving line of prairie from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, by the last of those upheaving changes which geology teaches us it has undergone, and elevated in a remarkable level condition, and directly beneath a portion of the comprehensive and comprehensible atmospheric arrangements, which insured it a bountiful supply of rain, its salt was early washed to the ocean, and its abrading rocks and drift, covered with a vigorous vegetation. For centuries that peculiar supply of moisture had been the same; a rank vegetation had grown and decayed, gradually forming a soil, the depth of which in some places was, and is, even now, an astonishment. No agricultural nation had occupied it. Except where the surface had been annually burned, the forest trees, whose age was numbered by centuries, stood over the fallen and decaying trunks of an ancestry, which had occupied it for centuries before them, undisturbed by the hand of man. So far as agriculture was concerned, and except here and there an Indian corn field, it was a vast, unbroken, virgin creation—fitted in itself, and by the peculiar atmospheric arrangements which supply it with warmth and moisture, to sustain an immense people. It was a goodly heritage, such as no other migrating people ever found, or could find on the face of the globe.

And what is its present and prospective condition? With

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its first settlement commenced the process of deterioration and impoverishment, and that process has been continued without intermission and is still progressing with steady strides, apparently little thought of, and less cared for, while population is increasing in an unprecedented ratio. Millions of tons of the most valuable and essential constituents of the soil have been annually taken from it, in corn, cotton, wheat, potatoes, hay and other crops, in excess of those bestowed upon it in manure; and its consequent impoverishment has been the natural and inevitable result. We owe to our ancestors a debt of gratitude and should not complain of them. We owe to their virtues, and prudence, and forecast, institutions of inestimable value, and we hallow their memories. But they committed mistakes in relation to agriculture, and we must not be blind to them or the consequences. They left us an impoverished soil, and the *habit* of impoverishing it. They did not appreciate the importance of preserving its fertility. Many of the leading minds doubtless did. Washington urged the attention of Congress to it in 1796; an agricultural society was formed in this town in 1802; and many other efforts were made to advance and subserve this great fundamental interest. But the mass of the people did not heed the effort. They did not realize or anticipate the rapid growth and extension which has occurred to us. Nor is it matter of surprise. While here and there a shrewd calculator anticipated the growth of towns in the older states, and realized a fortune by judicious investment, thousands *slept* into fortunes, by the rise of their property beyond their expectations, and often beyond their belief.

Our fathers, too, were without the information we possess. The west was to them limitless and unknown. The settlement of the Pacific slope was supposed to be centuries distant. Now the Pacific is reached, the whole country explored and its capacities known. If we in the light of this knowledge go on exhausting the soil, while population increases, and until the latter shall exceed the capacity of the

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soil to sustain it, we shall be without excuse, and posterity may withold from our memories all veneration or respect.

East of the Alleghanies the production is not now sufficient to sustain the population on the surface. The national census shows this, and that a rapid deterioration continues. The statistics of the census taken by the State of New York, and that of Massachusetts show it—unmistakably show it. Of the 150,000, or more, head of fat cattle, sold and to be sold in New York market this year, a leading cattle broker there estimates that at least 120,000, and probably 130,000 will come from west of the mountains. The average production of wheat per acre has been falling off rapidly everywhere east of the mountains. And the same is true of many other staple crops. It is estimated that at least three dollars more in manure per acre would be required to keep the cultivated land in the State of New York from deteriorating, and that therefore, as a whole, it deteriorates at the rate of three dollars an acre per year. It requires no sagacity to see that the end must soon come to much of the land in the State.

In the older states west of the Alleghanies, the same process is going on; and it will soon be true of every state and territory east of the Rocky Mountains. It is found that twelve years cultivation of the richest lands of Wisconsin is sufficient to reduce their product one half, and that the same is true in degree of the rich bottom lands of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. The sands of California, her gulches and ravines still yield the grains of gold in diminished supply, as each successive miner opens new claims, or digs deeper or rewashes the scourged earth; but the end must come, for there is no new production. With much the same disregard of the nature of the soil, and its continued fertility, the scourging and exhausting process has been carried on by each successive generation of miners after the grains of fertility in the eastern states. And the end has already come to millions of acres, and is fast approaching millions more. Year after year they are ploughed and tilled without any, or an adequate supply of manure, and from year to year the product of cultivation is less. From year to year we are *obliged*

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to go farther west for that surplus which sustains us and supplies the demands of commerce. The wave of surplus production follows the occupation of the new and virgin soil, and the wave of deterioration and insufficient supply, is following closely behind.

There is a limit on the west to this rich and fertile land, and this is a fact of exceeding importance. The eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, except far north about the head-waters of the Missouri, is skirted by a line of comparative desert, and beyond it the wave of surplus production can never pass. There the wave of deterioration will overtake it, and that during the present century. Between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada in the eastern part of California, the country is comparatively infertile. God, when he set his bow in the heavens, and arranged the ever-during atmospheric currents, from which the supplies of rain and fertility result, set the seal of comparative aridity upon that vast territory. It can not ordinarily be successfully cultivated without irrigation, and even irrigation is there an uncertain reliance. Two years of drought and grasshoppers have now attended the latter day saints in their Sodom, and famine threatens a disruption of the community. Poverty and polygamy can not co-exist.

And when that unmistakable and permanent limit of fertility is reached by the wave of deterioration, and the entire fertile portion of this continent is being exhausted, as exhausted it will be unless a greater change in the character of our husbandry is effected, how shall the still increasing millions be supplied with bread, and what will result to the prosperity and glory of this country and its free institutions. Will not man and society deteriorate and republicanism be in danger? Say not that the soil of the West can not be exhausted. Analogy and experience show that it can. Think not that the occupation of new and unoccupied land merely, will avoid the evil. There is, as I have said, a limit to that which is very fertile, and occupation within that limit is commensurate now with the increase of population. The lowest estimate of the able compiler of the census of 1850, gives us one

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hundred millions at the commencement of the 20th century, forty-four years hence. At least ninety millions of that will be east of the meridian of 105°, and long before that, every acre of fertile land in the west will be taken up. What will then, or speedily thereafter, and in the life time of many who hear me, be the state of things *should the present exhausting practice continue*, and population continue to increase in the same ratio? What will it be one hundred years hence when our population will be at least 250,000,000? Men and brethren, these things demand our serious consideration. The existing fertility of our soils all over the country must be preserved, and where exhausted they must be restored. A stern and not far distant and fast approaching necessity requires it. Truly our country is unfinished and notwithstanding the progress which has been made, there is work for societies like this, for agricultural papers, and books, and literature,—for the heads, and hearts, and hands of all her patriotic citizens.

And how stands our beloved little State in relation to this matter? Is she any better finished, any less impoverished than her neighbors? No. Although prospered and prosperous as a manufacturing State, and although great interest has been awakened in relation to agriculture in *a portion* of her people, she has, at least until a recent period, been retrograding, agriculturally, with the rest. All over her surface, upon the hill-sides and in the valleys, in every town—yes, even here, within sight of this spot, in the limits of this town of thirty thousand inhabitants, the eye may rest on hundreds of acres on which the pale and sickly birch, the dingy cedar, the almost leafless sumach, and other stunted shrubs stand scattered and solitary, telling the story of a soil once fertile and fruitful, now exhausted and abandoned. For more than half a century, the enterprize and energy of our people has tended to an abandonment of the *exhausted* paternal acres for other pursuits, or for the new and fertile west. Some of it has remained fixed upon the old homesteads, or has been gathered in new villages, by success in manufacturing; and much has been detained by an inability to escape. Much also, has remained content with a subsistence, in considera-

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tion of the other blessings which cluster around a Connecticut home; and much from a conviction that the fertility of their farms could be restored. On the whole, however, we retrograded, agriculturally, between 1840 and 1850.

Take a few of the items from the census:

Between 1840 and 1850, there was a decrease				
In horses, asses and mules, from	34,650	to	26,928	
In neat cattle, from	238,650	to	212,675	
In sheep, from	403,462	to	174,181	
In swine, from	131,961	to	76,472	
In wheat, from . .	87,009	to	41,762	bushels.
In rye, from . . .	737,424	to	600,893	"
In oats, from . .	1,453,262	to	1,258,738	"
In potatoes, from . .	3,414,238	to	2,689,805	"
In buckwheat, from .	303,043	to	229,297	"
In corn there was an increase from	1,500,441	to	1,935,043	bushels.
And in hay, from . .	426,704	to	516,130	tons.

Now, these tables may not be entirely accurate or reliable, yet, making every allowance required, the general results are unmistakable. In animals and stock of every kind, raised or supported upon the soil, there was a lamentable decrease. And the general deterioration of the soil is most correctly shown by the diminished quantity of rye, oats and buckwheat, for these are the principal crops which are sown without manure. At the same time there was an increase in hay, owing mainly to the season, and a very great increase in Indian corn, owing partly to this cause, and partly to the influence of agricultural societies; for one of the first results everywhere, of their influence, has been an increase in that great staple. I wish I could think it possible that the deterioration since 1850, has been, on the whole, nearly or quite stayed. If it is so, however, it is but an *average* result. The deterioration has been going on, but an improvement has been made by a portion of our population, which may counterbalance that deterioration in the aggregate result.

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Yes, there is work, ceaseless work for this Society, and the people of the State. Her husbandry and her soil must be redeemed. Her population is now rapidly increasing, and it must be fed. The tendency to emigration is decreasing and will continue to decrease. Under their present rapid occupation and exhausting culture, New York and Ohio in a short period, will not be more desirable for the farmer than our own State; and increase of population and the exhaustion of the fertility of the far west, will so far occupy and reduce its soil, that any advantages it may possess on the score of fertility, will be counterbalanced by our purer water and greater healthfulness, and our contiguity to a market. When we are one hundred millions of people, Connecticut will at least have doubled her present population, and they must be fed,—not as now, by importing flour, and pork, and beef, and *even corn* and *garden vegetables* from New York, but from her soil. We must look the future in the face, and meet the responsibilities it imposes.

It ought not to be necessary to tell thinking men what those responsibilities are, or how they are to be discharged. They are personal, as well as general, and attach to every one of us. They may be summed up in the preservation and increase of the fertility of the soil, and by every individual man who is possessed of an acre of it. The agricultural wealth of the State; the capital of each individual agriculturist, is not in the *acres* possessed, nor their original location or geological character, but in their FERTILITY; in the elements which the soil contains, adapted to produce crops. No matter how or where our farms lie, or how good the land may have been naturally, if these elements are gone, our capital is gone. We may be said to have a skeleton without the muscles or organs, essential to vigorous and useful life; a store-house, but the goods are sold out; a manufactory, but the machinery and stock are used up; a California claim, if you please, but the shining grains of fertility are taken out. If our land is rich, we are rich, for abundance is at our control; if poor, we are poor; if exhausted, and we are in debt, we are or shall be bankrupt, whatever

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the number or original character of our acres. Nay, if exhausted, we are worse than bankrupt, we are slaves; our farms are a care, a charge, a burden, on which we must toil, and pay taxes, and make fences without adequate remuneration, perhaps through years of discontent and anxiety, to decrepitude and sickness and premature age; and we may well covet the freedom from care, and the amount of ready money, which are enjoyed by the day-laborer we employ. What a history would the judicial records of our State disclose, in relation to foreclosed debtors, if faithfully examined. How many instances of young men, left with a competent number of paternal acres, but exhausted and encumbered, whom a few years digging for the means to pay interest on an exhausted soil, have rendered bankrupt in health and estate, and driven to intemperance and a premature grave; or, foreclosure, ejectment and poverty. How many under the pressure of an increasing family and depreciating crops, have sought to retrieve themselves by buying more land, and mortgaging *all* to pay for it, thus adding to the load which was crushing them. When I hear a petition read, for the foreclosure of a mortgage upon a farm, I seem to hear read the final paragraph of another chapter of the voluminous history of toil, and sweat, and energy, and health, and happiness, expended and sacrificed in efforts to obtain from the *remnants of fertility*, scattered in a soil-surface, of perhaps one hundred acres, the crops which might be raised with one-fourth the labor, and therefore with profit upon twenty of sufficient fertility.

Yes, *fertility*, and that only, so far as the land is concerned, constitutes our capital, and we are bound by every consideration of self-interest and patriotism, to preserve it. No man will, knowingly, buy railroad stock, if the construction account of the company is still open, and they are dividing their earnings, and charging repairs over to that account, for the company is sinking its capital. No man will buy stock in a bank or manufacturing company, if they are paying dividends out of, and thus *dividing up* their capital. The legislature, for the protection of creditors, have provided

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heavy penalties against the officers of corporations who permit the capital to be thus divided. Farmers of Connecticut, you are prudent men,—thinking men,—calculating men. Let me ask you to reflect, those of you who have not yet caught the spirit of improvement which is abroad, and be true to yourselves and posterity. Do not go on dividing up, or using up your capital, by cropping without manure. *Make it a cardinal principle of action, never to be swerved from, that you will not in any instance, in relation to any field, or crop, or rotation, plant or sow, without a supply of manure,—sufficient, at least, to preserve the existing fertility of the soil.* So will you take the first great step, as far as it depends upon you, towards the redemption of Connecticut husbandry.

But a determination to preserve the existing fertility of your soil is but the first step. It must be improved and restored; and how this shall be done, and *profitably* done, is, in my judgment, for each individual farmer, and for the aggregate, one of the most important problems of the age. This Society, and the county societies, and their Fairs, and publications, agricultural papers, and books, and lectures, all combined, have effected very considerable improvements. This is evident from the exhibition here made and from many things which I can not spare time to enumerate. It is evident, especially from the very great improvement in relation to the cultivation of corn which the census and our observation disclose. Much of what is considered improvement, however, is not fundamental, and has tended to the *exhaustion* rather than the *restoration* of fertility. The improvement in implements has been great indeed, and they cheapen the labor and cost of production;—many of the fertilizers which have recently come into use, stimulate the elements of existing fertility into increased action, and greater production;—the systems of rotation by which one crop, requiring a particular element, is made to follow another which has taken its appropriate element from the soil, and left the particular one required by the succeeding crop behind;—all these are, in one sense, improvements, and *valuable with manure*, but *alone* they tend to an exhaustion of the

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soil,—*they give greater dividends, indeed*, but at the *expense of the capital.*

What then, let us briefly inquire, are the means, and cheapest means, by which we can restore fertility to our lands. We can not wait for vegetation to grow and decay to form such a new soil as our fathers found; that would be the work of centuries. It must therefore be our own work.

Undoubtedly, this could be best done by manure from the barn-yard and pig-stye. But the prospect that it will be thus done is not as encouraging as it should be. Our barn-yards and pig-styes are in danger of becoming comparatively vacant. We have seen that the swine of the State decreased between 1840 and 1850, from about 131,000 to about 76,000, *nearly one-half*, and that ratio of decrease has doubtless continued since. All over the State, pork, which was fatted and barreled at the west, and hams that were cured and smoked there, are retailed to our laboring population. We have seen, too, that the sheep decreased from about 403,000 to about 174,000. It is probable that there are less than 100,000 now in the State, and that at the termination of the next decade, their natural and frequently destructive enemies, the dogs, will be the most numerous, unless a change in public sentiment, and a still more stringent legislation are effected. Horses and mules decreased from 34,000 to 26,000, and neat cattle from 238,000 to 212,000, omitting fractions. This does not look much like restoring lost fertility, or even preserving that we have left, in the aggregate, by animal manure. Besides, the neat cattle have decreased enormously in many of the counties since 1850. Comparatively few were then raised in some of them. They were purchased and brought from Vermont, Western Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania. But the supply from these sources has almost failed. Store cattle can hardly be purchased, and only at exorbitant prices, east of the mountains. Ten years ago our drovers could get a drove of store cattle, by going out fifty or one hundred miles west of the Hudson, or to Western Massachusetts, Vermont, or Northern Pennsylvania. Now they

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go further, and often return without them. Our butchers along the shore go frequently to Bull's Head for their beef,—those of the Connecticut valley to Albany, and those of the eastern counties, to Brighton.

Yes, and we, the farmers of Connecticut, gathered here at our Annual Fair, with splendid specimens of blood, grade, and native stock, and fat cattle, on exhibition in our pens, have been fed by our steward, in yonder tent, on *Kentucky beef*. Perhaps it may be thought that this should not be told "in Gath, or published in the streets of Askelon;" but to know our *true condition*, is to know our interest and duty, and that knowledge lies at the foundation of all permanent improvement.

The first born in Egypt were scarcely stricken with a more general destruction, "when the Lord passed over," than attends the calves which are annually dropped in many counties of this State, and a great portion of the Atlantic States. This can not last many years longer, and what is to be done? We *must* turn our attention to the raising of cattle. Within the last ten years, everything that wears hoof has doubled in price, and they must rise still higher. Raising cattle is now a good business, even with the high price of calves. It can be made more profitable than most persons suppose. Store cattle sell very much according to their size, and that will depend on the stock, the care, and keep. We must raise cattle as we raise pork. Not turn them off to *stunt* on grass and water, against nature, the first season, and keep them out in the yard on coarse fodder in the winter,—but give them milk, or some nutritious substitute in summer, and house them and give them roots, or meal, and good feed in the winter. We raise pork *profitably* by selecting the best kinds, and keeping them in the *most growing state possible*, and we must raise cattle in the same way, and get the usual size of three years old at two. The captain of a steamboat who puts in only fuel enough to stem the tide, and makes no progress toward his port,—the engineer who applies only fuel enough, or of such quality as to keep his train from falling back

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on an up grade, can not be deemed wise,—but it is difficult to see how such conduct differs from that of the farmer who gives his young stock just food enough to keep them alive, but withholds the addition or the quality which is necessary to make them go ahead and grow.

We must raise cattle at any rate, for we must have both their meat and manure, and we can not import store cattle to any great extent from beyond the mountains. And we can raise them profitably, if we will but calculate what feed is necessary to sustain them, and how much more, and what care we shall add to procure the greatest growth,—for that is the profit. Doubtless, this will be the work of time, and I fear it will only be induced by more exorbitant prices,—a more urgent demand,—perhaps a most pressing necessity. But shall it not be done? We have the stock, both blood and grade, of the purest and finest character, and improved native also, as this exhibition attests. For the introduction of blood stock, we are indebted to many among the living, whom it would be invidious to mention, but to none more than to that pioneer in the introduction of Devons,—the late enterprising and intelligent Hurlbut, who, since your last Fair, has been numbered with the dead. Honored be his memory, and it will be honored. His stock, pure and of every grade, are scattered upon the hills and in the valleys of his native county, and will yet stand side by side with the short horns and improved natives, upon the thousand hills of the State, and his memory must live with them.

In the meantime, in relation to animal manure, much may be done. Of the limited supply which is now at our command, it is estimated that one-half, at least, of its fertilizing properties is wasted by exposure to wash and evaporation before it is buried in the soil. At this moment, there are scores of stable heaps in yonder city, steaming out their precious ammonia into the atmosphere; and you can not go five miles from here on either of the thoroughfares, without seeing sloping barn-yards, from which the soluble substance of the manure is washed away during the winter and spring. This ruinous waste can be stopped, and we can, and ought, to

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protect the fertilizing material we have, and every ounce of it, with the same care and intelligence that we protect the crop when it is growing or grown.

Our lands have been impoverished by reckless cultivation, and the elements of fertility thus taken away, are gone forever. But not by that alone. Long before our fathers landed here,—in all time since the surface was upheaved from the ocean and covered with vegetation, and until now, the heavy rains which are incident to our climate, have washed from the hills, and ridges, and knolls, the decaying and decayed vegetable matter, and the lighter and fertile portions of the soil.

Much of both have been thus carried into the streams, and in their turbid freshets to the ocean, can never be returned. But much of them has been caught and retained in the swamps, and pond holes, and gulches, and is now there as muck, in every form, from simple mud, which is mainly soil, to combustible peat, which is mainly vegetable matter. That soil and vegetable matter can be restored, and it will be, literally, a restoration. It has, however, undergone changes in these places of deposit, and requires amelioration, to restore it to its former favorable condition of fertility. An ignorance or disregard of this changed condition, and of the fact that it is of greater or less value, as it contains more or less vegetable matter, has led to many mistakes, and much disappointment in its use. But here, as in many other instances, chemistry has come to our aid, and we now know that *drying, and freezing*, and subsequent composting with ashes, or lime and salt, or other fertilizers, or saturation in the barn-yard, or pig-stye, will restore it, and make it a more or less valuable manure, according to its composition.

For these deposits we may "thank God, and take courage." They are to be found in greater or less quantities on many of our farms, and in considerable bodies in every township, and are destined to be restored to the place of their exodus, and aid essentially in the renovation of our lands.

Another, and an exceedingly important method by which the land may and will be improved is deep tillage.

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First, because on many soils it brings up fertilizing matter—salts, which aid in renewing the surface soil, which is exhausted of them. This is emphatically true of soils which are composed largely of decomposable felspar, which contains potash.

Second, because in many cases the subsoil becomes fertile itself upon being exposed to the atmosphere, and frost, and sun, and rains.

Third, because deep tillage tends to let the spring water out and the rain water in, and this is a great fundamental object, never to be lost sight of by the progressive farmer.

Spring water contains little or nothing which can fertilize. Its temperature is cold, rarely above 45° in our climate, and this is too low for rapid and vigorous vegetation. It percolates in continually, prevents heat and the rains from penetrating, and keeps the land too wet and cold. It will cool the soil faster than the sun can warm it. On the contrary rain water has fertilizing properties. There are gases continually issuing from decomposing vegetable and animal matter, and they are carried down by the rains, and *in solution*, already prepared for reception by the rootlets of the crops. Valuable grasses will grow where rain water is in excess, they will die where spring water abounds and the coarser grasses will come in.

Rain water is warmer than the soil for at least eight months in the year, and it carries its warmth low down into the latter when deep and mellow. Our excess of rain above that which is evaporated, (which is equal to that which is carried off by the rivers,) is brought from the South Atlantic Ocean, in an equatorial current—a continuation of the South-East trades—*an Aerial Gulf Stream*—which is ever flowing within from one to three miles of us, and over Connecticut to the North-East, or East-North-East. It may be discovered and traced any day when its "*tallies*," the Cirrus, or genuine Cirro-stratus clouds, are visible. The moisture which it contains is taken up at an average temperature of 80°, and is frequently dropped upon us in Summer, at 70° to 75°; and in Winter, although the surrounding atmosphere

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has cooled that Aerial Gulf Stream very much in its Northward flow, at 50°, when the air below it is so cold that it freezes it to hail in its descent; or to the trees, and everything which it touches, when it has reached us. As early as April, and frequently in March, the rain becomes habitually much warmer than the air or the earth; and so it takes out the frosts; and the grass-roots feel it and put forth their blades of smiling green; and the worm anticipates its fall and crawls out upon the surface to enjoy the luxury of its warmth.

Drain out the spring water then, and let the rain water in, the deeper the better. Do it by draining when that is necessary; or if not, by deep ploughing, or subsoiling, according to the nature of your soil. And do it gradually or at once, according to the manure you have at command.

Again, we are liable to summer droughts in our climate, and we always shall be. All around the earth, from points between the parallels of 25° to 30°, to points between the parallels of 40° to 45°, varying in different places, the normal condition for summer is that of drought. It is so on all the western portion of this continent and the Pacific; on western Asia, northern Africa, the Mediterranean Sea, and southern Europe, and upon the eastern Atlantic. The eastern part of the United States and the eastern part of Asia are exceptions; and but for these exceptions this belt of summer drought would encircle the earth, within the parallels I have named. These exceptions are irregularities, and the cause of them acts irregularly—hence we have wet seasons and drought, and not more than two or three seasons in ten are without one or the other—drought being much the most common. Now deep tillage is a protection, and ordinarily a sufficient protection against both.

The subsoil, the undisturbed earth below the plough, is frequently hard and solid, and too compact to receive and let down the rains when in excess, or retain them for a drought. But your fertile, mellow, deep soil is like a sponge, and can both receive and retain it. It will contain a larger quantity, and it will be much more difficult to evaporate it. I have observed in

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digging a trench that the ground was frozen two feet deep in the compact highway, when it was frozen but six or eight inches in an adjoining mellow field; and in a drought, the contrast in dryness is equally striking, and the philosophy of both is the same. The harder or more shallow the soil, the quicker it will cool or dry up—the deeper and more mellow, the longer it will resist cold and drought. So when in summer there comes a sudden heavy shower, it will most of it run off from a shallow and baked soil, and if it does not, it will soon dry out; but the deep and mellow one will receive and retain the whole,—an advantage that is often exceedingly important. You have doubtless read in your agricultural papers, that stirring the ground in a dry time will make it moist, and this is true—but how? The moisture is not there when you stir it, and it does not get in altogether from the atmosphere. It does so in part from the dew. The air too which is let into a mellow soil contains moisture and it is condensed there at night, as dew is condensed upon the outside; but moisture also rises and is continually rising from below. You know this is so, or the earth could not dry down as it does. But the apparent anomaly in relation to this increased moisture is explained by the fact, that the soil being made mellow, not only receives the dew and the ascending moisture, but is *open and porous*, and *therefore* retains them.

Again, deep tillage is important to your crop of winter grain. Much water falls in Connecticut in the autumn and early part of winter, and a seven inch ploughing is filled. In the winter, unless the ground is light or leachy, if unprotected by snow, it freezes, *swells*, and breaks off the long roots of the grain. Doubtless you have seen it so frozen and swollen above the large stones which were bedded mainly below the frost, that they appeared to have settled an inch or two. In the spring the ground is cracked open from the same cause, and the plants thrown out, and your labor and time and crops may be lost. But let there be deep and mellow tillage, and the water will settle below the frost, and there will be much

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less breaking of the roots, or cracking of the soil and heaving out of the plants.

Once more, deep tillage will greatly increase the product of your land; and as there is little increase of labor, your profits will be correspondingly increased. Seven inches is not depth enough for the carrot, beet, parsnip, onion, potatoe, or indeed any other crop to send their long roots down in. Give them twelve, fifteen, or even twenty inches and they will go to the bottom and occupy the whole of it. Their *rootlets*, which take up the nourishment, will be so much the more *numerous*,—their *growth* so much the *larger*,—and you may plant so much the *thicker* too.

Your large hill of corn, from which you expect two ears or more to the stalk, *must have roots and rootlets to correspond*, and where shall they run for the nourishment required to perfect the stalk and ears? *Down*, do you say? why you furrowed and planted three inches below the surface level and there are but four left to the plough's floor! and what is that for the rootlets of a *very* large hill of corn. *Laterally*, do you say? well you have ploughed and drawn up to the hills, at least half of the seven inches from between the rows, and there is very little depth or substance for the roots there. And there is no other place for them to go, inasmuch as they will not extend up into the hill you have made, (though the braces which issue from the stalk above the ground, and have few or no rootlets, may;) and when earing time comes, unless your land is *very* highly manured, or *very* rich, your ears will not be numerous or *fill out*.

Let us learn wisdom from analogy, and let not the inhabiant of the city be wiser than the cultivator of the farm. The owner of a building-lot in yonder city, which has cost im many dollars per square foot, can not get the interest of his money if he erects upon it a one or two story building He builds therefore, three, four, five or more stories on the same lot, and under the same roof. True, each of his stories requires some additional capital, for labor and material, but not for land or roof; and so his net rents are increased. Just so, we can and must increase our net profits by cultivating

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down another story. True, in such case, as in the case of the owner of the city lots, it will require some more capital to build the story, in manure and perhaps subsoiling and draining, but not for land or labor in tilling. Land answers to land, and the labor in tilling in the one case, to the roof in the other; and the analogy will hold as to the product, or however else you regard it. The rootlets of your crops are your *tenants* and they will not pay your *rent*, unless you give them *suitable accommodations.*

"*My garden wont pay me*," we often hear it said, "the labor cost more than the vegetables are worth." Then add a little more capital and till down another story, and manure properly, and double your crop with the same labor. Then it will pay, and leave a profit beside. I know mechanics who raise large quantities of fruit and vegetables, from their little half acre homesteads; and they do it by tilling two or three stories at one operation. One such astonished us all in Fairfield County, by exhibiting at our late fair twenty-three varieties of choice pears, with several choice kinds of grapes and many other articles from such an half acre homestead. He could not have done this profitably or with any reasonable quantity of manure, on a seven inch soil.

Farmers of Connecticut, let us think of these things, and not waste our time and energies in seeking, nor stultify our intellects by expecting *very large crops* or *sure crops*, on a TOO SHALLOW TILLAGE.

Pasturage is another method of renovation from which much may be expected, but which is too much neglected. The urine of cattle is an important fertilizer, and so are their droppings, wherever they can be *received by the soil*, and undergo decomposition *in it*. But our old pastures, and worn out lands now used for pasturage, in the valleys and to some extent upon the hillsides where the soil is not kept in a good grazing state by the decomposition of the rocks, yield but a scanty pasturage. The hot sun and dry weather of summer seriously affect them, and if the latter is long continued they do not recover from it in autumn. The urine and droppings of the cattle are of little benefit to them. Falling on the sur-

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face, and upon a hard and impenetrable soil, they are evaporated and dried up. They might about as well fall by-the way-side or upon the rocks. But where the land has been recently ploughed, and is mellow and permeable, and where sufficient vegetation is left to protect them, they are not evaporated and dried, but find their way into the soil, and are decomposed and enrich it. Thus permitted to enter or be washed into the soil, and protected by vegetation, they make spots where the grass is so rank, that the cattle frequently will not eat it, till it is sweetened by the frost. I have seen nearly half the surface of a newly fallowed and seeded and mellow lot, which was not overstocked, dotted over by these spots of rank pasturage; and they are exceedingly suggestive. Our pastures, except when natural to the rich grasses, need occasional fallowing and seeding, and caution so that they are not overstocked, and the droppings and the roots of the grasses are not left too much exposed to the summer sun. This branch of the subject is destined to receive a degree of consideration which has not yet been accorded to it.

Still another method of renovation, and one which is also destined to receive increased attention, is the summer fallow. In England where cattle and root crops are raised together, and consequently manure is more at command than here, the change from the summer fallow to a system of rotation without fallow, may have proved advantageous; and the same may have been true here, with those who keep a large stock and have had a plentiful supply of manure. But this is not true of the many, and it is worthy of careful consideration whether it is not important that we should return to the fallow, at least for the purpose of renovating our pastures and worn out lands. I am persuaded, from experiment and observation, that it will pay, and pay well, either with or without the plowing in of green crops.

Every drop of rain or melted snow which enters the soil, carries fertility with it, and that is peculiarly true of the rains of this country, compared with those of Europe. Our winters are long and comparatively severe; our summers short and comparatively hot. Our supply of rain is nearly double,

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and growth and decay are more rapid, and the gases are, eliminated in greater quantity. Our rain falls, too, at longer intervals, and in greater quantities, and blesses the *mellow* fallow which can receive and retain it. The fallow admits the air and the dew, with their gases also, into the soil, and permits decomposition and chemical changes to take place; and the fallowed soil, like a compost, retains the gases thus eliminated. We associate the idea of fertility with a dark or deep brown soil. If we turn over an old swardless field and fallow it, its color deepens with every plowing and every rain, and that color is retained. For the purpose of renewing worn out pastures, and as a preparation for grain crops, in connection with a judicious use of fertilizers, and especially for the purpose of deepening tillage, the fallow should be permitted to resume its ancient place, in the estimation of the farmer.

Of the fertilizers which chemistry and the isles of the ocean furnish, some, and especially those which contain lime and potash, supply essential elements of a fertile soil, and are strictly entitled to the appellation of renovators. Others, which like guano, contain the gases, and especially ammonia, so feebly combined that they escape readily, and supply the crops faster than they can be supplied by a slow decomposing process in the soil, act mainly upon the present crop, and are not reliable, or at least not profitable, alone, for permanent renovation. With manure, however, and particularly muck and compost, and such other manures as decompose slowly, and particularly when the object is to deepen tillage, they are invaluable, and should be used by all who know how to use them judiciously, and have the necessary capital. How far these fertilizers will prove reliable or profitable for future progress, is yet problematical. Guano, brought from the islands which lie in the rainless regions, is of admitted value. But those rainless regions are well defined and limited, and the supply of guano must be limited. It is far more profitable too, for the gardener than the farmer, and it is to be feared that it will command a price which will prevent its general use, even should the supply permanently

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continue. The other, and particularly the artificial fertilizers, except poudrette, are of a novel character, subject to puffing, imposition and uncertainty, and the extent of their future profitable usefulness, can not be estimated. Poudrette is undoubtedly profitable, when afforded at a reasonable price; and the time is not far distant when the night-soil will be gathered in every thickly settled village and city, with the same persevering effort and assiduity that the kelp and sea-weed are now gathered from the shores of yonder sound, or the "*moss-bunkers*" from its waters.

Doubtless, other fertilizers will be sought out. The feldspar of the primitive rocks of our hills, contains thirteen per cent. of potash, and he was not an absolute fool who refused to remove the small boulders from his land, because they enriched it. To a limited but unimportant extent the elements and the plow abrade them, and they are decomposed.

Potash is a most valuable fertilizer, particularly for pasture land. The grasses which grow where it is in sufficient supply, are more nutritious, and will fat cattle faster than those which grow where it is deficient. It is potash from the feldspar that makes the rich natural pastures of our hilly grazing counties; and the exceedingly nutritious grasses of the annually burned prairies. When we are a hundred and fifty or two hundred millions of people, the rocks which contain a large proportion of *feldspar*, may be crushed and come into general use.

Again, more capital can, and will be profitably employed in the cultivation of the land. It can be profitably, if judiciously employed in fallowing, with or without green crops, or for exposure to the winter frost; in deepening tillage; in manuring, and in a judicious use of fertilizers. Capital is too often employed now in improving the appearance of the farm, or increasing the facilities of cultivating it, rather than in increasing its capacity for production. I have known young farmers, and older persons who have retired from other pursuits to the anticipated pleasures of a farming life, make great mistakes in this respect; and subject themselves to serious disappointment. They build costly buildings and

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fences, buy expensive implements, change the shape and size of their fields, and in other respects, improve the appearance of their farms, but this is beginning in the wrong way. Such outlay pays no immediate interest, and does not materially increase the product of the farm. Much money is spent and the "*place is improved*," to use the common expression, but the fertility of the land is not restored, and when the crops come in, there is a sad deficiency in the balance sheet.

Capital should first be devoted mainly, to *increase fertility;* thus used it is *invested;* and when the land is deeply tilled and made rich and mellow, and the increased crops require greater facilities, then is the time and not till then, to make the desired improvements above the soil.

When the Athenian was asked, What is the first requisite for an orator? he answered, *action;* and the second? *action;* and the third? *action;* and I will venture unasked, to assert before you here to-day, and trust to your sober second thought, to sustain me in the assertion, that the *first* requisite for successful farming, is *fertility;* and the *second*, *fertility;* and the *third*, *fertility;* and *after that* comes *facility*, and then *utility;* and last of all, if ever, *appearance* or ostentation. And so I repeat, when the soil is made deep, and mellow, and rich, if there is any capital left, it may be judiciously invested in expensive implements, and fences, and buildings, and other improvements, and not till then.

But here, perhaps, some one will say, "all this is very well, for those who have the means; but, although I have the acres, they were not naturally very good, and they have been badly run down. I have not the stock to make manure, nor the pasture nor hay to keep them, nor the capital to purchase either. I have no muck upon my farm to freeze and dry, and then fertilize, and what can I do?" Much, my friend, much.

Open your mind to the conviction that your first great object must be to restore the lost fertility of your lands. It is of little use to inquire what are the best kind of implements, or the most valuable breeds of stock, or the most profitable kinds or varieties of crops, so long as your acres will not produce or sustain either. Give your mind, with all its ener-

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gies, to this branch of the subject. If you have but a single animal, see whether you are making the most of that. You are already singularly careful and thoughtful, if you make one-half the manure with that, which you might do, or if one-half the value of what you do make is not wasted. Settle that point and settle it *correctly*, and act accordingly. Then look about you and see what more can be done. Possess yourself of at least one first rate agricultural paper, and you need not, and should not go out of the State for that. If you can not afford to take it, borrow and read it carefully. Join a farmers' club which has a small library of agricultural books, and if there is none in your neighborhood, exert yourself to get one up, and read all the volumes which treat of manures, and the manner of making, preserving, and applying them. Look not only for experiments and details, but for *principles*. A Yankee, with first principles in his mind, is rarely at fault in practically and successfully applying them. Your mind will be, or ought to be, soon made up, that you will not plant or sow without manure, and that you will sell a part of your land and buy manure for the rest; or that you will take your team and work for others to get money to buy it; or that you will go to work to make, save and collect it together. But perhaps you may not be able to find a neighbor who is willing to buy, or you may be too conscientious to sell him your *skeleton* land; and it may be that you can not find employment for yourself and team in the neighborhood. If those things are so, and indeed whether they are or not, you may do much by judicious fallowing and seeding and pasturage; but your main dependence must be on that great reliance of the poor farmer, the *compost heap*. Select a suitable place, and having learned how to make it, RESOLVE that you will have one, and it will grow beyond your expectations, and both occupy and gratify your otherwise leisure moments. There are materials all around you. Leaves and soil in your woods; loam which has washed down into some gulch; wash of the street in the way-side and gutters; turf on the sides where the cattle and sheep have lain for many years; earth under the wood-shed and in

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the barn-yard, which has become rich and which can be taken away and replaced by loam; decaying wood, chips and brush. Then, there are liquid manures, bones, and trimmings of vegetables from the house; cleanings from the vault, ash bin, stables, and other out-houses; weeds, stalks, coarse grass, straw and other vegetable matter from the garden and farm; and if upon the shore, sedge and sea-weed from that, or turf from the salt meadows, or fish from its waters; and there may be refuse wool-waste or other articles from manufacturers in your vicinity. There will be no absolute lack of material for a compost heap, (material which will *decompose*, or which will *retain the gases* which result from decomposition, both of which are *essential*,) within the reach of every DETERMINED man. "Where there is a will there is a way," and I venture to say that if you will set yourself to the work, and devote even your leisure moments to the making, enlargement, and stirring of an annual compost heap, with the same unvarying and unwearied assiduity that your good *help-meet* does hers, to the last hour of the evening, in making, knitting and mending for you and your children, your farm will soon be tending (slowly it may be, but surely) to fertility, and your stock be on the increase. And then, if you will *feed* your stock according to the *growth* and *milk* and *labor* you *expect* from them, and your *land* according to the *crops* you *desire*, and keep your *mind* in your *business*, and your *plough* in the *soil*, to the utmost capacity of both, or in ploughman phrase, "*Chuck in to the beam*," the independence, and vigorous healthful happiness, and buoyant intelligence of a progressing and successful farmer will soon be yours.

There are many other things which press upon my mind, but I must forbear. Let me, however, before I close, urge upon all, the necessity of planting fruit-trees. Our old orchards are fast disappearing. Hundreds of the old trees are blown down, or die out, or are cut down and removed every year. Of those that remain, a considerable proportion stand in an exhausted and hardened soil, or have been trimmed when their thrift was gone and have not healed over, but have

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rotted into the heart, and the wren, the blue-bird, the woodpecker, and the high-hole, make their nests and rear their young in the trunks and limbs, from which we vainly expect the fruit which they bore in their prime. They will soon be all gone, and the orchards are not growing in sufficient number to supply their place—much less to meet the wants of an increasing population. Within the memory of persons now living, we exported winter apples and cider, in considerable quantities, up the North river, in exchange for lumber. Now we import apples from thence, and from Western New York and Northern Ohio, and the price is exceedingly remunerative. Never, at any time, were there so many choice varieties of trees at command in the nurseries, or of fruit on exhibition at our Fairs. The horticultural societies of Hartford and New Haven counties are doing much to encourage this interest, but it languishes in many other parts of the State. It ought not to languish. It is important, and it is profitable. If you can not plant an orchard, do what you can. Plant some trees at least, and *plant them right.* Dig deep and wide, and prepare a bed, *a home* for them, where their roots can spread deep and wide in rich mellow soil, and cultivate the land about them, and they will not keep you waiting long for your reward. But if you plant them without care or preparation, and in a hard, or poor, or shallow soil, they will return you *nothing* for *nothing*, and you will have to "seek *much further*" for your fruit.

Once more,—plant a shade-tree upon your property, and in the highway adjoining it, wherever it will improve the value of the one, or adorn the other. Has the thought never entered your mind, that he who plants a shade-tree by the side of the highway, is a public benefactor?—that every shade-tree in a village tends to make it attractive, and increases the value of its real estate? and that no other investment of equal amount, will pay as well? Can you tell me how much yonder beautiful city is indebted for its beauty, prosperity, and concentrated wealth, to the forecast and public spirit of the man who lined its parks and avenues with their now majestic elms? No, your arithmetic would

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fail you if you should attempt it. With a less fertile and prosperous back country, and fewer local advantages,—compensated for but in part by her university, she has become an attractive residence for retiring wealth and intelligence, and outstripped many of her sister cities in proportionate growth. And why should not every city and village in the State, imitate the example? Why should not their principal thoroughfares be also lined by the stately elm, or the symmetrical maple? Why at least should we not, as an investment, plant them upon and adjoining our own property? Let us think of this. Let us, if need be, invoke the aid of association. Let us organize and covenant with each other, to do it upon our own property, and to endeavor to induce others to do it upon theirs. Let the commencement of the next century see all our principal villages thus adorned; and then, youth as it sports, and age as it totters, and beauty as it lingers, and labor as it goes to and from its daily toil, beneath their refreshing and grateful shade, will bless our memories, as thousands now bless the memory of James Hillhouse.

And now a brief hour or two will pass, the list of premiums will be read, and this scene will change. The specimens of the useful arts, which have proclaimed to us the progressive enterprise of our manufacturers, and the skill of our artizans,—the horses, the stock, the agricultural implements, and the samples of new or superior grains and vegetables,—the beautiful needle-work, the splendid flowers, the tempting fruit, and the thousand other articles of natural or artificial production,—all evidences of, and persuasives to advancement,—will disappear, even as yonder frosted and dying foliage, now radiant with a new and varied beauty, will disappear before the autumn gale. But a recollection of that forest beauty will linger with the lovers of nature, through the bleak barrenness of winter, till the warm breath of spring and the summer rains shall mature the foliage again. So let a recollection of the beautiful of nature and art which is here displayed, be to us a cherished remembrance, till another and a far more exceeding display shall greet us in the Autumn of the coming year. And as departing vegetation leaves

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behind its fruit, in which the living germs of new products, an hundred or a thousand fold greater survive, so may the lessons we have here learned, abide with us, undying germs of a future progress, which shall know no interruption till Connecticut husbandry shall be perfected.

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REPORTS OF JUDGES,

AND

Awards of Premiums,

AT THE

STATE FAIR IN NEW HAVEN,

1856.

CLASS I.

NO. 1.—SHORT HORN BULLS.

THE Committee on Short Horn Bulls, having examined those entered for premium, report:—We are gratified that it has fallen to our lot to view so many very valuable animals, and we are confident it will be greatly to the advantage of stock-growers, to cross our native cattle with this breed; if this is judiciously done, decided improvement in the stock of the State will be manifest.

Taking into view all the qualities of Short Horn Cattle, we are of the opinion they are better adapted to our farmers' use than any other breed. They mature early, fatten easily and lay on flesh in the most desirable points, gaining weight where it is most desirable to have it.

Every farmer may avail himself of the advantages of this breed, by crossing with Native Cows, thus gaining, as many think, great improvement in the milking qualities of his herd. We would suggest to those purchasing bulls of this breed, to be particular with regard to the pedigree.

We have awarded premiums as follows:

George C. Hitchcock, of New Preston, bull, two years, first premium, - - - - - - - $20

Hill & Walker, Bridgeport, "Nissequag," bull, two years, second premium, - - - - - - 12

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W. J. Ives, Meriden, discretionary premium, bull, "Dandy," $10
C. H. Wells, East Windsor, discretionary premium, "Henry Clay, 2d," - - - - - - 10
George C. Hitchcock, New Preston, bull, one year, first premium, - - - - - - 15
F. Deming, Farmington, bull, 1 year, second premium, 10
George C. Hitchcock, New Preston, bull calf, first premium, . 5

Signed, MOSES LYMAN.
J. H. BISSELL.
GEO. H. TOWNSEND.

NO. 1. (A.)—DURHAM SHORT HORN COWS AND HEIFERS.

The Committee on Durham Short Horn Cows and Heifers, respectfully report:—Your committee having attended to the duty assigned them, are under the necessity of saying that the number of cows and heifers exhibited in this class with authentic pedigrees, as required by the rules of the Society, was very limited.

Quite a large number were presented to the committee, but their owners failed to furnish the necessary evidence of their blood. There were a few very fine cows, heifers and calves, exhibited by George C. Hitchcock, of New Preston, Litchfield county.

Your committee would say that it is a very easy matter for persons having thorough bred animals, to produce the necessary evidence to substantiate the fact; and not a very easy matter where the fact does not exist.

Your committee, as well as others, would have been highly gratified to have seen the fine herd of Short Horns, owned by Thomas Cowles, Esq., of Farmington, and other Short Horns known of in the State.

The following awards of premiums are recommended:

George C. Hitchcock, New Preston, cow, first premium, $25
C. H. Wells, East Windsor, heifer, two years, first premium, 20
Geo. C. Hitchcock, New Preston, heifer, one year, first do., 15
do. do. do. do. second do., 10
do. do. calf, first premium, 5
do. do. do. second do. - 3

The committee recommend a premium of $20, to be paid Mr. Geo.

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H. Townsend, for his herd of cows, as being a stock of good dairy cows, partaking largely of Durham blood, but lacking full pedigrees and the characteristics of the improved Short Horns of the present day.

Respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL W. BARTLETT.
JOHN T. ANDREW.

NO. 2.—DEVON BULLS.

The Committee on Devon Bulls, report the following awards of premiums:

Bulls, three years and over.

S. & L. Hurlbut, Winchester, first premium, - -	$25
Chandler Judd, Watertown, second do. - -	15
William Scovill, do. third do. - -	10
Levi Coe, Middletown, discretionary do. - -	5

Bulls, two years.

S. Griswold, Torringford, first premium, - -	20
Joseph M. Munson, Watertown, second premium, -	12
Levi S. Wells, New Britain, bull, "New Britain," third premium,	5

One year.

L. A. Brown, Orange, first premium, - - -	15
Abijah Catlin, Harwinton, second premium, - -	10
B. H. Andrews, Waterbury, third do. - - -	5

Calves.

Linsley Brothers, West Meriden, first premium, - -	5
S. Griswold, Torringford, second premium, - -	3
S. & L. Hurlbut, Winchester, discretionary premium, -	2
Abijah Catlin, Harwinton, do. do. -	2

Signed, E. B. BISHOP.
R. B. CHAMBERLAIN.
T. S. ALLEN.

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NO. 2. (A.)—DEVON COWS.

The Committee on Devon Cows, have attended to the duties of their appointment, and report the following awards:

No competition in cows.

F. W. Cowles, Farmington, second premium, - - $15

Heifers, two years.

S. & L. Hurlbut, Winchester, first premium, - - 20
Abijah Catlin, Harwinton, second do. - - 12
F. W. Cowles, Farmington, third do. - - 5

Heifers, one year.

John T. Andrew, West Cornwall, "Cherry, 2d," first premium, 15
Lewis A. Thrall, Torrington, second premium, - - 10
Linsley Brothers, West Meriden, third do. - 5
B. H. Andrews, Waterbury, discretionary premium, - 5

Calves.

Lewis A. Thrall, Torrington, first premium, - - 5
S. & L. Hurlbut, Winchester, second do. - - 3

Signed, JOHN C. AMBLER.
MERRITT W. BARNES.

NO. 3.—HEREFORDS, AYRSHIRES AND ALDERNEYS.

The Committee on Herefords, Ayrshires and Alderneys, report:—No Herefords or Ayrshires were exhibited, and but few Alderneys. There was no competition in Alderneys. Your committee would recommend a discretionary premium of $7 to John J. Burr, of Bloomfield, for a bull one year old; also, a premium of $20 to E. B. Bishop, of New Haven, for two heifers and two bull calves, very meritorious stock. There being no committee for Alderney grade stock, we recommend a discretionary premium of $5 to E. B. Bishop, of New Haven, for five grade heifers.

All which is respectfully submitted.

Signed, R. B. CHAMBERLAIN.
L. HURLBUT.
DAVID BEECHER.

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NO. 4.—IMPORTED STOCK.

The Committee on Imported Stock have awarded the premiums in this class, as follows:—

"Alice," the best imported Short Horn cow, belonging to George C. Hitchcock, of New Preston, $25.

S. & L. Hurlbut, Winchester, for the best imported Devon cow, $25.

E. B. Bishop, New Haven, for the best imported Alderney cow "Daisy," $20.

Signed, JOHN T. ANDREW.
JOHN T. NORTON.
CHARLES MATHEWSON.

NO. 5.—DURHAM GRADES.

The Committee on Durham Grades, having attended to the duties of their appointment respectfully report the following awards:

To William Bradley, Hamden,	Cow, 1st premium, -	$20
" Hill and Walker, Bridgeport,	do. 2d do. -	12
" Alexander Hamilton, West Hartford,	Heifer, 1st Premium,	15
" E. B. Bishop, New Haven,	do. 2d do.	10
" do. do. do.	Calf, - - -	5
" Wm. Berkele, Orange,	Bull Calf, Discretionary, -	5

Signed. JOHN E. COWLES.
T. L. HART.

NO. 6.—GRADES, DEVON CROSS.

The Committee on Grades, Devon Cross, have attended to the duties of their appointment and respectfully submit the following report:

There were 20 entries of stock of this class, the general appearance of which was most excellent, the greater part of them being three-fourths to full blood Devon and showing the peculiar characteristics of that breed. Some of the Cows having the marks and appearance of being good milkers.

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Your committee have made the following awards, *viz.:*

Best Cow, 3 years old and upwards, 1st premium, to Levi W. Thrall of Torrington, - $20
2d do. do. do. do. Abijah Catlin, Harwinton, 12
Best Heifer, 2 years old, 1st premium, Levi W. Thrall, Torrington, 15
2d do. do. do. Levi Coe, Middletown, 10
Best Heifer, 1 year old, 1st premium, Lauren Tyrrell, Woodbury, 12
2d do. do. do Levi Coe, Middletown, 8
Best Heifer Calf, Levi Coe, Middletown, - - 5

Messrs Griswold, of Torringford, Tyrrell, of Woodbury, and B. Ives, of Cheshire, exhibited cows worthy of special commendation.

On Bulls, the Committee would award a discretionary premium to David Blakeslee, North Haven, best 2 year old grade Devon, $8.

Best 1 year old grade Devon, to Truman Kellogg, New Hartford, $8.

Best Bull Calf, to Woodward Page, Branford, $5.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

D. W. GRANT, Bloomfied, *Chairman.*
CHARLES OSGOOD, Pomfret.
R. B. MARTIN, Woodbury.

NO. 7.—NATIVE STOCK.

The Committee on Native Stock, beg leave to submit the following report, and recommend the following awards of premiums, *viz.:*

Best Bull, Calvin Coe, Meriden, - - - - $15
Best Cow, E. B. Bishop, New Haven, - - 20
2d do. Charles Gerrish, East Haven, - - 12
Best 2 year old Heifer, Wm. L. Bradley, West Meriden, 15
2d do. do. Wm. L. Bradley, West Meriden, 8
3d do. do. Justus Peck, Bethany, - 3
Best 1 year old Heifer, Levi Yale, Meriden, - - 6
2d do. do. Levi Yale, Meriden, - - 4
Best Heifer Calf, Wm. L. Bradley, West Meriden, - 5
Best Bull Calf, Julius Williams, Wallingford, - 5

All of which is respectfully submitted by the committee.

HENRY L. STEWART, *Chairman.*
NATHAN HART, Jr.

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NO. 8.—WORKING OXEN.

The undersigned Committee have carefully examined all the Oxen 6 years old and upward, presented to them for premium and have awarded as follows, *viz.:*

First	premium to	Brainard & Co., Portland,	$20
Second	do.	Daniel Russell, Portland,	15
Third	do.	Brainard & Co., Portland,	10
Fourth	do.	Augustus Hamilton, West Hartford,	5

And would recommend a discretionary premium to Mr. Gideon Lane, of Killingworth, of $5.00, for a pair of oxen very evenly matched and finely broken.

CHARLES HUBBARD.
C. A. ADAMS.
EDWARD HICKOX.
} *Committee.*

NO. 9.—WORKING OXEN.

The Committee on 5 years old Working Oxen, have attended to their duty, and beg leave to report:—That they have awarded the first premium of $20 to Levi Yale, of Meriden; the second premium of $15 to Brainard & Co., of Portland. The committee found it difficult to decide which pair was most deserving of the third premium, therefore recommended that the third and fourth premiums, amounting to $15 be equally divided between H. H. Miller, of Middletown, and L. H. Wheaton, of Madison. And the committee would further state that there were several other pairs of fine cattle, that in their opinion were worthy of premiums; and would recommend a discretionary premium of $4 each to N. B. Smith, of Woodbury, Benajah Ives, of Cheshire, John T. Andrew, of West Cornwall and Joseph Hall, of Portland.

All which is respectfully submitted.

MERRITT W. BARNES.
NELSON NEWTON.
E. BURR.

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NO. 10.—WORKING OXEN.

The Committee on Working Oxen, 4 years old, report the following awards:

Best Yoke,	4 years old,	S. & L. Hurlbut, Winchester,	-	$20
2d do.	do.	Henry Luce, Newington,	-	15
3d do.	do.	Allen A. Alderman, East Granby,		10
4th do.	do.	Nathan Hart, Jr., West Cornwall,		5

There were fourteen pairs of oxen presented to your committee for inspection, and we are of opinion that so many pairs of such rare excellence in qualities desirable in working oxen have rarely met in one field. Indeed, so nearly balanced were the good qualities of the different pairs, that your committee found it a nice point to decide on their merits, and would much rather have awarded first premiums to the whole. Your committee would have recommended discretionary premiums but there would be no stopping place on the list.

R. S. MATHEWSON.
J. C. AMBLER.
W. BARBOUR.

NO. 11.—STEERS.

The Committee on Steers respectfully submit the following report:—There was a very good show of Steers, 3 years old, and your committee deeply regret that they were so limited by the number of premiums, as to be under the necessity of passing by some worthy specimens in their awards. Your committee recommend that a distinction be made hereafter, between the Durhams and Devons, and separate premiums offered.

The following awards are submitted:

Steers, 3 years old.

James E. Baldwin, Middlebury,	1st Premium,	-	-	$12
J. H. Todd, New Britain,	2d do.	-	-	8
N. B. Smith, Woodbury,	3d do.	-	-	5

Steers, 2 years old.

Lauren Tyrrell, Woodbury,	1st Premium,	-	-	8
N. B. Smith, do.	2d do.	-	-	6
B. T. Jones, Wallingford,	3d do.	-	-	4

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Steers, 1 year old.

Wm. McKenzie, Wallingford, 2d Premium, - - $4

Calves.

Truman Kellogg, New Hartford, 1st Premium, - - 5
Frederick Foot, Jr., Northford, 2d do - - 3

Discretionary.

Noah Baldwin, West Cornwall, for 3 years Steers, - 5
Levi Coe, Middletown, do. do. do. - 5

Signed, JOHN F. BEARD.
FREDERICK JUDD.
EDWIN SCARBOROUGH.

NO. 12.—MILCH COWS.

The Committee on Milch Cows having attended to the duties of their appointment, offer the following report:—There were seven entries. Several of the competitors did not make the statement required by the regulations of the Society. Your committee award the following premiums:

To A. H. Byington, Norwalk, Austin Cow, first premium $25.00
" Lauren Tyrrell, Woodbury, Grade Durham, second premium, 15.00
" B. H. Andrews, Waterbury, Flora 2d, North Devon, discretionary, - - - - 10.00

All of which is respectfully submitted by your Committee.

R. B. MARTIN, WOODBURY, *Chairman.*
CHAUNCEY SMITH, STRATFORD.
BENNETT HUMMISTON, PLYMOUTH.

To O. E. Maltby, for Cow and Calf, discretionary premium, by Executive Committee, - - $10.00

Statement of amount of Milk and Butter from "Austin Cow" of A. H. Byington, of Norwalk, Ct.

Said Cow is of the common breed of Connecticut, having no blood so far as is known. She is seven years old, past, and calved April 27th, 1856.

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For the first ten days in June, she gave 215½ *quarts* of milk,

Weighing,	- -	445¾ pounds.
Making of Butter,	- -	20¼ "

Which, at the market value at the time, was worth $4.48, while the milk, if sold at 4 cents, (market pr.) would have netted $8.62. So that in a pecuniary point of view, for villagers, it is more *profitable* to sell milk than to make bufter, particularly where no stock is kept to consume the buttermilk.

In August, the pasture having failed, and being entirely dependent upon hire, her quantity of milk failed about one-half. A severe drought prevailed from about the 1st of July, and continued till about the last of August; and from about the 1st up to the 20th July, we had slopped her with about two quarts of buckwheat bran per day, when, owing to the restrictions of the Society's rule, we suspended this feed, and she had nothing but the withered and burnt up grass of a pasture peculiarly susceptible to drought. In consequence of which she failed very much in milk, and fell away rapidly in flesh. Her product of first ten days of August, was

Milk,	-	125 qts. 1 pt.	Weight Butter, 10 lbs. 5 ozs.
Weight,	-	274 lbs. 4 ozs.	Value of do. $3.18

She is, at present, doing better than in August; yet she has not recovered in flesh, as her pasture is still poor, being grazed by six cows, where two only should be allowed to feed.

In June, and during her flush milking, we found it decidedly advantageous to milk *three* times a day. At 5 A. M., at 1 P. M., and at 8 P. M.; thus dividing the 24 hours in equal thirds. Much more depends upon *regularity* in *milking*, than most persons are aware; and where it is possible, the *same hand* should always do the milking. But more than all, *kindness* is a most potent influence in promoting both the *quantity* and *quality of the lacteal secretion*. In churning, we adopted the Orange and Dutchess county system of churning *all milk* instead of cream, as is the prevailing custom in New England. By this means, more, sweeter and better butter is produced. The buttermilk, churned from milk just turned, from some chemical cause, which I do not fully understand, is better for promoting the growth of hogs, or even calves, than skimmed sweet milk. This, from careful observation, I believe to be a settled fact, and worthy the attention of our farmers.

As a matter independent of the above, for the benefit of the keepers of cows, I would add a careful experience in winter-feeding of milch cows. *Carrots* promote the *richest milk*. Beets, (sugar, the best,)

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are next as a root feed. Potatoes next, and Turnips *last* in promoting richness of *quality*, but *first* in promoting *quantity*. That is when fed pound for pound. Carrots are best for small families where they desire but a small *quantity* of milk, but of richest quality, and a fat and sleek looking cow. Turnips are best for those who sell milk and desire to produce the greatest *quantity*. All of which is respectfully submitted. A. H. BYINGTON.

Lauren Tyrrell's statement in reference to a Cow offered for premium as a Milch Cow, 10 years old, Durham grade.

She gave during ten days in June, 182 quarts 1 pint of milk, weighing 391 pounds; the weather was very warm at this time; the butter made weighed 11 pounds. At the trial in August, she gave 175 quarts 1 pint of milk, weighing 373 pounds; made from the same, 16 pounds 12 ounces butter.

(Signed,) LAUREN TYRRELL.
MARTHA T. TYRRELL.

Devon Cow, Flora 2nd.

Five years old last May; pure blood North Devon; calved the 8th day of June; quantity of milk from 15th to 25th June, 129 quarts, weighing $274\frac{3}{4}$ pounds, making 13 pounds butter. This trial being in the extreme hot weather of June last; I weighed the milk the next ten days, reaching to July 5th, $296\frac{8}{16}$ pounds; $139\frac{1}{2}$ quarts, equal to $14\frac{1}{16}$ pounds butter. August 17th to 27th, $94\frac{1}{2}$ quarts, weighing $218\frac{8}{16}$ pounds, weighing 4 ounces more to the gallon than in June; butter, $10\frac{14}{16}$ pounds. Has had four calves, and been milked straight through summer and winter since two years old. Gave in the last two days of September, $47\frac{8}{16}$ pounds milk.

Her calves for 1854 and 1855, sold for $150 in cash; her calf for 1856, valued at $100. B. H. ANDREWS.

WATERBURY, October 6th, 1856.

I had the charge of the milk and butter during the above trials and believe the statements to be strictly correct.

MARY ANDREWS.

WATERBURY, October 6th, 1856.

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NO. 13.—FAT CATTLE.

The Committee on Fat Cattle report the following awards:

To Henry Luce, Newington,	pair fat oxen,	1st	premium,	$20
" W. A. Clarke, Bethany,	do.	2d	do.	15
" Brainard & Co., Portland,	do.	3d	do.	10
" Nelson Newton, Woodbridge,	fat ox,	1st	do.	10
" Enos A. Pierpont, Waterbury,	do. cow,	2d	do.	6
" Andrew Barnes, East Haven,	do. steer,	1st	do.	8
" do. do.	do. do.	3d	do.	2
" do. do.	do. heifer,	1st	do.	8

(Signed,) SAMUEL G. TIBBALS.
THOMAS MEAD.
B. K. HALL.

NO. 14.

No cattle from other States were offered.

CLASS II.

NO. 15.—STALLIONS AND MARES OF ALL WORK, OVER 7 YEARS.

The Committee on Stallions and Mares over 7 years, report, after careful deliberation, the following awards:

To Smith & Hopson, Kent, for stallion,	1st	premium,	$25
" C. C. Thurston, Suffield, "Lone Star,"	2d	do.	20
" James Cole, Easton,	3d	do.	10

Mares with foal at foot.

To Linsley Brothers, West Meriden,	1st	premium,	$20
" Anson Hungerford, Harwinton,	2d	do.	15
" J. S. Newton, Woodbridge,	3d	do.	10

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A Morgan stallion, owned by G. Saxton, of Woodbury, and a stallion owned by Calvin P. Chaffee, of Ellsworth, were fine animals, and deserving premiums, but your committee could not award them, having distributed the funds at their command.

(Signed,) JOHN E. COWLES.
ALBERT HUXLEY.
RICHARD WELTON.

NO. 16.—STALLIONS AND MARES OF ALL WORK, 4 YEARS AND UNDER 7.

The several animals submitted to the committee for their examination, were in many respects materially different in their qualities, but in the combination of these qualities, the committee found it exceedingly difficult to assign the exact classification of each horse, and have decided to recommend the following premiums:

To "Pleasant Vale," owned by Robbins Battell, Norfolk,
" "Path Finder," do. Linsley Brothers, Meriden,
" "Black Hawk, Jr.," do. J. A. Hemingway, Suffield, each $15.
To "Lemon Fair," owned by Robbins Battell, Norfolk,
" "Boston Bell-Founder," do. George B. Bates, Sharon,
" Bay Stallion, do. Joel Riggs, Oxford,
" Morgan Stallion, do. N. Clinton, Woodbridge,
" Morgan & Highlander do. Isaac Morse, Litchfield,
" "Young Duke," do. Levi Coe, Middletown,
" "Plymouth Rock," do. George T. Hoadley, Plymouth, each $10.

The committee take pleasure in saying that the animals submitted for their examination, are all of them worthy of the attention of breeders of horses, and give evidence of earnest improvement among this class of valuable animals in our State. The "Plymouth Rock," owned by Mr. Hoadley, is especially worthy of consideration for his speed.

Among the mares with foal at foot, only one entry was made; and the committee recommend the sum of $10 to Sidney Norton, North Guilford.

Respectfully,

G. C. HITCHCOCK.
R. W. TOMPKINS.
H. B. KNAPP, by R. W. T.

NEW HAVEN, October 9th, 1856.

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NO. 17.—THREE YEARS OLD COLTS.

The Committee on Three Years Old Colts, respectfully report:—The duty assigned to your committee has been rendered more than ordinarily delicate, in consequence of the very superior character of the colts which have passed under their inspection. Very many, not only of the blooded, but also of the native stock, are characterized by extraordinary beauty and grace of movement, and too much can not be said in commendation of the enterprise and spirit of those who have directed their efforts to the cultivation and improvement of these noble animals, or of the frankness of the owners in communicating to your committeee, all required information in reference to pedigree, &c.

After a careful and impartial inspection of the different animals, your committee award the following premiums:

Stallions.

H. Hamblin, Canton, first premium, - - -	$20
Eli Goodrich, Branford, second premium, - -	15
Lott Fenn, Woodbury, third do. - - -	10

Mares.

Amos B. Peck, North Haven, first premium, - -	15
Linus W. Atkins, Meriden, second do. - -	10

Signed, EGBERT T. BUTLER.
E. B. MIDDLEBROOK.
EDWIN PECK.

NO. 18.—STALLIONS AND MARES OF ALL WORK, ONE AND TWO YEARS OF AGE.

The Committee on Stallions and Mares of all Work, one and two years of age, having attended to their duties, beg leave to report:—There were a number of very fine animals exhibited, and your committee, with difficulty, decided which were the most worthy; but after careful examination, concluded that the premiums should be thus distributed:

1st premium, Stallion, 2 years of age, W. J. Ives, Meriden,	$12
2d do. E. K. Hamilton, Unionville, - - -	8

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1st premium,	Stallion, 1 year of age, John Marsh, Litchfield,		$8
2d do.	Linsley Brothers, West Meriden,	- -	6
1st do.	Mares, 2 years of age, George Sexton, Woodbury,		10
2d do.	A. H. Byington, Norwalk,	- - -	6

Also, your committee would suggest that discretionary premiums of $5 each, should be given to William B. Ferris, Munroe, and Lott Fenn, Woodbury, for Stallions one year old.

JOHN C. COWLES.
D. B. MILLER. } *Committee.*
PITT EARL.

NO. 19.—DRAFT STALLIONS AND MARES.

The Committee on Draft Stallions and Mares, respectfully report:—The number of entries were eight only, five of which were exhibited on the ground for premium, with some very fine specimens of their stock. The animals exhibited were very fine, and worthy the Society's premiums.

The committee award the following premiums:

Geo. C. Hitchcock, New Preston, best Stallion, first premium,	$25
Enos Coe, Middletown, second best, - - -	15
E. Brainard & Co., Portland, third best, - -	10
Sherman W. Bidwell, Canton, best Mare, with foal by her side, the first premium, - - - -	20

Respectfully submitted.

JARVIS CASE, *Chairman.*
J. H. BENET.
J. H. BISSEL.

NO. 20.—THOROUGH BRED STALLIONS AND MARES.

Your Committee to whom was assigned the duty to examine and report to this Society on Thorough Bred Stallions and Mares, beg leave to report:—Your committee examined and thoroughly, with such pedigrees as given in, and regret to say there was not a thorough bred Stallion presented to us for examination and but one filly of satisfactory pedigree, which was a Mare with foal at

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foot, owned by Robbins Battell, of Norfolk; we award the premium of $20.

Your committee very much regret that owners of good horses should be so blinded in selecting places and grades for their animals, wholly excluding themselves from competition for premiums, when in reality, they have horses worthy of high notice, had they been placed in their proper line. Such was the case in this examination.

All which is respectfully submitted.

R. H. ABBE.
J. M. HUBBARD.
B. MONTAGUE.

NO. 21.—MATCHED HORSES.

It is with feelings of pride and pleasure your committee report: They have attended to the duties assigned them. We do not hesitate to assert there has been no such display of Matched Horses on any State Fair course this season, as was exhibited on ours this week.

The number was so great and the merits and fine points of the various spans so nearly identical, that we feel the greatest diffidence in selecting the few for the limited premiums at our disposal. Though we have augmented largely the premiums by the classification we have adopted, still, there are many other highly deserving of awards, in the judgment of your committee.

We have divided them into classes and awarded the following premiums:

J. Wilcox, 2d, Meriden,	1st premium,	-	-	$20
J. W. King, New Haven,	2d do.	-	-	12
F. Richmond, Putnam,	horses 16 hands,		-	10
H. C. Griswold, Ellington,	do. 15¾	1st premium,		10
S. N. Hall, Portland,	do. 15¾	2d do.		8
Samuel E. Foot, New Haven,	do. 15½	1st do.		10
C. M. Parker, East Haven,	do. 15½	2d do.		8
Seymour & Hamilton, W. Hartford,	horses 15½ hands,	3d do.		5
F. H. Kelly, Plymouth,	horses 15¼ hands,	1st do.		10
Isaac T. Hotchkiss, New Haven,	do. 15¼	2d do.		8
George B. Bates, Sharon,	do. 15¼	3d do.		5

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W. W. Roberts, Hartford,	horses,	15¼	hands,	discretionary,	$5
Edward Miller, Meriden,	do.	14¾	do.	do.	5
Daniel Phillips, Hartford,	do.	14¾	do.	do.	5
Chauncey Smith, Stratford,	do.	14¾	do.	do.	5
H. L. Welch, Plainville,	do.	14½	do.	1st premium,	10
H. L. Thayer, Waterbury,	do.	14½	do.	2d do.	5
F. W. Russell, Portland,	thorough bred,			discretionary,	10
Timothy J. Coe, Meriden,	four horse team,			very fine, discretionary,	10

These were, as we have mentioned, by no means all the fine horses that were richly deserving of premiums.

The following gentlemen exhibited beautiful pairs of Matched Horses:

Robbins Battell, of Norfolk, a superb pair of Black Hawk Mares, for exhibition only. They were decidedly the most blooded in our department. For action and endurance, they were all the most fastidious could desire, and could have claimed one of the first premiums, had they been entered for competition.

Ebenezer Blackstone, Branford.	L. B. Tuttle, Winsted.
David Blakeslee, North Haven.	Egbert Cowles, Farmington.
Bunnell & Dowd, Northfield.	J. C. Cowles, do.
George Bennett, New Haven.	A. A. Tuttle, New Haven.
R. W. Millbank, Westport.	J. S. Newton, Woodbridge.
Samuel Simpson, Wallingford.	John E. Brockett, North Haven.
Samuel E. Foot, New Haven.	Caleb Goodwin, New Hartford.
Guy C. Hotchkiss, Westville.	A. & T. Jerome, Bloomfield.
Osborn & Adriance, New Haven.	William L. Benton, New Haven.
Henry Hooker, do.	

All had very fine horses, and well deserving the highest encomiums. Many of these horses, we must say in justice to their respective owners, were entered for exhibition only. We congratulate all the exhibitors on the fine display of Matched Horses during the Fair. The increase of fine horses, offered each year, has been a matter of wonder and pleasure to the managers of our Fairs. It requires no prophetic vision to foretell the complete triumph of our scientific horse-breeders, in their various crosses, if the improvement of the last few years is to be an earnest of their future success.

All which is respectfully submitted.

H. A. GRANT.
B. F. TOMPKINS.
ROBBINS BATTELL.

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NO. 22.—MATCHED DRAUGHT HORSES.

The Committee on Matched Draught Horses, have attended to the duties assigned them, and submit the following awards:

1st premium,	Caleb Goodwin, New Hartford,	- -	$20
2d do.	E. Brainard & Co., Portland,	-	12
3d do.	do. do.	- -	8

All which is respectfully submitted.

G. C. HITCHCOCK.
R. LINSLEY.
MARSHALL STRAIGHT. } *Committee.*

NO. 23.—MATCHED TROTTING HORSES.

The Committee on Matched Trotting Horses, viewed eight pairs and gave them an opportunity to test their speed, which was admirably done by all.

We have awarded to Frederick Hall, of Middletown, the first premium of $25; time, 3.27.

To Clapp & Sharp, of Hartford, the second premium of $15; time, 3.26½.

To N. S. Gilbert, of Norwich, the third premium of $10; time, 3.21.

The best time was made by Jarvis Joslyn, of New Haven, but owing to the regulations of the Society, we felt that they were excluded from the regular premium. On account of their fine speed which was performed in 3,09½, we would recommend a discretionary premium of $15.

W. WEBB, *Chair. of Com.*
WALTER G. BOOTH,
MOSES LYMAN, per W. W.

New Haven, October 9th, 1856.

NO. 24.—GELDINGS AND MARES FOR FAMILY USE.

The Committee on Geldings and Mares for Family Use, beg leave to report the following awards:

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E. Peck, Bridgeport, best Gelding,	1st premium,	-	$20
B. F. Hoxie, Mystic Bridge,	2d do.	-	15
L. W. Coe, Waterbury,	3d do.	- -	10
Andrew Barnes, East Haven, Horse, over 20,	1st premium,		10
R. F. Stillman, North Haven,	do. 2d	do.	5
George B. Bates, Sharon, Gelding, discretionary		do.	8
Fenner Bush, Meriden,	do. do.	do.	8

Signed, O. J. WOLCOTT.
W. WICK.
JNO. McCLELLAN, Jr.

NO. 25.—GELDINGS AND MARES.

The Committee on Geldings and Mares, for family use, 4 years old and under, respectfully report the following awards:

Four years old.

To Jarvis Joslyn, New Haven, Gelding,	1st premium,	-	$12
Calvin H. Downs, Woodbury, do.	2d do.	-	8
Wm. W. Fowler, Guilford, Mare,	1st do.	-	12
H. Riggs, Seymour, do.	2d do.	-	8
Hezekiah H. Miller, Middletown, Discretionary premium,			12

3 years old.

To George C. Hitchcock, New Preston, Gelding,	1st premium,		10
Marshall Straight, do. do.	2d do.		5
George B. Bates, Sharon, Mare,	1st premium,	-	10
B. T. Jones, Wallingford, do.	2d do.	- -	5

2 years old.

To L. L. Wood, Lyme, Mare,	1st premium,	-	10
Nelson Bronson, Southbury, do.	2d do.	- -	5

Your committee would recommend a special premium of $5 to John Marsh, of Litchfield, for a very fine Morgan Colt of one year, and a premium of $2 to Nathan Harrison, of North Branford, for a fine one year old Mare Colt.

All the exhibitions in this class for the decision of committee, were so uniformly good, that it was with much difficulty your committee could satisfy themselves in doing justice to exhibitors, and

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they would take pleasure in referring in particular to some of those who do not appear in the list of awards, could they do so without the hazard of doing injustice to those they should neglect to name.

Signed, W. H. HOLLY.
W. W. THORP.
ISAAC HAVILAND.

NO. 26.—TROTTING AND PACING HORSES.

The Committee on Pacing Horses, report the following awards, for best pacing horse to harness.

Washington Webb, New Haven, time 2.39,	- -	$20
Charles Dickman, Hamden, time 2.44,	- -	15

Your committee also report on single Trotting Horses to harness, the following awards for best trotting horse to harness.

To Henry Belden, Hartford,	Time 2.56, - -	$20
E. A. Cutler, Putnam,	do. 3.01, - -	15
Charles Barnes, New London,	do. 3.01½, - -	10

Only three horses under the saddle appeared for inspection, and your committee did not think them worthy of a premium.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM T. BARBER, WAREHOUSEPOINT.
CHARLES B. SMITH, WOLCOTTVILLE.
E. E. HALL, NEW HAVEN.

NO. 27.—HORSES FROM WITHOUT THE STATE.

The Committee on Horses from without the State, have attended to the duty assigned them, and make the following report of awards:

To Harrison Bacon, Barre, Mass., for his Black Hawk Stallion "Andrew Jackson," 4 years old, - -	$25
To A. J. Dam, Taunton, Mass., for a gray Mare, -	25
To J. M. Hubbard, of New York, for a Sorrel Gelding, a Black Hawk Horse, which made his mile in 2.46,	20
To E. D. Morgan, Jr., New York, for a pair of bay Trotting Mares, 6 years old, - - -	25

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To C. W. Catlin, New York, for a pair of bay Carriage Horses, $25
To George T. Durand, Palmer, Mass., for Family Horse, 20

Your committee on examining the animals offered found no thorough bred horses among them, and as they were confined to the rules of the Society, they would recommend a gratuity of $20 to Mr. Albert Huxley, of New Marlborough, Mass., for his Black Hawk Stallion, 3 years old and over.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Signed, R. M. ABBE.
AMOS D. LOCKWOOD.
CHARLES MATHEWSON.

NO. 28.—JACKS AND MULES.

The Committee on Jacks and Mules, recommend the award of premiums as follows:

To E. B. Bishop, New Haven, exhibition of Mules, - $16
To Sidney Gorham, do. for Jack, - - - 10

Signed, D. HALL.
G. THOMPSON.
M. H. BISHOP.

CLASS III.

NO. 29.—LONG WOOLED SHEEP.

The Committee having attended to the duties assigned them, report that they have awarded the following premiums:

To T. L. Hart, West Cornwall,	Buck,	1 year old,	1st	premium,		$8
Geo. C. Hitchcock, N. Preston,	do.	2 do.	2d	do.		5
do. do. do.	do.	2 do.	3d	do.		2
do. do. do.	Ewes,	3 do.	1st	do.		10
T. L. Hart, West Cornwall,	do.	2 do.	2d	do.		8
Geo. C. Hitchcock, N. Preston,	do.	1 do.	1st	do.		8
do. do. do.	Lambs,		1st	do.		6
T. L. Hart, West Cornwall,	do.		2d	do.		3

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Every farmer and citizen of our State is deeply interested in this class of sheep, not only for their wool, but for their excellent table qualities. When such sheep as these on exhibition can be procured and bred so easily, there is no longer any excuse for the miserable little carcasses that are perched aloft on our market stalls, and dignified by the name of mutton.

As a committee in behalf of our State, we tender our thanks to Messrs. Hart, of West Cornwall, Hitchcock, of New Preston, and Giles, of Woodstock, for their zeal in the cause of sheep breeding; and for raising the standard of mutton-making sheep in our State.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. A. GRANT.
NORMAN PORTER.
W. B. KINGSBURY.

NO. 30.—MIDDLE WOOLED SHEEP.

The Committee on Middle Wooled Sheep, beg leave to offer the following report of awards:

To T. S. Gold, West Cornwall, best Buck, 1 year old and under 3, 1st premium, - - - -	$8
To George C. Hitchcock, New Preston, Buck, 1 year old and under 3, 2d premium, - - -	5
To T. S. Gold, W. Cornwall, best 5 Ewes, 3 y'rs old, 1st premium,	10
G. C. Hitchcock, N. Preston, do. under do. 1st do.	8
T. S. Gold, West Cornwall, do. do. do. 2d do.	5
G. C. Hitchcock, New Preston, 5 Lambs, 1st do.	6
T. S. Gold, West Cornwall, do. 2d do.	3
Arvah Baldwin, of Guilford, for 2 fine Ewes, a discretionary premium of - - - -	2

Signed, C. S. MIDDLEBROOK.
JOHN ATWATER.
B. BEERS.

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NO. 31.—MERINO SHEEP.

The Committee on Merino Sheep, report that they have attended to the duties assigned them.

They find of Bucks, 4 entries, 3 of which were made by L. and A. Whiting, of Torrington, to whom they award the first premium on 3 year old buck, $10; second premium on yearling buck, $8.

Joseph W. Munson, of Watertown, exhibited a fine yearling buck, to whom the committee would recommend a premium of $6.

Of Ewes and Lambs, the committee find no entries made except by L. and A. Whiting, of Torrington, to whom, in consideration of the superior qualities of stock exhibited, the committee would recommend premiums as follows:

Best five ewes, (two years old) first premium, $10.
Second best five, (yearlings) second premium, $8.
Best pen five lambs, first premium, $6.
Second best pen five lambs, second premium, $3.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. B. KINGSBURY.
CALVIN COE.
ASHBEL OLMSTED. } *Committee.*

NO. 32.—SAXON AND GRADE SHEEP.

The Committee appointed to award premiums on Saxon and Grade Sheep, beg leave to report:—That they have examined the various pens named on their list and have awarded as follows, *viz.:*

To Seth W. Hopson, Kent, best Saxon Buck, - - $10

There was but one Saxon Buck on the ground, but the committee thought him well entitled to the premium.

Seth W. Hopson, Kent, best 5 Ewes, Saxon, - -	$10
Smith and Hopson, Kent, 2d. do. do. - -	8
Nathan Hart, Jr., West Cornwall, best 5 Ewes, Grades,	10
Bevil P. Smith & Son, Woodbridge, 2d. do. do. -	8
Nathan Hart, Jr., West Cornwall, best 5 Lambs, Grades,	6
Bevil P. Smith & Son, Woodbridge, 2d. do. do. -	3
Bazel Munson, Hamden, a very fine Ewe Lamb, worthy a premium of - - - - -	3

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The committee think the best Grade Buck they saw was an animal owned by Bevil P. Smith & Son, of Woodbridge, the second best to Joseph Hale, of Woodbridge, and both entitled to a premium, discretionary, of $3.

By order of the committee.

ELI T. HOYT, *Chairman.*

NO. 33.—FAT SHEEP.

The Committee on Fat Sheep, beg leave to make the following report and recommend the award of the following premiums, *viz.:*

For the best long Wooled Sheep, to Geo. C. Hitchcock, of New Preston, - - - - -	$10
For the second best long Wooled Sheep, to T. L. Hart, of West Cornwall, - - - - -	5
For the best Grade, to T. L. Hart, of West Cornwall, -	10
For the second best Grade, to Geo. C. Hitchcock, New Preston,	5
For the third best Grade, to John T. Andrew, West Cornwall,	3
For the best Middle Wooled, to T. S. Gold, of West Cornwall,	10
For the second best, George C. Hitchcock, of New Preston,	5

ABNER AUSTIN, *Chairman.*
ANDREW BARNES.

NO. 34.—IMPORTED SHEEP.

The Committee on Imported Sheep, have awarded for the best

Long Wooled Buck, prize to John Giles, Woodstock, -	$10
For the best Middle Wooled Buck, to Oliver Rice, W. Meriden,	10
For the best Middle Wooled Ewe, to T. S. Gold, W. Cornwall,	10

JOHN T. ANDREW.
GEORGE HOYT.

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NO. 35.—SUFFOLKS.

The Committee on Suffolks submit the following:

1st	Premium,	best Boar, Wm. L. Bradley, West Meriden,	$10
2d	do.	do. N. Seeley, Bethel, - -	8
1st	do.	best Sow, 1 year old and over, W. L. Bradley,	10
2d	do.	do. D. G. Mitchell, Westville, -	10
1st	do.	best Sow and Pigs, W. L. Bradley, W. Meriden,	12
2d	do.	do. do. John G. North, N. Haven,	10

B. SUMNER.
G. CHAPMAN. } *Committee.*
NATHAN HART.

NO. 36.—SWINE.

The undersigned, committee, have examined all the swine that they could find in their class, and have awarded the premiums as follows:

The 1st premium to Kneeland Downs, of Bethany, for the best Sow and Pigs, - - - -		$12
2d do. to George W. Brockett, North Haven,	-	10
3d do. to Josiah P. Isbell, Milford, - -		8
For the best Boar, 1st premium, to G. I. Gilbert, Hamden,	-	10
second do. to Dwight Williams, Wallingford,	-	8

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES HUBBARD.
EBENEZER WAKELY. } *Committee.*
F. H. GRAY.

NO. 37.—POULTRY.

The Committee on Poultry, report the following awards, adopting the order (*seriatim*) of the printed list:

For best trio of White Dorkings, R. R. Bunnell, Branford,		$2
2d do. do. do. do.	-	1
Best trio of Gray Dorkings, E. M. C. K. Hudson, Stamford,		2
2d do. do. J. Lester Keep, Fair Haven,	-	1
Best trio of Black Spanish, Sherman Smith, Greenwich,	-	2
2d do. do. J. Lester Keep, Fair Haven.	-	1

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Best trio of Black Polands, Sherman Smith, Greenwich, - $2
Best do. Golden Polands, E. D. Dikeman, Mount Carmel, 2
2d do. do. Sherman Smith, Greenwich, - 1
Best trio of Jersey Blues, J. Lester Keep, Fair Haven, - 2
Best do. Game, Sherman Smith, Greenwich, - 2
2d do. do. do. do. - - 1
Best trio of Buff Shanghae, do. do. - - 2
2d do. do. James Barber, New Haven, - 1
Best trio of White Shanghae, B. H. Andrews, Waterbury, - 2
Best trio of Gray Shanghae, B. Brockett, North Haven, - 2
2d do. do. do. do. - - 1
Best trio of Bolton Grays, J. Lester Keep, Fair Haven, - 2
Best trio of Dominique, J. G. North, New Haven, - - 2
Best trio of African Bantams, H. Hotchkiss, Jr., New Haven, 1
Best trio of Bantams, James Barber, do. - 2
2d do. do. Sherman Smith, Greenwich, - 1
Best trio of Native Fowls, W. M. Barber, Hamden, - - 2
Best pair Turkeys, H. Bray, East Haven, - - 3
2d do. do. J. G. North, New Haven, - - - 2
3d do. do. do. do. - - 1
Best pair Wild Turkeys, Sherman Smith, Greenwich, - - 2
2d do. do. J. G. North, New Haven, - 1
Best pair Muscovy Ducks, D. S. Sanford, Hamden, - - 2
2d do. do. J. S. Rogers, do. - - 1
Best pair Aylesbury Ducks, A. H. Byington, Norwalk, - 2
Best pair Common Ducks, B. Brockett, North Haven, - 2
2d do. do. F. Mansfield, Fair Haven, - - 1
Best pair Common Geese, B. Brockett, North Haven, - 2
2d do. do. do. do. - - 1
Best pair Bremen Geese, Sherman Smith, Greenwich, - 2
Best lot Guinea Fowls, J. G. North, New Haven, - - 2
Best and greatest variety Pigeons, L. & L. B. Sterling, Bridgeport, - - - - - - 5
Best exhibition of Poultry, owned by one person, J. G. North, New Haven, - - - - - 10
Best display of Common Rabbits, L. Converse, New Haven, 1

Discretionary Premiums.

For a pair of African Geese, Sherman Smith, Greenwich, $1
do. Cayhuga Ducks, do. do. - - 1
do. Kracker do. do. do. - 1

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The lot of pigeons exhibited by L. & L. B. Sterling, Bridgeport, deserve especial mention, as containing ten varieties, and being superior birds of the several sorts.

In conclusion, the committee would offer some suggestions. A classification of the various breeds of birds, &c., (say in accordance with the order in the premium list,) would allow of the *proximate* comparison of each, thereby saving much trouble to the Examining Committee, and serving the best interests of the deserving exhibitor. It is recommended that the cages for exhibition should be open on all sides, including, of course, the back,—thereby affording the best view of their contents: a canvas back to roll up, at night, or in case of storm, would be a suitable and convenient substitute.

Exhibitors would do well to forward their specimens in good season, observing the rule of the Society with reference to time, thereby affording an opportunity for condensing the space of exhibition, and preserving a more harmonious arrangement of the whole.

A person should be detailed by the Society to take especial charge of this department, and to see the rules, and these suggestions, if approved of, enforced.

All which is respectfully submitted.

T. AUSTIN.
CHARLES HOUGH. } *Committee.*

October 9th, 1856.

CLASS IV.

NO. 39.—PLOWING.

The Committee on Plowing, would respectfully report:—There were eighteen entries on the Society's books, as competitors for the Society's premium; sixteen of that number were on the ground at the time appointed. There were 2 Michigan, 3 Minor, and 11 other than Michigan plows. An unusual interest was manifested by the attendance of so large a number of persons to witness so important a part of the exhibition. The ground for plowing was judiciously selected, within the enclosed ground, of a light sandy soil, with an

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uneven surface, which gave an opportunity to test the skill of the ploughmen. The quantity of land to be ploughed was one-eighth of an acre, all completed in time. The competitors had the plow of their own choice, *viz.:*

Ruggles, Nourse & Mason, No. 73½; do. Michigan, No. 143; do. Steel, No. 8; do. Eagle; Prouty & Mears, No 155; do. No. 154; do. Michigan, No. 85; J. & J. R. Jackson, Hartford, Iron Plow.

The committee were unanimous in awarding the premiums as reported to the Secretary.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

HORACE WILLIAMS, *Chairman.*

Plowing Match—with other than Michigan.

A. H. Jerome, Bloomfield, - -	1st	premium,	$15
Augustus Hamilton, West Hartford, -	2d	do.	12
Charles A. Jarvis, Middletown, -	3d	do.	10
J. D. Seymour, Newington Junction, -	4th	do.	8
Donald G. Mitchell, (Samuel Comes, plowman,)	5th	do.	6

Michigan Plows.

T. G. Jerome, Bloomfield, - - -	1st	premium,	$15
Alexander Hamilton, West Hartford, -	2d	do.	10

Minors.

S. A. Gregory, Bloomfield, - - -	1st	premium,	$10
Horace B. Hart, West Cornwall, -	2d	do.	8
William H. Hubbard, Middletown, -	3d	do.	5

HORACE WILLIAMS.
ROSWELL BROTHWELL. } *Committee.*
ALBERT DAY.

NO. 39.—FARM IMPLEMENTS.

The Committee on Farm Implements, having attended to the duties assigned them, would respectfully report:—The number and variety of the implements offered for exhibition and competition, were Legion.

The least attentive observer can not but be impressed with the fertility of the inventive mind of New England,—and the peculiar appli-

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cability of the varied inventions to the accomplishment of the object desired. From the simple and perfect apple-parer and slicer, to that complete mechanism, for saving the bone and sinew of our hardy and enterprising yeomanry. The farmers' friend indeed,—the wonder of our agricultural age,—the mowing machine. Let us begin, then, with our daily companion of July and August's "heated term," those *par excellence* labor-saving machines, the mowers.

Of these, there were five kinds on exhibition: Allen's, Manny's, Ketchum's, Glover's, and Colburn's. The three former of these machines have been for some time before the public, and their individual merits are well known. Ketchum's was on exhibition only; therefore, Allyn's and Manny's were the chief competitors for your Society's first premium. Your committee have examined with much care the principle of these two machines. The simplicity of their action; their durability, and their capacity to do the work the most thoroughly; also, the lightness of the draft; and the one producing the least *side draft*. We have, in consideration of all these qualities, awarded the superiority to the Allen Mower; and therefore give the first premium of $25 to Allen's Mower.

We also consider the Manny Mower deserving of high commendation, and award to it a discretionary premium of $15.

The Glover Mower possesses some advantage in the arrangement of a supplementary movable cutting apparatus; but requires more thorough trials before your committee can feel authorized to recommend it to the use of our farming community. Its great defect is its great weight, and consequent heavy draft.

The one-horse Mower of Colburn, is light and of easy draft, and has an arrangement for cutting similar to the Glover machine. We think, when it is brought to the perfection of the Allen and Manny's Mowers, it will be a great desideratum for our small farms and lawns.

Your committee would call the attention of the agricultural community to the "Self-acting Farm-Well" of J. A. Ayres, Esq., East Hartford. It is the most perfect and complete thing of the kind we have ever seen or heard of. It accomplishes, what it purports to do, fully. Raising an abundance of water for the smallest, as well as the largest animal, by the weight of the animal; and so constructed as scarcely to admit of any possible breaking or derangement in its operation.

The same gentleman exhibited, also, a "Self-operating Gate," for either farm or pleasure purposes. Its action is simple and certain. We regard it an absolute luxury, as well as highly useful on every

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farm. We recommend them cheerfully to universal adoption throughout our State.

Winegan's "Automaton Gate," is also very admirable in its operation; but, as we understood its action, requires to be wound up, we fear, too frequently, to make it a general favorite among our farming interests.

We would be glad to make an extended report of very many other useful labor-saving machines, but must refer to the accompanying premium list and general catalogue.

To Orrin W. Swift, New Haven, for Broad-cast Seed-sower and Spring-tooth Harrow, - - -	$10
" G. C. Cole & Co., Hartford, for Improved Corn-sheller,	3
" Lyman L. Squire & Co., North Haven, Common Cultivator,	3
" do. do. for Double-hopper horse-power Corn-sheller, - - -	5
" D. Clinton & Son, North Haven, No. 3, Fan Mill, -	5
" do. do. Corn-stalk Cutter, -	5
" John T. Andrew, W. Cornwall, Ox Yoke, - -	5
" L. G. Knieffen, New York, for Allen's Mowing Machine, 1st premium, - - - - -	25
" John P. Adriance & Co., Worcester, Manny's Mowing Machine, discretionary, - - . -	15
" D. W. Shares, Hamden, 1 Coulter Harrow, - -	3
" do. do. 1 Seed-planter, - - -	5
" do. do. 3 Horse Hoes, - -	5
" Charles Parker, Meriden, 1 Patent Corn-mill, - -	10
" S. H. Dudley, Milton, 1 Diagonal Road-scraper, -	5
" Henry Luce, Newington, 1 Ox-cart, - - -	5
" Nelson Durant, New Haven, 1 Feed-cutter, - -	5
" Richard H. Pease, Albany, 1 Two-horse Power, - -	10
" do. do. 1 Threshing Machine and Separator, - - - - - -	10
" John L. Ross, Chaplin, 1 Delano's patent independent Horse-rake, - - - -	5
" Jared A. Ayres, East Hartford,	
1 patent Self-acting Farm-well, -	Silver Medal.
1 do. do. Carriage-gate, -	Diploma.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) H. A. GRANT, Enfield,
S. W. GOLD, W. Cornwall,
D. W. GRANT, Bloomfield.

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NO. 40.—FARM IMPLEMENTS.

The Committee on Farm Implements, No. 40, Class B, respectfully report:

The three cases of Harness of G. J. & S. T. Cummins, of New Haven, were of superior workmanship, highly finished, and are deserving of a *Diploma*, which is all the Society offers for the best display of Harness.

The case of Fancy Bridles of J. L. Wilder, of Hartford, was very meritorious, and as there is no premium offered for that kind of manufacture, your committee would recommend a Diploma to Mr. Wilder for the same.

The Potatoe Digger of Pitkin Brothers, looks very well, the premium of $2.

Lyman L. Squire & Co., of North Haven, for Thermometer Churn, $5. These gentlemen made a fine display of Farm Implements, but as there was no evidence before your committee that any of the articles were manufactured by them, they can not therefore grant other premiums, believing that their articles will come under the head of the best display of Farm Implements.

L. M. Dean, East Woodstock, 1 Light Buggy Harness; could not be found.

Munson & Johnson, New Haven, exhibited a very fine lot of Farm Implements, for which they deserve the thanks of the Society. The above were for exhibition only.

George Gilbert, Westville, 2 Fly Traps, very ingenious; would recommend a premium of $1.

F. H. Gray, 1 doz. Corn Brooms, premium, $2. No competition.

Your committee regret that there was no more competition on Farm Implements, but hope another year to see a much greater display, and a more spirited competition.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. BIGELOW, *Chairman.*

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NO. 41.—AGRICULTURAL TOOLS.

The Committee on Agricultural Tools, beg leave to make the following report, and recommend the award of the following premiums, viz.:

To Munson & Johnson, for the greatest variety of Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, the Society's first premium of Forty Dollars.

For the best and most numerous collection manufactured in Connecticut, the Society's premium of Forty Dollars, to Lyman L. Squire & Co., of North Haven;

And to David Clinton & Son, the second premium, for the second best collection manufactured in Connecticut, the premium of Twenty Dollars.

G. I. GILBERT, *Chairman.*
WM. LYON, 4TH.
S. S. LOGAN.

NO. 42.—TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

The Committee on Tools and Machinery beg leave to submit the following report; and respectfully recommend the award of the following premiums, viz.:

First premium to John Osborn, Mt. Carmel, for Hydraulic Ram and Fountain. A Silver Medal.

To John Osborn, for Wind-Mill. Diploma.

To M. Sault, New Haven, for Bench Lathe. Diploma.

To American Hoop Manufacturing Company, Fitchburg, Mass. A Silver Medal.

To Twitchell & Wilton, New Haven, for Garden Engine and Pump. Diploma.

To E. E. Clark, N. Haven, 1 Paper Cutting Machine. Diploma.

To E. E. Clark, N. Haven, 1 Corner Cutting Press. Diploma.

To G. G. Baldwin, Fair Haven, for 1 Jeweller's Lathe and Slide Rest. Diploma.

To Guy C. Hotchkiss, Westville, for 1 Rag Cutter. Diploma.

To Milo Peck, N. Haven, 1 Model Drop Press. Diploma.

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To J. L. Parker, Waterbury, case Horse-shoes. Diploma.

To Milo Peck, N. Haven, for 1 Power Cutting Press. Diploma.

To Woodruff & Beach, Hartford, for High Pressure Steam Engine, with Wright's Self-acting Patent Cut-off. A Silver Medal.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the committee.

WM. LYON, *Chairman.*
G. J. GILBERT.
S. S. LOGAN.

CLASS V.

NO. 43.—BUTTER.

The Committee on Butter, having performed the duties assigned them, respectfully submit the following report:—There were presented for their inspection thirty-two samples of *Fall-made* butter. As a whole, these samples were excellent, and plainly showed that the makers had presented butter which was well worked; was free from impurities, and possessed that peculiar sweetness which makes the article so palatable, and so welcome to every well-furnished table. While the committee were pleased to find so many samples of excellent butter, yet they found their labors much increased by the difficulty of deciding between the relative merits of so many samples whose good qualities were so nearly equal. This similarity of qualities rendered it necessary to examine and compare, and re-examine the parcels before they were prepared to award premiums. Yet, after repeated inspections and comparisons, the committee were unanimous in awarding premiums as follows, to wit:

1st	premium,	A. & T. Jerome, Bloomfield,	$15
2d	do.	Kneeland Downs, Bethany,	10
3d	do.	D. W. Grant, Bloomfield,	8
4th	do.	Arvah Baldwin, Guilford,	5

The committee were guided by "*numbers,*" in forming their decis-

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ions, to avoid any personal or local consideration which, otherwise, might influence their judgment.

As the committee found other samples of butter worthy of their favorable notice, and as only four premiums were offered, they recommend that a discretionary premium of $3 each, be awarded to the following persons: Marshall Straight, New Preston; Elihu Dickerman, North Haven; Mrs. Thaddeus Cook, Wallingford; Franklin Beecher, Woodbridge.

There were also presented to the inspection of the committee, nine samples of butter made in June. As warm weather makes butter rancid, unless the cream was taken off in due time, the butter-milk thoroughly worked out, the butter properly salted, and the process of making was entirely neat, the committee found it necessary to make close examinations and careful comparisons before they were prepared to award the premiums. But they finally were unanimous in awarding the premiums as follows, to wit:

1st	premium,	H. N. Dudley, Guilford,	$15
2d	do.	Theophilus Smith, Bethany,	10
3d	do.	Joel Shelton, Huntington,	8
4th	do.	Lauren Tyrrell, Woodbury,	5

As one parcel of butter was less than twenty pounds, it was deprived of any premium by a rule of the Society. A written statement of the process of making the preferred butter, is appended to the report, and it is hoped that these statements will be published for the benefit of butter makers and butter eaters. Improvements have been made in the process of making butter, and it is hoped that improvements will be encouraged and continued until our markets are supplied with a superior quality of butter. The objects to be attained, are the best modes of making and preserving butter, so that it will the longest retain that peculiar flavor which constitutes its superiority.

All which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLS H. POND.
CALEB MIX.
ELIAKIM HOUGH. } *Committee.*

NEW HAVEN, October 10th, 1856.

BUTTER MAKING.

I strain the milk into tin pans, about half full; let the milk stand until the cream is ripe, then churn it the usual way. As it regards the salting of it, I have no rule. I salt it as my judgment directs.

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I work it over the second or third day; then let it stand the same length of time; then work it over for the last time, using my hands, as I have used no other butter-stick this summer but my hands. I think I work it quite as free from buttermilk as any other way. I then put it in a stone pot, and put it in a cool cellar. Instead of putting brine on the top to keep it, I have put a cloth on the same, and put a plenty of salt upon it.

M. J. TYRRELL.

Butter Made in the month of June.

I kept six cows; strained the milk in pans, filling them about two-thirds full; churned three times a week. Immediately after the cream was churned, the butter was washed thoroughly and salted. After standing twenty-four hours, the butter is worked again the second and third time, packed in a stone jar, covered with a cloth, and about one inch of fine salt to keep the air from it; kept in a cool cellar.

JOEL SHELTON.

The cream is taken from the milk after standing, not to exeed twenty-four hours, (often in a much less time,) kept cool as possible, and churned every other day; worked thoroughly, salted, then after a few hours, worked again and again, until perfectly free from milk; then packed closely in a stone jar, and covered with brine clarified by boiling and skimming, until perfectly clear.

H. N. DUDLEY.

Twenty pounds Fall Butter.

The butter that I offer for your inspection, was made the first week of October, from three cows; straining the milk in pans, about two-thirds full, letting it stand from thirty-six to forty-six hours, according to the temperature of the air. Skim and churn four times during the week; work with a wooden spoon, three times to one churning, adding one ounce of salt to the pound; put into an earthen dish, in a cool cellar. When sufficiently worked, pack in a stone pot.

F. BEECHER, *Woodbridge.*

Milk set until sour, then skimmed and churned in a common churn with a crank; the milk worked out with the hand, then salted with

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one ounce of salt to a pound of butter, and well worked in. Let it stand about twenty-four hours, and worked dry with a butter-worker, and packed at the same time.

MARSHALL STRAIGHT.

To the Butter Committee of the State Agricultural Society:

The butter accompanying this statement, was made within the last five days, and for particulars respecting my management, I will refer the committee to the published transactions of the Society for 1854 and 1855. I still continue to wash my butter, and am more and more convinced that this is an important improvement in making the butter sweet, if thoroughly done. In order to do the work well, it must be worked thoroughly in several waters, till the butter ceases to color the water; this is evidence that the butter-milk is completely out. I salt to suit the taste of my customers, from sixteen to twenty pounds of butter to one of salt.

My butter is weighed easily, on standard scales as it is called, (three pounds in a ball,) and is then delivered as you see it, in good shape to cut from for the table, to customers in Hartford, who pay me twenty-eight cents in summer and thirty cents in winter.

D. W. GRANT.

BLOOMFIELD, October 6th, 1856.

This butter was made from Native cows, the old fashioned way, without anything being added but *salt*, as soon as churned, and worked, and that by *taste*. We know no better rule, for *all* have not the same taste.

A. & T. JEROME.

NO. 44.—CHEESE.

The Committee on Cheese, have attended to the duties assigned them, and beg leave to make the following report, viz:

We award for the best fifty pounds of old cheese, to Charles Mathewson, of Pomfret, $10.

For fifty pounds of second best old cheese, we award to William H. Putnam, of Brooklyn, $8.

For fifty pounds of the third best old cheese, we award to T. L. Hart, of West Cornwall, $5.

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We award to Albert Day, of Brooklyn, for one hundred pounds of best new cheese, $15.

For one hundred pounds of second best new cheese, we award to William H. Putnam, of Brooklyn, $10.

For one hundred pounds third best new cheese, we award to Levi Cook, of Colebrook, $8.

For one hundred pounds of fourth best new cheese, we award to David Whittlesey, of New Preston, $4.

Your committee also would recommend that a premium of $4 be paid to Frederick H. Gray, of Southbury, for a sample of a very fine article of new cheese.

Your committee would further remark that there were other samples of both old and new cheese, of very fine qualities, so much so, that it was quite difficult for the committee to make their selection. Connected with this, there was one box of pine-apple cheese, but as this kind of cheese is not named in the list of premiums, the committee would recommend that a premium hereafter be offered on this article of cheese.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GURDON CHAPMAN.
CALEB MIX.
ELIAKIM HOUGH.
} *Committee.*

My method of making cheese is as follows: The milk of the evening stands in the tub over night; the cream is taken from it in the morning, and turned back through the strainer into the tub with the warm milk of the morning; the rennet is then put into milk and thoroughly mixed by stirring. Separate the whey from the curd, by cutting and stirring, and dip or pour it off. It is then scalded, cut fine while scalding in hot whey, and after cooling, is salted, allowing half an ounce to a pound. Pressed twenty-four hours.

It is essential that the whey is entirely out; if so, it will keep without difficulty or extra salt.

MRS. E. MATHEWSON.

The night's milk is set in a tub, and if the weather is warm, a cooler is set in the tub filled with cold water. In the morning, the cream is taken off and poured through the strainer with the warm milk; add rennet enough to bring it in half an hour; cut it up; put the strainer over the curd; pour on milk-warm water; let it settle; break it up carefully; dip off the whey that rises; heat it moderately,

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pour it back, stirring it to equalize the temperature. Repeat this process until the curd is separated from the whey, always remembering to thoroughly drain and cool the curd before adding the salt, allowing a common tea-cup full of Liverpool salt to fifteen pounds of cheese; weighed when taken from the press. It is then pressed forty-eight hours, being turned over in the time; then buttered and colored according to fancy, and turned every day until cured.

MRS. WILLIAM H. PUTNAM.

The cheese offered for the inspection of the committee was made in June. I have no particular experience to detail in regard to its manufacture, more than to say, that the night's milk was made into a curd immediately after taking it from the cow. No cream was taken from the milk. It is believed that if the cream is once taken from the milk or suffered to rise, it can not again be incorporated with the milk without loss; some portion of it will go into the whey and thus be wasted. Too much salt or too much scalding, has a tendency to make the cheese dry and hard, and too much rennet will make it bitter.

The old cheese was made the first week in October, 1855, in all respects in the ordinary way, care being taken not to scald or salt too much. No cream was allowed to rise on the milk.

Cheese made in this way and suitably cared for during the year, is sure to be rich and buttery.

Much care, however, is required to prevent the oil from leaking out in hot weather in summer.

To prevent this, it should be kept in an upper room in as cool condition as may be.

T. L. HART.

WEST CORNWALL.

To the Committee on Cheese:

The milk is strained into a tub at night, and in warm weather a tin vessel holding four pails full is filled with cold water to cool the milk. The tub is skimmed in the morning and the cream mixed with a pail of warm milk. Rennet is put in to bring it to a curd in half an hour; cut it up; pour on moderately warm whey; let it settle; make it up carefully; dip off the whey that rises; heat it moderately; pour it back, stirring it to make it of equal temperature. When sufficiently cooked and drained, add one cup of Liv-

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erpool salt to fifteen pounds cheese; press forty-eight hours, turning it once during the time, into a dry cloth. It is then taken to the dairy room, and rubbed with lard and otter, enough to give a rich color. Same process continued of turning and rubbing with lard once a day till cured.

Old cheese that I exhibit, made in the same way. In winter, it is kept in a room, moderately warm to prevent freezing; rubbed with a little lard occasionally.

A. Day.

Brooklyn, October 4th, 1856.

One hundred pounds New Cheese.

To the Committee of the State Agricultural Society on Dairy Products:

The accompanying lot of cheese is of the same kind known in our markets as "English Dairy." My manner of making it is as follows: The morning's milk is strained into a tub, and rennet added sufficient to coagulate to a curd; the quantity of rennet depends entirely upon its strength. After the rennet is put in, the milk should stand at least three-fourths of an hour; then the curd must be broken with a skimmer, very carefully, after which it should stand until the curd settles, and the whey rises to the surface; dip the whole into a strainer placed in a box elevated, so as to allow the whey to pass off; place a weight upon the curd for the purpose of accelerating the draining of the whey from the curd. It should also be cut in small slices several times during the process of draining. After draining as above, six hours, the curd is suspended over the whey sink, till the next morning, when it is cut with a machine into small pieces, and moderately heated with water until the pieces will not separate by being pressed with the fingers. It is now placed in the box again and allowed to drain as dry as possible, and salted in the proportion of one tea-cup full of salt to ten pounds of curd. It is left open until nearly cold, for if placed in the hoop very warm, the cheese will have a very rank, offensive taste. After cooling, it is put into a hoop and pressed in a common press six hours, and then taken out and turned into a close fitting cap, replaced in the press, where it remains till the next day, which makes forty-eight hours of pressing. The cheese after being taken from the press, is left till quite dry, that it may not mould, when it is painted and oiled. The cheese should be oiled every day, and turned for two months. The same process is pursued with the night's milk. No cream is taken from the milk by this process,

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which is the better way to make rich cheese. It is very essential that everything should be kept perfectly sweet about the dairy.

The lot of cheese of which the accompanying is a sample, I have sold at home for twelve and a quarter cents per pound. Last year, I sold for twelve and a half cents per pound. Farmers in this section make from two to three hundred pounds from a cow, during the season.

LEVI COOKE.

COLEBROOK, Litchfield Co., Conn.

One hundred and nine and one-quarter pounds Cheese.

To the Committee on Cheese:

Please to find my manner of making cheese: Milk at night; set in pans in a cool room; in the morning the cream is taken off; then the milk is heated over a fire to the right temperature, and the morning's milk strained into the night's milk; then rennet enough put in to turn it into a curd. The morning's milk stands till the animal heat escapes; it then is checked with a long knife and stands about thirty minutes; the whey then is ladled off carefully and is allowed to stand from three to four hours; it is then put into the cheese-basket to drain for two hours; it is chopped then and placed in a kettle of warm water to scald, and salted and mixed together; it is then placed in the press, and is allowed to press twenty-four hours, turning once in the time; then taken and turned every day till cured.

FREDERICK H. GRAY.

SOUTHBURY, October 3, 1856.

Process of making Pine-Apple Cheese.

The milk is run into a curd immediately after it is drawn from the cow morning and evening. The next morning it is cut by hand, into pieces half an inch square. The curd is then warmed about the temperature of new milk, and stands for five or ten minutes before draining; then is added a tea-cup of salt to ten pounds of curd, and pressed in vats, in the form of a pine-apple. When taken from the vats, they are enclosed in nets and placed in water sufficiently warm to form a rind and make the desired impression. The cheese are then hung up to dry.

E. WHITE.

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NO. 45.—HONEY.

The Committee on Honey, submit the following report:—There were but four entries of Honey, all of very good quality. The awards of premiums were made as follows:

To Lauren Tyrrell, Woodbury,	1st premium,	- -	$5
Stephen Topliff, Oxford,	2d do.	- - -	3
Ira Twiss, Meriden, Beeswax,	1st do.	- -	2
Theophilus Smith, Bethany, Bayberry Tallow,		- -	1
Henry Sanford, do.	do.	- -	1

(Signed,) ALBERT B. KNAPP.
A. A. SPAULDING.
SAMUEL SEYMOUR.

NO. 46.—GRAIN AND SEED.

The Committee on Grain and Seed, respectfully report the following awards:

To Julius Williams, Wallingford,	Winter Wheat,	1st	premium,	$3
J. & E. Seymour, Colebrook,	do. do.	2d	do.	2
Merrit Brown, Fair Haven,	Spring do.	1st	do.	3
R. F. Stillman, North Haven,	do. do.	2d	do.	2
J. S. Linsley, Northford,	Barley,	1st	do.	3
Daniel C. Auger, Woodbridge,	do.	2d	do.	2
William W. Fowler, Guilford,	Oats,	1st	do.	3
R. F. Stillman, North Haven,	do.	2d	do.	2
J. S. Linsley, Northford,	Rye,	1st	do.	3
Reuben B. Martin, Woodbury,	do.	2d	do.	2
Birdsey Bristol, Wallingford,	Buckwheat,	1st	do.	3
J. S. Linsley, Northford,	do.	2d	do.	2
Charles G. Atwater, Hamden,	Corn,	1st	do.	3
Daniel C. Auger, Woodbridge,	do.	2d	do.	2
J. & H. N. Dudley, Guilford,	Timothy Seed,	2d	do.	3
Reuben B. Martin, Woodbury,	Clover Seed,	2d	do.	3
Henry Hickox, Woodbridge,	half bush. Oats,	Discretionary,		1

Respectfully submitted.

(Signed,) EZRA S. MUNSON.
ISAAC ROBERTS.
L. A. BROWN.

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NO. 47.—VEGETABLES.

The Committee on Vegetables, would submit the following report:—That while the display of Garden Esculents is not as *large* as at former State Exhibitions, and not as large or extensive in *varieties* as it should be, to do full credit to the producing qualities of the many carefully cultivated gardens throughout our State, your committee, nevertheless, note with pleasure a marked *improvement* in the *quality* of the vegetables on exhibition. There seemed less of that prevalent desire, on the part of our gardeners, to exhibit only *monsters of growth*, (the result of *chance* alone,) instead of those *best adapted*, in all respects, for *table use*. In other words, *great size* instead of FINE QUALITY; and we would report the following awards:

To Wilbur F. Parker, Meriden,		for Best	Celery,	$2
T. H. Holliday, Hartford,	2d	do.	do.	1
G. W. Bishop, New Haven,		do.	Cauliflowers,	2
Thomas Sanford, Woodbridge,		do.	Turnips,	2
T. H. Holliday, Hartford,	2d	do.	do.	1
J. S. Linsley, Northford,		do.	Pumpkins,	2
Orrin Todd, North Haven,	2d	do.	do.	1
John G. North, New Haven,		do.	Carrots,	2
Josiah P. Isbell, Milford,	2d	do.	do.	1
T. H. Holliday, Hartford,		do.	Beets,	2
Oliver B. Potter, Hamden,	2d	do.	do.	1
T. H. Holliday, Hartford,		do.	Parsnips,	2
John G. North, New Haven,	2d	do.	do.	1
E. C. Johnson, Derby,		do.	Onions,	2
W. A. Brockett, North Haven,	2d	do.	do.	1
Orlitz Brown, West do.		do.	Cabbages,	2
L. A. Brown, Orange,	2d	do.	do.	1
Stephen Atwater, Hamden,		do.	Tomatoes,	2
Eli'h E. Benham, West Haven,	2d	do.	do.	1
Josiah P. Isbell, Milford,		do.	Lima Beans,	2
J. K. Hall, East Hartford,	2d	do.	do. do.	1
J. M. Allen, Hartford,		do.	Winter Squashes,	2
Alonzo Baldwin, Seymour,	2d	do.	do. do.	1
Bradley Pardee, East Haven,		do.	Table Potatoes,	2
Daniel C. Auger, Woodbridge,	2d	do.	do. do.	1
Eli Goodrich, Branford,		do.	Sweet Corn,	2
Augustus Bagley, New Haven,	2d	do.	do. do.	1

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To E. C. Read, New Haven,	for best and largest variety,	$10
Tho. H. Holliday, Hartford,	2d do. do. do.	8
Augustus Bagley, New Haven,	3d do. do. do.	5

Discretionary Premiums.

Thomas H. Holliday, Hartford,	for Valparaiso Squashes, weighing 885 lbs.,	$2
Jacob Thorp, North Haven,	do.	1
H. S. Dawson, New Haven,	do.	1
Mineus Lyman, do.	do.	1
S. S. Hartshorn, do.	do.	1
Augustus Bagley, do.	Gourds,	1
Wm. Parmelee, do.	Winter Radishes,	1
Solomon Mead, do.	Tomatoes,	1
John G. North, do.	Winter Squashes,	1
Patrick Buckley,	Red Peppers,	1
R. F. Stillman, North Haven,	Green do.	1
Birdsey Bristol, Wallingford,	Sweet Potatoes,	2
Charles N. Beecher, Woodbridge,	Tomatoes,	1
J. K. Hall, East Hartford,	Fig do.	1
E. E. Benham, West Haven,	do. do.	1
Daniel C. Auger, Woodbridge,	Lot of Potatoes,	1
E. E. Clark, New Haven,	Purple Kohl Rabi,	1
Lewis Fitch, West Haven,	Red Spanish Sweet Potatoes,	1
Augustus Bagley, New Haven,	Red Peppers,	1
Wm. Parmelee, do.	Turnips, Cabbages & Parsnips,	1
do. do.	Mangold Wurzel,	1
Augustus Bagley, do.	Orange Watermelon,	1
J. W. Fisher, do.	Mountain-sweet do.	1
J. A. Goodyear, Hamden,	Watermelons,	2
Frederick Potter, Westville,	do.	1
H. N. Newton, Fair Haven,	Wyandotte Corn,	1
A. Bagley, New Haven,	Sugar Millett,	1
do. do.	Broom Corn,	1
S. W. Shelton,	Marrow Squash,	1

(Signed,) A. H. BYINGTON.
ROSWELL BROTHWELL.
THOMAS B. GRIFFITH.

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48.—FLOUR, BREAD, &c.

The Committee on Flour, Bread, &c., beg leave to offer the following report:—There were four entries of Flour, three of which were made from wheat grown in Connecticut, all of which do honor to the State, and demonstrate that the farmers of this State need not go to the prairies of the far West to procure bread-stuffs,—but that the hills and valleys of our State *can be made* to yield as good a quality as the best specimens of Genesee wheat. But as your committee were restricted to one premium, we unanimously awarded it to J. & E. P. Seymour, of Colebrook, Litchfield county, for their bbl. of Flour, ground from wheat raised by them, which yielded twenty-two bushels to the acre, and weighed sixty pounds to the bushel, which made forty-two pounds of Flour, 1st premium, $10.

Other fine samples were presented by Messrs. Ira Twiss, of Merriden; A. Johnson, and the Farmers' Milling Co., Middlefield, all of which were deserving of premiums.

Your committee found no specimens of Starch from corn, or Crackers, presented.

There were eleven specimens of Wheat Bread, all of which were fine specimens of the staff of life, and do especial honor to the fair hands engaged in their manufacture. After a careful examination, we have awarded as follows:

To Mrs. Betsey Atwater, of Hamden, - -	1st premium,	$3
Levi Coe, of Middletown, - - -	2d do.	2
H. M. Coe, of Durham, - - - -	3d do.	1

There were thirteen entries of Rye Bread. We awarded as follows:

To Joel Shelton, of Huntington, - - - - -	$3
Henry Sanford, of Bethlem, - - - - - - -	2
Andrew Upson, of Southington, - - - - - -	1

No specimens of Brown Bread were offered.

All which is respectfully submitted.

NATHAN ALLEN.
EZRA DEAN.
LORRIN A. COOKE. } *Committee.*

Recipe.

Flour sponged ten hours before kneading; using a tea-cup of yeast for six quarts of flour, and one-third the quantity of milk necessary

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to wet the whole batch. At the end of the given time, or when the sponge has become sufficiently light, add the remaining portion of milk, which should be warmed to a blood-heat in cold weather, and also add half a tea-spoonful of saleratus dissolved in a table-spoonful of hot water. Then knead at least ten minutes, or until the outside of the mass has become quite smooth. The whole should next be exposed to a moderate heat until fermentation produces fine cracks upon the surface, after which mould into loaves, allowing these to stand in pans till fermentation has again cracked the surface, when baking in a quick oven should take place.

MRS. E. L. UPSON, *Southington, Ct.*

Rye Bread.

Wet the flour with four quarts of new milk, add the yeast, and a little salt, knead it well. When light enough, mould it up, put it in pans, and let it stand and rise again, then bake it one hour.

Wheat bread made in the same way.

Recipe for making this Wheat Bread.

Take one gill of home-made yeast, and make one pint of sponge; let it stand from 9 o'clock, P. M., until morning, in a warm place. Put this sponge into five pounds wheat flour, and wet with new milk, stiff enough to mould well. After moulding, let it stand until light, then mould again, and make into loaves and put into pans; let it stand in the pans fifteen minutes, then bake in a good brick oven one hour. This recipe makes four loaves of this size.

Made from flour manufactured by the Farmers' Milling Co., Middlefield, Ct.

Offered for premium by

H. M. COE, *Durham, Ct.*

Made by Mrs. H. M. Coe.

This bread that I present for premium, was sponged in the evening with common yeast, and wet in the morning following with new milk, and when light, baked.

LEVI COE.

One pint of milk, scalded; stir in two table-spoonfuls of flour, one tea-spoonful salt, one half-pint potato yeast; knead soft; let it stand and rise, put in pans and rise again; bake three-fourths of an hour.

MRS. BETSEY ATWATER.

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CLASS VI.

NO. 49.—SILK MANUFACTURES.

The Committee appointed to examine the articles in No. 49, Class VI., find but two specimens to award premiums, which are the following:

Too much can not be said in favor of a case of superior sewings in skeins and on spools, exhibited by M. Hemingway & Sons, of Watertown, which for beauty of finish excels any former lot examined. The committee are pleased to award to M. Hemingway & Sons, the first premium of $5.

To T. S. Gold, West Cornwall, for Cocoons and Silk, $2.

Miss Abby Woodward, is entitled to the first premium for best silk stockings, which are very creditable to her, being hand work. The committee award her the premium of $2.

Respectfully,

J. H. COLEY, JR., *Chairman.*

NO. 50.—HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

The Committee on Household Manufactures, report the following awards:

Thomas B. Stevens, Litchfield,	Home made Carpet,	$10
do. do. do.	Linen Kersey, -	5
Miss Phebe Stiles, New Haven,	Yarn Mittens, -	1
do. do. do.	Knit Bed Quilt,	2
Mrs. Hiram Bradley, Southington,	Home made Carpet,	8
Mrs. Grace A. Glenny, New Haven,	Thread Hose, -	2
George P. Cooke, Wallingford,	Worsted Rug, -	3
John T. Andrew, West Cornwall,	Woolen Stockings,	2
Joel Shelton, Huntington,	Linen Cloth, -	5
do. do.	Tow Cloth, -	3
Miss Mary Ann Kilbourne, New Haven,	Bed Quilt, - -	2
Miss H. A. Jacobs, Bristol,	Hearth Rugs, -	2
Mrs. Chloe Stearns, New Haven,	Knit Bed Quilt, -	1
Mrs. Franklin Beecher, Woodbridge,	Cotton half Hose,	1
Levi Coe, Middletown,	Fringed Mittens, -	2
do. do.	Woolen Mittens,	2

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Mrs. Samuel Murry, New Haven,	Bed quilt, - -	$2
Marshall Straight, New Preston,	Linen Kersey, -	3
James Atwater, Hamden,	Half Hose, - -	2
Miss Phebe Stiles, New Haven,	Linen Stockings,	1
D. W. Grant, Bloomfield,	Linen Cloth, -	3
David Whittlesey, New Preston,	Wool Carpet, -	5
do. do. do.	Varieties of Flannels,	3
Mrs. James Ward, Middletown,	Woolen Blankets,	5
do. do. do.	Linen Kersey, -	2

MRS. WILLIAM LEWIS, NEW HAVEN.
" JONATHAN NICHOLSON, "
" CLARK ———, MERIDEN.

NO. 51.—NEEDLE, SHELL, WAX AND FANCY WORK.

The Committee of Ladies, consisting of Mrs. Russell Hotchkiss, Mrs. Charles Mathewson, Miss Henrietta Lee, would report the following premiums:

Best Silk Embroidery, Miss Harriet C. Batterson, Hartford, $3
Best Shawl Embroidery, Miss S. Silliman, New Haven, - 3

James M. Crofut, New Haven, dealer in embroideries, exhibited a fine lot of goods worthy of notice. For the cape manufactured by him, premium, $3.

J. H. Cooley & Co., exhibited 9 very handsome cloaks, worthy of notice; they were not understood to be of their own manufacture.

Best Cushion Embroidery, Mrs. Smith G. Tuttle, Fair Haven, $3
2d do. do. do. Horace Doolittle, Hamden, 2
3d do. do. do. J. H. Smith, New Haven, - 1

1 Case Embroideries, of all kinds, some very superior, exhibited by Blakeslee Plumb, New Haven.

Best Specimen Needle Work, Miss Nancy Mathewson, Woodstock, very superior, - - - $3
2d do. do. do. Mrs. Geo. Gilbert, Westville, 2
3d do. do. do. do. Tho's Chatterton, N. Haven, 1
Worsted Embroidery, Miss A. Skinner, Ansonia, - - 3
do. do. do. Edwin Brainard, Southington, - 2
do. do. do. Betsey Atwater, Hamden, - 1

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Chair Cushion and Back, Miss Harriet M. Barnes, Fair Haven, $3
do. do. do. Miss Lizzie E. Russell, Fair Haven, 2
do. do. do. Miss Mary E. Babcock, New Haven, 1
Ottoman Covers, Mrs. R. F. Stillman, North Haven, - 3
do. Mrs. Helen L. Warner, do. - - 2
Embroidered Sofa, Mrs. Stephen G. Beecher, New Milford, 3
Shell Work, Frederick W. Pierpont, Fair Haven, - - 3
do. Mrs. E. C. Miller, do. - - 2
do. Alden Powers, New Haven, - - - 1
Wax Flowers, Enos Foote, New Haven, - - 3
do. S. C. Babcock, Whitneyville, - - 2
do. Herman B. Storer, New Haven, - - 1

The Chairman of the committee would recommend the following discretionary premiums:

Miss A. Lynde, New Haven, Crochet Work, - - $3
" Harriet White, Brooklyn, Sofa Pillow Work, - 1
Mrs. Geo. E. Maltby, Fair Haven, Crystalized Grasses, - 2
Miss E. A. Andrews, New Haven, for very beautiful Hair Wreath, &c., - - - - 3
Maria L. Lanman, Norwich, for Crochet Spread, - - 3

JOHN G. NORTH, *Chairman.*

CLASS VII.

NO. 52.—WOOLEN AND COTTON GOODS.

The Committee on Woolen and Cotton Goods, having examined the goods under their charge, report:—That Messrs. Lounsbury, Bissell & Co., of Norwalk, exhibited six pieces of Felt Cloth; there was no competition, but the goods are deserving the diploma.

The Traveling Bags, exhibited by the Wallingford community, were without competition, and are deserving of notice.

The Cotton Goods manufactured by Amos D. Lockwood, Esq., agent Wauregan mills, are very nice goods, for which they are entitled to a diploma.

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The goods of Mrs. Philo Hart are a class of goods in which there is no competition and are very fair goods, worthy of notice.

Signed, E. A. CUTLER.
W. T. BARBER.

Diaper entered by W. E. Park, of Norwich, was, through an accident, not brought to the notice of the committee. A diploma was awarded by the Executive Committee.

NO. 53.—SILVER AND PLATED WARE AND JEWELERS' WORK.

The Committee on Silver and Plated Ware and Jewelers' Work, report the following awards:

To Bailey and Shepard, Middle Haddam, for Galvanized Coffin Trimmings, - - - - Diploma.
New Haven Clock Co., New Haven, for Clocks, Cases and Trimmings, - - - - Gold Medal
George Brown, New Haven, for Plated Ware, - do.
Francis Stauhan, do. do. Clocks, - - Silver do.
C. Cowles & Co., New Haven, for Plated Ware and Carriage Trimmings, - - - - Gold do.
Chace Hill, New Haven, for Plated Cutlery, - Diploma.
Edwin Newbury, Brooklyn, Spectacles, - - Gold Medal.
Samuel Rowland, New Haven, for Cornice Clocks, - $2
C. & J. Brockett, do. do. Princes Metal and German Silver Ware, - - - - Diploma.
Fred. A, Moore, New Haven, Exposed Clock, - Gold Medal.
E. D. Tucker, do. 30 day do. Silver do.

Signed, GEO. OLMSTED.
E. BENJAMIN.

NO. 54.—FIRE ARMS.

The Committee on Fire Arms, would most respectfully submit the following report, and recommend the award of premiums as follows:

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To Colt's Manufacturing Co., Hartford, Ct., for one case of Repeating Rifles and Pistols, - - - Gold Medal.

To the Volcanic Repeating Arms Co., of New Haven, Ct., for one Carbine, 1 pair Navy Pistols, 1 box of Ammunition, improvement claimed, - - - - - - Gold Medal.

To A. F. Spencer, of Winsted, Ct., for one case containing two Sporting Rifles, - - - - Silver Medal.

To Wm. C. Hicks, Superintendent of the Volcanic Arms Co., of New Haven, Ct., for one Machine for making Volcanic Repeating Rifle and Pistol Balls, new crank motion, - Diploma.

JAMES M. BOYD.
HENRY L. STEWART.

NO. 55.—CUTLERY, &c.

The Committee on Cutlery, &c., report:—That the number of articles exhibited are much less than they expected to find, and regret that there is not more interest taken in this fair by the various makers of cutlery and edge tools in our State.

The articles sent in and displayed show and give great credit to the makers, for both style, finish and workmanship.

They award to Dickinson & Co., Higganum, for their superior Drawing Knives, Chisels, &c., - - Silver Medal.

To the Collins Company, Collinsville, for the best case of Hatchets, Axes, &c., - - - - - Diploma.

Their goods still showing that their work is of the best, and that their style and finish is now, as it has been.

To Colburn and Fenn, of Ansonia, for the best dozen Cast Steel Axes, - - - - - Silver Medal.

Their axes show a very handsome shape and finish, and are made by the old process of Lapping and Welding, and these being finished with the hand hammer, gives to each axe a solidity that can not be got in any other way of making. The stock being of the very best, with Mr. Fenn's skill in hardening and tempering the steel, give to all that buy a "Fenn's Axe," a very superior article.

To J. N. Shirt & Co., of Stamford, for the best case of Files, Gold Medal.

We further state that the manufacture of files, is a very important branch of mechanic art and trade, and one that is very much needed with us, and if well pursued, will add greatly to the wealth and pro-

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ductive industry of our people. The samples exhibited by Messrs. Shirt & Co., are extremely well made, and would do credit to the best English makers.

To Jepson Rawlin & Co., New Haven, for best assortment of New and Recut Files, - - - - Silver Medal.

JOHN ENGLISH.
R. A. WHITE.
J. A. BISHOP.

NO. 56.—HOUSE TRIMMINGS, LOCKS, &c.

Your Committee on House Trimmings, Locks, &c., have attended to the duties assigned them and award the following diplomas:

Bailey and Shepherd, Middle Haddam, House and Sleigh Bells, - - - - - - Diploma.
Edmund Field, Port Chester, 1 case pattern Sliding Door Locks, - - - - - - Diploma.
Jones and Hitchcock, Troy, New York, 1 Door Bell, do.
Charles Parker, Meriden, 1 sample Blind Hinge and Fastenings for Brick and Wood, - - - Diploma.
Blake, Brothers & Co., New Haven, 4 sample Cards Hardware, do.
Samuel A. Bunnell, Seymour, specimen of Glass and Enameled Door Plate. - - - - - Diploma.
Hotchkiss & Sons, Sharon Valley, 1 case of Hardware, do.
Edward Raymond, Thompsonville, Lock, - - do.

CHARLES SCARBOROUGH.
BENJ. W. COE.

NO. 57.—MECHANICS TOOLS.

The Committee on Mechanics Tools, beg leave to submit the following as their report and to recommend the following award of premiums, *viz.:*

To Shelton and Osborn, Manufacturing Co., Birmingham, a premium of five dollars, for assortment of Mechanics Tools.

To Charles Parker, Meriden, for an assortment of Vices the Society's diploma.

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To H. A. Lincohn, Master Mechanic New Haven and New London Railroad Co., New Haven, 2 setts of Iron Pully Blocks, Diploma.

To J. P. McKeene, Shelburn Falls, for lot of Gimblets, Diploma.

To Dickinson & Co., Higganum, for case of Mechanic Tools, Diploma.

GEORGE OSBORN, *Chairman.*
GEORGE HOYT.
P. H. MILLER.

NO. 58.—BRASS AND PLATED GOODS.

The exhibition of Brass and Plated Goods, was not by any means as full as it ought and should have been. Considering that Connecticut has taken the lead in this branch of manufacturing, it is to be regretted that those interested have not taken a deeper interest in the Fair.

The Benedict and Burnham Manufacturing Co., of Waterbury, have the best display of Brass Goods and Brass Tubes for Gas Fixtures; we award a Gold Medal.

Waterbury Brass Company, exhibited a very fine sample of Brass Kettles; we award a diploma.

Marshall and Smith, Hartford, for best display of Brass Faucets, Diploma.

To Wallace & Sons, of Ansonia, for Brass and Silver Plated Chains, *a fine display*, Diploma.

To G. H. Mason, of Hartford, a *Car Box* and a lot of Brass castings very ingeniously wrought, the committee award a Diploma.

S. D. NORTHWAY.
J. K. SHEPARD. } *Judges.*
REUBEN ROCKWELL.

NO. 50.—INSTRUMENTS.

Committee No. 59, on Instruments, would respectfully report:—That they have attended to the duties assigned them, and have made the following awards, *viz.:*

To C. & J. Brocket, New Haven, for best Mathematical Instruments, - - - - Silver Medal.

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To J. & W. Grunow, New Haven, for best Microscope, compound achromatic, - - - Silver Medal.
To Smith Beers, Naugatuck, for Odometer, - do.

In addition to the above, the committee would recommend that the Gold Medal of the Society be awarded to J. & W. Grunow, of New Haven, for the excellence of their microscope objectives; which, in the opinion of your committee, will favorably compare with any in the world.

Though it is to be regretted that there was not more competition in some of the articles under examination, your committee take great pleasure in stating that those for which premiums are awarded are all of a high order of excellence.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THEODORE G. ELLIS.
A. D. LOCKWOOD. } *Committee.*
WM. DURYEA.

NO. 60.—WOODEN WARE.

The Committee on Wooden Ware, report the following awards:

To Willis Dickerman, Westville, for Barrels, 1st premium,	$3
do. do. do. do. Butter Firkins, do. -	3
do. do. do. do. Pails, do.	3
Geo. E. Maltby, Fair Haven, for Bird Cages, - -	1
Samuel F. Jenkins, Avon, for Wheel Bird Cages, - -	2
John Gilbow, Meriden, Baskets, - - - -	2

Signed, JAMES M. FORD.
ELIHU DICKERMAN.

NO. 61.—BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER.

The Committee on Boots, Shoes and Leather, report the following premiums:

To Isaac Hills & Son, Hartford, exhibition of Boots, 1st premium,	$5
Truman Allen, Granby, Women and Children's Shoes, 1st do.	5
Benjamin Shaw, New York, Lady's Boots and Shoes, 1st do.	5
Ezra Dean, East Woodstock, Harness Leather, -	5

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To H. M. Coe, Durham, Sole Leather, - - - $5
Ezra Dean, East Woodstock, Upper Leather, - - 5
do. do. Belt do. - - 3
do. do. Light Upper Leather, Diploma.
J. A. Lanting, Killingworth, Harness Leather, do.
Ezra Dean, East Woodstock, Calf Skins, - - 5
S. D. Northway Manufacturing Co., South Norfolk, Lambs Roans, - - - - Diploma.
Charles Bostwick, New Haven, Leather Trunk, - do.
P. Jewell & Sons, Hartford, Belting and Hose, - do.
Benjamin Bates, Norwich, Boots, - - - 3

Signed, SILAS J. BALDWIN.
H. HAMMOND.
W. WEBB.

NO, 62.—HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS.

The Judges on Hats, Caps and Bonnets, report the following premiums:

For Best Silk Hats, J. E. Chalker, New Haven, - - $5
do. Fur do. Nathan Seley, Bethel, - - - 5
do. Lot Caps, Henry W. Mansfield, - - - 3
do. Exhibition of Furs, do. - - - 5
do. Silk Shirred Bonnets, Mrs. C. A. Belden, Bridgeport, 5
2d do. do. do. Catharine Jarvis, Norwalk, 3
do. Other Silk Bonnets, Edward Malley, New Haven, 5
2d do. do. Miss H. S. Banning, Fair Haven, 3

JOHN W. MANSFIELD.
JOHN G. NORTH. } *Committee.*

New Haven, October 7th, 1856.

NO. 63.—TAILORS WORK.

The Committee on Tailors Work, to whom was referred the only entry in this department, respectfully report:

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The award of a Diploma to the West Haven Buckle Co., for their card of Buckles for vests, pantaloons and suspenders.

(Signed,) A. H. BYINGTON.
V. M. DOW.
W. W. STONE.

NO. 64.—RUBBER GOODS.

Your Committee would respectfully say, we have examined the Rubber Goods exhibited, and are much pleased with the beautiful variety offered.

Among the specimens we examined, we would award a Diploma to A. G. Day & Co., Seymour, for 30 different samples of Pen and Pencil Cases and Holders, some of them very beautiful.

We would also recommend a Diploma to the Beacon Dam Co., Beacon Falls, for 28 different articles, as useful for domestic, surgical, and other purposes; articles equally durable as ornamental.

The articles exhibited by Charles Goodyear, numbering some 50 samples, highly ornamental and useful, are worthy a Diploma.

We award to Messrs. L. Candee & Co., a Diploma, for the best lot of Rubber Shoes, for the superior workmanship, and the beautiful finish, together with the great variety of styles and patterns.

Your committee would call your special attention to a most valuable improvement and invention: "Chapman's Patent Elastic Anti-Rattling Carriage Shaft Fastener," and cheerfully recommend to W. S. Chapman, of Cincinnati, a Diploma, as a gratuitous premium, for its great effectiveness in firmly securing the shaft-bolts from loss, thereby preventing accidents, from dropping of shafts, for its simplicity, &c.

HENRY BURR.
ABIJAH CATLIN.

NO. 65.—STOVES, &c.

The Committee on Stoves, &c., respectfully report awards as follows:

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To Winsted Shovel and Tongs Co., Winsted, for Shovel and Tongs, - - - - - - -			Diploma.
E. S. Read,	New Haven,	for Coal Sifters, - -	do.
Beecher & Winship,	do.	Coal Cook Stove,	do.
W. T. Cannon,	do.	Parlor Coal Stove,	do.
Beecher & Winship,	do.	Furnace, - -	do.
R. D. Leonard,	do.	Best display of Stoves,	do.
Ebenezer Arnold,	do.	Spiral Furnace, -	do.
do.	do.	Portable do. - -	do.
do.	do.	Cooking Stove, for wood,	do.

(Signed,) J. SHEPARD.
SEYMOUR BRADLEY.

NO. 66.—PAPER.

The Committee on Paper, beg leave to report:—That they have examined the article offered for their inspection, and find on exhibition from Thomas B. Wheeler, of Southbury, 2 bundles of Straw Boards, and 2 reams of Wrapping Paper, superior in beauty, strength, evenness and finish, to any the committee have ever seen before. For these goods, the committee award Mr. Wheeler, a Diploma.

Messrs. Platner & Porter, of Unionville, show a superior article of Writing Paper; there was no competition in this line of paper. To these gentlemen, we award a Diploma.

To Mr. Henry Gladding, of New Haven, a Diploma, for a beautiful assortment of highly finished, and handsomely formed Boxes; also, a large variety of Plain Boxes; workmanship excellent, as well as tasteful and skillful.

To the Chelsea Manufacturing Co., Greenville, for a large and creditable display of Printing Paper, of various sizes and quality, a Diploma.

Each specimen of this paper is excellent of its class; the stock clear, and the paper very perfect, as to surface and evenness. There was no competition in Printing Paper.

Mr. James Minor, of New Haven, exhibited Newspaper and Music Files, very convenient and useful articles.

(Signed,) T. J. STAFFORD.
BENJAMIN NOYES.

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NO. 67.—CABINET WARE.

The Committee on Cabinet Ware, report the following awards:

To R. & J. M. Blair, for best assortment of Furniture, Diploma.
Bassett & Lines, New Haven, for Looking Glasses, Vases, Tables and Stands, - - - do.
Beecher & Winship, New Haven, Marble-top Wash-stand and Shower-bath, - - - do.
W. T. Cannon, New Haven, Bath-tub, Marble-top Wash-stand and Shower-bath, - - do.
A. C. Chamberlain, New Haven, School-desks, do.
Edward Bulkley, New Haven, Modern School-chairs, do.
A. Gester, East Haven, Rustic Settee, - - $3

(Signed,) A. C. CHAMBERLAIN.
WILLIAM LEE.
BENJAMIN LEE.

68.—CARRIAGES.

Your Committe, on Carriages, report:—That they have attended to the duty of their appointment.

The exhibition of Carriages, on this occasion, though not as large as the friends of the institution might wish, was still sufficient to show, that in point of mechanical skill, it was creditable to the exhibitors, and some of the best specimens quite equal to the best imported work that has come under our observation, and we do not hesitate to say that, had the carriage-makers in general, throughout the State, (of whom there are great numbers,) taken interest to send specimens of their work, the exhibition would have been extremely interesting to connoisseurs, and the public generally, in this branch of mechanical industry and art.

It is to be hoped that, at the next anniversary, there will be more competition in this interesting and valuable branch of mechanic arts.

The exhibition of parts of Carriages and Trimmings, showed specimens of surpassing excellence and beauty. The wheels, poles, shafts, bows, and other wood-work, were all superior; and the pearl, ivory and plated trimmings of the highest order of merit, both for beauty and workmanship.

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For the details, we refer you to the accompanying list of awards of premiums.

To Lawrence and Bradley, New Haven, for best Close Coach and Crane-neck Caleche, - - - Gold Medal.
G. & D. Cooke & Co., New Haven, for best Top Open Buggy, - - - - Diploma.
James M. Wiswell & Co., New Haven, Top and Open Buggy, with eliptic springs, - do.
J. F. Cooper, New Haven, for Trotting Sulkey and Skeleton Wagon, - - - do.
G. H. Clinton, New Haven, for Child's Carriage, do.
New Haven Wheel Co., New Haven, for Carriage-wheels and Whiffletrees, - - - Silver Medal.
G. F. Kimball & Co., New Haven, Carriage-wheels, - - - - Diploma.
F. A. Holcomb & Son, Branford, for Carriage-poles and Shafts, - - - - do.
John Schawb, New Haven, for Opera Boards, do.
Ralph Smith & Co., do. Family Wagon, - do.
Geo. T. Newhall & Co., do. Carriage Bows, do.
New Haven Spring Co., do. Eliptic Springs, do.
C. & J. Brockett, do. Carriage Bands, do.
J. A. & G. Weed, do. Harness Trimmings, Silver Medal.
Ives & Pardee, Mt. Carmel, forCarriage and Harness, - - - - - Diploma.
F. M. Perkins & Co., Waterbury, for Pearl and Ivory Buttons and Carriage Trimmings, Gold Medal.
R. S. Jennings, Waterbury, for Continental Whip-sockets, - - - - - Diploma.
E. N. Baldwin, Birmingham, for Stump Joints, do.
G. F. Warner & Co., New Haven, for best Malleable Iron, for carriages and harness, - do.
Plant's Manufacturing Co., Plantsville, for Carriage-bolts, - - - - - do.
C. Cowles & Co., New Haven, for Carriage-lamps, do.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SOLOMON COLLIS.
L. M. DEAN.
WILLIAM JENNINGS.

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NO. 69.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

The Committee on Musical Instruments, have attended to the duties assigned them, and report as follows:

Diploma to Treat & Lindsey, of N. Haven, for the best Melodeon. They have on exhibition, five Melodeons of superior workmanship and musical merit.

The Melodeons of W. P. Gardner, of N. Haven, and Messrs. Somner, Pratt & Co., of Ansonia, are instruments of merit; and the committee were especially pleased with the *smoothness* and *mellowness* of tone of the instruments of Messrs. Somner, Pratt & Co. They are not, however, quite as full in all their parts, and as well balanced as is desirable.

Diploma to T. M. Allyn, of N. London, for a 7 Oct. Piano. This is an instrument of decided merit, both as regards mechanical skill and fulness and quality of tone.

There are four beautiful Music-stools on exhibition, and your committee regret that they are not authorized to award a premium on such articles.

There is also a very fine specimen of Piano and Melodeon-keys, and other key-board work, exhibited by the American Piano-forte Manufacturing Co., of Meriden, but as no premium is offered for such work, your committee can do no more than give them a favorable notice in their report.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. D. LOCKWOOD.
R. BATTELL.
E. SMITH.
} *Committee.*

NO. 70.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Articles, No. 70, would respectfully beg to submit the following, as their report:—That they have attended to the duties of the committee, and would recommend the award of the following premiums:

A premium of $2 to Abner Lane, of Killingworth, for Mechanical Pardoxes.

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A premium of $2 to F. Downs, agent, Bristol, for King's patent Washing Machine.

R. F. STILLMAN, *Chairman.*
BYARD BARNES.
HENRY L. STEWART.

NO. 70. A.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

The Committee on Miscellaneous Articles, A, beg leave to submit the following as their report, and to recommend the award of the following premiums: viz:

Wm. Gething, Bridgeport, one case Glass Ware, a premium of	$3
Sterry Fanchet, Norwich, Steam Valves and Faucets,	Diploma.
Julius Pratt & Co., Meriden, case Ivory Combs,	Gold Medal.
Wm. Gething, Bridgeport, Cut Glass, - - -	$3
James Ives, Mt. Carmel, Harness, &c., - -	Diploma.
Samuel Mallet, N. Haven, patent continuous Gum Teeth,	do.
do. do. Block Teeth, - -	$3
Purches Miles, Hartford, Curtain Fixtures, -	Diploma.

GEORGE OSBORN, *Chairman.*
HORACE C. WHEELER.
GEORGE HOYT.

NO. 70. B.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

The Committee on this class of Miscellaneous Articles, report awards of premiums as follows:

Richard Wright, Clinton, small Steamboat, - -	$2
H. R. Hitchcock, Fair Haven, Wooden Chain, -	1
Thomas Cook, 2d, New Haven, Model Ship, - -	3
Julius Andrews, West Meriden, one case Whittlings by knife,	2
Mortimer M. Camp, New Haven, improved Ring or Eye Bolt,	2
William Gething, Bridgeport, one lot Patchiomanic, -	1

Signed, SAMUEL HOYT.
WM. W. THORP.
ISAAC HAVILAND.

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NO. 70. C.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

F. G. Fontaine & Co., New Haven, Cream of Wild flowers, - - - - - - - Diploma.
George Whitely, New York, Crystal Perfumery, - $2
Geo. L. Faulkner & Co., New Haven, Salt, - Diploma.
Henry Simson, do. Plasters, &c., 2
Geo. Steele, do. Coffee, Tea and Spices, 2
J. H. Barnes & Co., Fair Haven, Shell Lime, - 2
John Kaler, New Haven, Liquid pearl Cement, - 2
D. S. Dewey, Hartford, Copal Varnish, Clarified Linseed Oil and Drying Oil, - - - - - Diploma.
R. J. Cowes, New Haven, liquid Hair Dye, - 2

Signed, H. M. WELCH.
GEO. OLMSTED.

CLASS VIII.

NO. 71.—FINE ARTS.

The Committee on Fine Arts, respectfully report the following premiums, viz:

Sculpture.

Best original Groupe, in marble, Thomas Phillips, New Haven, - - - - - - Gold Medal.
Best original Medallion, in wax, S. Moulthrop, N. Haven, Diploma.

Paintings in Oil.

Best original composition, a hint at Life, Charles Hine, New Haven, - - - - - - Gold Medal.
Best original Landscape, from nature, Geo. H. Durrie, do.
do. Portrait, W. Hotchkiss, New Haven, do.
do. Still Life, Poverty and Affluence, Charles Hine, New Haven, - - - - - Silver Medal.

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Crayon.

Best orignal Head, from life; Portrait of H. A. Dyer and others, Albert Wunder, Hartford, - Silver Medal.

Best original Landscape, from nature, S. Wood, Jr., New Haven, - - - - - Diploma.

Colored Crayon, or Pastels.

Best original Portrait, M. Moulthrop, New Haven, Diploma.

Architectural Designs.

Best original Design for Church, Evan Burdick, Norwich, - - - - - Silver Medal

Best original Design for Private Residence, W. T. Hallett, Norwich, - - - - do.

Best original Design for School-House, E. Burdick, Norwich, - - - - - do.

Best original Design for Public Hall, Stephen Lawton, 2d, New Haven, - - - - Diploma.

Photographs.

Best Heads, from life, M. Moulthrop, New Haven, Silver Medal.

J. C. Porter & Co. exhibited five specimens of Ambrotypes; the committee recommend a diploma.

Daguerreotypes.

Best original Head, M. Moulthrop, New Haven, Silver Medal.

Oil Painting of Flowers.

Best Painting of Flowers, Mary B. Mallory, Fair Haven, Diploma.

Water Colors.

Best Fruit and Flower Piece, Mrs. G. H. Clinton, New Haven, - - - - - Diploma.

The committee recommend a diploma to S. Wood, Jr., for a number of Monochromatic paintings.

Colored Crayon, or Pastele Copies.

Best Head, Miss M. A. Lines, New Haven, - Diploma.

Well executed Heads, by pupils of L. Bail, names not entered.

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Printing.

Best Specimen,	Thos. J. Stafford, New Haven,	Silver Medal.
do.	Storer & Morehouse, N. Haven,	Diploma.

Penmanship.

Committee recommend diploma to R. C. Loveridge, New Milford.

Map Drawings.

The committee also recommend a diploma for several very creditable specimens of this art, by the pupils of the Webster Public School, New Haven, the diploma to be hung up in the school-room.

Ornamental Painting.

The committee also recommend Morehouse & Barnes, of New Haven, for a diploma, for Banner and Ornamental Painting.

All which is respectfully submitted.

E. JACKSON, *Chairman*,
JNO. G. NORTH.

NEW HAVEN, October, 9th, 1856.

CLASS IX.

NO. 72.—PEARS.

The Committee on Pears, Class IX., No. 72, have attended to their duty, and beg leave to report:—That the display of Pears is exceedingly fine, consisting of all the old varieties and many new ones. The great superiority of many of the specimens and increase of new varieties gives evidence of great progress in cultivation. Many of the varieties being new to your committee, their particular merits may have been sacrificed to the claims of older and better known kinds, and therefore they may have erred in their decisions, from ignorance of their real worth.

A large and exceedingly fine display from Hartford, from various exhibitors, was made for exhibition alone, but added greatly to make this department not the least attractive portion of the Fair.

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But one seedling pear was presented to our consideration, that had not been noticed by previous committees. The "Dow," a seedling of Dr. Eli Ives, of New Haven, a fruit of fine size, ripening in November, and it was regretted that the specimen tested was not such as to quality or condition, as to allow the committee to decide its true character, yet it gave evidence of qualities entitling it to a high position. The whole number of varieties is one hundred and fifty, made by twenty-two exhibitors, one hundred and fourteen varieties being shown by one individual.

The award made is as follows:

Best	12 var.,	6 specimens each,	C. Dickerman,	N. Haven,		$10
2d do.	12	6	do.	C. B. Lines,	do.	8
Best	8	6	do.	J. E. Wylie,	do.	8
2d do.	8	6	do.	C. Beers,	do.	5
Best	6	6	do.	Dr. N. B. Ives,	do.	5
2d do.	6	6	do.	T. H. Totten,	do.	3

Best doz. 1 var., Triomphe de Judoine, S. D. Pardee, New Haven, - - - - - - $4

2d best doz. 1 var., Winter Nelis, S. D. Pardee, N. Haven, 3

3d do. do. Beurre Diel, C. B. Lines, do. 2

4th do. do. Flemish Beauty, T. S. Gold, West Cornwall, - - - - - 1

Best and largest collection of accurately named and approved varieties, (114 var.,) C. Dickerman, New Haven, - 10

2d best do do. C. B. Lines, New Haven, (54 var.,) 6

Best seedling Pear, provided it be a decided acquisition, Dr. Eli Ives, for his "Dow Seedling," - - - 5

The committee also recommend the following discretionary premiums:

1 dozen Louise Beurre de Jersey, C. Dickerman, N. Haven, $1

do. Seckel, Timothy Bishop, New Haven, - - 1

do. L. Bonne de Jersey, Dr. J. P. Howe, Birmingham, 1

do Beurre Diel, Dr. J. P. Howe, - - - 1

For collection, J. E. Wylie, New Haven, - - 2

do. E. E. Clarke, do. - - - 2

do. Geo. Cornwall, Milford, (4 plates fine pears,) 1

Dish of fine Seckel pears, P. H. Ashton, Middletown, - 1

do. do. Charles Parker, Meriden, - 1

The committee notice with pleasure, the large and handsome collection of seedlings, twelve in number, presented by Dr. W. Hooker, and raised by the late Gov. Edwards. So large a variety, raised by

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one person, it is believed, can not easily be collected, and the good qualities of some of them should encourage horticulturists to pay increased attention to the cultivation of seedling fruits.

GURDON W. RUSSELL.
JOHN J. HOWE. } *Judges.*
T. H. TOTTEN.

NO. 73.—APPLES.

The Judges on Apples, report the following awards of premiums, viz:

Best 12 var., half bushel each, Peter H. Ashton, Middletown,	$10
do. bushel, J. K. Hall, East Hartford, - - -	2
2d best bushel, S. D. & L. B. Case, Canton, - -	1
Theophilus Smith, Bethany, a discretionary premium, -	1
John McClellan, Woodstock, for a collection of six valuable varieties, a discretionary premium, - -	2
Edwin Newbury, Brooklyn, a collection, a discretionary premium, - - - - - -	2
Kneeland Downes, Bethany, discretionary premium, -	1
George Atwater, Hamden, do. -	1
Sereno Swift, Sharon, do. -	1
P. Steele & Son, Hartford, do. -	2
D. S. Dewey, do. do. -	2

The exhibition of Apples was not by any means so full as it might and should have been. The only exhibition of twelve varieties, half bushel each, was that by Mr. Ashton, to whom the first premium was awarded; and none were offered for the premiums on twenty-four varieties, twelve specimens each, neither was any collection exhibited sufficiently extensive, to deserve the premiums offered for best collections.

The discretionary premiums awarded by the committee, were for good fruit exhibited in smaller quantities, or less variety, than required for regular premiums.

S. D. PARDEE.
E. NEWBURY. } *Judges.*
S. D. NORTHWAY.

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NO. 74.—PEACHES, PLUMS, QUINCES AND GRAPES, &c.

The Committee on Peaches, Plums, Quinces, Grapes, &c., report as follows:

Best doz. Peaches, Lucius A. Benham, West Haven,		$3
2d do. do. Ebenezer Lane, New Haven,	-	2
3d do. do. James Harrison, do.	-	1
L. A. Benham, West Haven, 2 doz. white Clings, discretionary,		1
Peter H. Ashton, Middletown, 1 basket Peaches, do.		1
Best exhibition Plums, Chas. L. Dickerman, New Haven,		3
2d do. do. do. do.		2
Best exhibition Quinces, J. K. Hall, East Hartford,		3
2d do. do. George Gabriel, New Haven,		2
3d do. do. Henry A. Warner, do.		1

Open Culture.

Best doz. bunches Isabella Grapes, Chas. Robinson, N. Haven,		3
2d best do. do. O. F. Winchester, New Haven,		2
3d do. do. do. Allen S. Blakeslee, do.		1
Best doz. do. Catawba, Peter H. Ashton, Middletown,	-	3
2d do. do. do. Jarvis Case, Canton,	-	2
3d do. do. do. S. F. Moulthrop, North Haven,		1
Best do. do. Diana, Jas. Harrison, New Haven,	-	3
2d do. do. do. E. E. Clark, do.	-	2
3d do. do. do. James Craig, do.	-	1
Best doz. bunches, Hartford Prolific, Peter H. Ashton, Middletown,	- - - - -	3
2d best doz. bunches Black Missouri, Dr. Eli Ives, N. Haven,		2
3d do. do. do. Jas. Craig, do.		1
Best exhibition foreign Grapes, James Craig, do.		3
2d do. do. James Harrison, do.		2
Best collection native and foreign Grapes, Jas. Craig, do.		5

Under Glass.

Best and largest collection, Henry Burr, Colchester, 31 var.,	10
2d do. do. E. E. Clark, New Haven, 20 do.	6
Best 6 varieties, 3 bunches each, Henry Burr, Colchester,	5
do. 6 bunch. 1 var. Black Hamburg, Jos. Eldridge, Norfolk,	3
2d best do. Black Hamburg, John T. Norton, Farmington,	2

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3d best 6 bunch. Black Hamburg,	Ezra C. Read, New Haven,	$1
Best single bunch do.	John T. Norton, Farmington,	1

Recommended as Discretionary Premiums.

Collection foreign Grapes,	Rev. Joseph Eldridge, Norfolk,	3
do. do.	Peter H. Ashton, Middletown,	2
do. do.	E. C. Read, New Haven,	2
do. do.	James Harrison, do.	2
do. do.	John J. Howe, Birmingham,	2
do. do.	C. S. Maltby, New Haven.	3
Isabella Grapes,	Charles Beers, New Haven,	1
do.	Geo. W. Brockett, North Haven,	1
do.	C. L. Dickerman, New Haven,	1
Catawba Grapes,	C. B. Lines, do.	1
Joseph Grant, Bloomfield, one basket Walnuts,		1
Samuel Mallett, New Haven, Egg Plants,		1
B. H. Andrews, Waterbury, one basket Walnuts,		1
Augustus Bagley, Perpetual Raspberry Plants,		1
Elihu Dickerman, North Haven, Quinces,		1
W. Merwin,	do. do.	1
E. J. Doolittle,	do. do.	1

The display of Grapes, raised both by open culture and under glass, was very fine, and the committee regret that they could not give higher premiums to many of the exhibitors.

SOLOMON LYMAN.
EDWARD NORTON. } *Committeee.*
HORACE HUMPHREY.

NO. 75.—FRUITS AND PICKLES.

The Committee upon whom has devolved the duty of awarding *special* premiums under the head of "Class IX., No. 75," on Fruits and Pickles, "whether competing for other premiums or not," respectfully report as follows, viz:

They award to Charles Dickerman, of New Haven, for a very fine variety of choice Pears, (one hundred and fourteen varieties,) together with Apples, Plums, Quinces and Grapes, the first premium of the Society's Gold Medal.

To C. B. Lines, of New Haven, for a choice variety of Pears

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(fifty-three kinds,) together with Apples, Grapes, Melons and Quinces, the second premium of the Society's Silver Medal.

To the same, for the best and most tastefully arranged basket of mixed Fruit, $5.

To Peter H. Ashton, for the second best basket of Fruit, tastefully arranged, $3.

To Vinus Wooding, of Hamden, for the largest and best collection of Preserved Fruits, $5.

To James H. Hickox, Naugatuck, for the second best, do. $3.

To J. H. Gill, North Haven, for the largest and best collection of Pickles, $5.

To Smith Dayton, of New Haven, for the second best do., $3.

DANIEL W. COIT.
S. D. PARDEE.
E. NEWBURY.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 8th, 1856.

NO. 76.—FLOWERS.

Your Committee on Flowers, having, in the discharge of the duties assigned them, examined the several specimens entered for inspection, respectfully present the following report:—While your committee regret the small number of contributors to this department of our State Exhibition, they would express their commendation of those who did contribute.

Whatever tends to adorn our Annual State Exhibition, lends material aid to the great object in which we are engaged. To gather the choicest flowers from our gardens and green-houses; fresh with all the aroma of nature, and all the endeared associations of home and lay them by the side of substantial fruits and implements of husbandry, is directly calculated to speed the plough and throw over the sterner, though more essential departments of labor, the garb of comfort and beauty.

The following premiums are awarded, *viz.:*

For best collection of	Cut Flowers,	to John T. Norton, of Farmington,	$6
do.	Parlor Boquet,	to C. B. Lines, of New Haven,	6
2d do.	do.	Miss Cornelia Robinson, do.	4
3d do.	do.	George Gabriel, do.	3

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For best pair of Hand Boquets, to Robert Veitch, New Haven,						$3
2d do.	do.	do.	Charles N. Beecher, of Woodbridge, - - -			2
3d do.	do.	do. to Peter H. Ashton, of Middletown,				1
do.	collection of Cut Roses, to J. Mason & Co., of Hartford,					5
2d do.	do.	do.	John T. Norton, Farmington,			4
3d do.	do.	do.	Silas Thompson, New Haven,			2
do.	exhibition of Dahlias, to Robert Veitch,				do.	4
2d do.	do.	do.	James Craig,		do.	3
do.	do.	Verbenas, J. Mason & Co., of Hartford,				3
2d do.	do.	do.	O. F. Winchester, New Haven,			2
do.	do.	Green-house Plants, not less than 20 varieties, to O. F. Winchester, New Haven,				10
2d do.	do.	do.	Robert Veitch,		do.	6
do.	do.	do. 12 varieties, do.			do.	6
2d do.	do.	do.	do.	O. F. Winchester,	do.	4

Discretionary Premiums.

One Parlor Bouquet, to J. Mason & Co., of Hartford, -	$2
do. Peter H. Ashton, Middletown, -	1
Floral Design, to O. F. Winchester, New Haven, - -	2
Collection of Pressed Flowers, to J. Mason & Co., of Hartford,	2
One Bouquet, to Silas Thompson, of New Haven, - -	1
Specimen of Dahlias, to H. R. Hitchcock, of Fair Haven, -	1
do. Pomegranate-tree, to E. H. Bishop, of New Haven,	2

SAMUEL W. GOLD.
E. H. HYDE, 2D.
DANIEL S. DEWEY. } *Committee.*

NEW HAVEN, October 9th, 1856.

NO. 77.—WINE.

The Committee on Wines, respectfully report the following awards:

To Dr. N. B. Ives, New Haven,	1st premium,	Grape Wine, Catawba, - - - - -		$10
Gen. Jarvis Case, Canton,	2d	do.	do.	8
S. D. & L. B. Case, do.	3d	do.	do. -	5

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To R. F. Stillman, North Haven,	1st premium,	Currant Wine,	$5
George Gabriel, do.	2d do.	do.	4
Mrs. Thaddeus Cook, Wallingford,	3d do.	do.	3
David M. Cowles, Bethlehem,	1st do.	Vinegar,	2
S. D. & L. B. Case, Canton,	2d do.	do.	1
Gen Jarvis Case, do.	discretionary,	Native Wine,	2
S. D. & L. B. Case, do.	do.	do.	3
Isaac Dickerman, Westville,	do.	Cider Vinegar,	2
N. A. Bacon, New Haven,	do.	do.	2

(Signed,) SAMUEL H. HUNTINGTON.
E. N. BISHOP.
J. A. TOTTEN.

CLASS X.

NO. 78.—FARMS AND RECLAIMED LANDS.

To the Secretary of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society:

The undersigned, Committee on Farms and Reclaimed Lands, would respectfully submit the following report:—There were nineteen entries of Farms and pieces of Reclaimed Land, made for our examination.

Philip Sarborough,	Farm,	Brooklyn.
do.	Reclaimed Swamp,	do.
do.	Rocky Land,	do.
do.	Sand Barrens,	do.
Albert Day,	Farm,	do.
Wm. H. Putnam,	do.	do.
James Lyon,	do.	South Woodstock.
Lyon & Sumner,	do.	do.
Erastus Lester,	do.	Plainfield.
Wm. Lester,	do.	do.
R. B. Chamberlin,	do.	Coventry.

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John M. Johnson,	Farm,	South Windsor.
do.	Sand Barrens,	do.
do.	Reclaimed Swamp,	do.
Wm. J. Pettee,	Farm,	Lakeville.
Titus L. Hart,	Rocky Land,	West Cornwall.
Alpheus Porter,	Reclaimed Swamp,	Farmington.
Ephraim K. Bunnell,	do.	Litchfield.
H. A. Grant,	Underdrainage,	Enfield.

We entered upon the duties of our appointment the first week in September, and made the examinations of the several entries in the order they stand in our report.

Your committee were highly gratified with the general appearance of the farms entered for premium. Showing good husbandry, careful and attentive management,—good order in their farm operations, and the interest manifested in agriculture.

Your committee would make special mention of the improvements on the farms of Messrs. Scarborough, Lyon and Sumner, James Lyon, and the model cultivation of Mr. Pettee.

We found some general facts in all the farms visited, *viz.:*

Practical laboring farmers; good and commodious dwelling-houses, in good repair; attractive yards—neat and comfortable appearance; good barns and out-buildings; attention to the saving, and making manure, and the judicious application of it; good fences and clean fields; thorough tillage; attention paid to the cultivation of fruit, particularly apples for market; good farm tools; good supply of farm help, and the general appearance of thrift and prosperity. The first farm we visited was that of

WILLIAM LESTER, PLAINFIELD.

This farm contains one hundred and sixty acres—33 in cultivation, 40 in mowing, 62 in pasture, 25 in wood; good soil, with tenacious sub-soil, abounding with large and small stone—the large stone are used for fence, the small ones are deposited in wet places, roadways, &c. He makes about forty rods of wall yearly.

The income from the farm, is mostly from the milk sent to Providence. There is on it, one large dwelling-house, three barns, and other buildings, in good repair. It has been owned in the family for several generations. The general appearance is neat, and shows good management, with much thrift.

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Statement.

STOCK.	13 Cows.			
	2 Oxen.			
	1 Calf.			
	1 Horse.			
	7 Swine.			
CROPS.	40 acres in	Mowing,	yield 50 tons.	
	10 do.	Corn,	fair promise.	
	3 do.	Potatoes,	do.	400 bush.
	8 do.	Rye,	do.	88 do.
	8 do.	Oats,	do.	240 do.
	1 do.	Ruta Baga,	do.	
	1 do.	Turnips,	do.	
	2 do.	Corn Fodder, fed green.		

COL. ERASTUS LESTER, PLAINFIELD.

Col. Lester is the father of William Lester, and their farms were formerly in one. In 1840 they made an equal division; the son taking the buildings. The Colonel has added, by purchase, one hundred acres—making 260 acres. Soil a dark mould, with gravel and clay sub-soil. Built new buildings, at great expense. The dwelling-house is a well-built mansion; the garden, yards, and out-buildings are made to correspond. He has made improvements on his land, by clearing it of stone and bushes; building new stone fences; relaying old walls; laying out his lots in good shape, supplying them with water, &c.; underdraining to some extent; his drains are made of stone, 3 feet deep, open at bottom. He makes about 300 loads manure, mostly in barn cellars; mixes muck and leaves in the fall. The hog-pen is supplied in the same way. He has paid good attention to fruit, particularly apples; he has some twenty varieties, yielding from 100 to 400 bbls.; he sends them to Providence. His milk is sent there also—delivered at the railroad station, at 3¼ cts. a qt.

Statement.

STOCK.	24 Cows,	Dutch,	Durham and	Native.
	4 Heifers,	do.	do.	do.
	6 Oxen.			
	2 Bulls.			

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Crops.	76 acres	Mowing,	yield 96 tons.	
	12 do.	Corn.		
	10 do.	Rye,	yield 12 bush.	per acre.
	3 do.	Oats,	do. 40	do.
	5 do.	Barley,	do. 30	do.
	3 do.	Potatoes,	do. 200	do.
	1¼ do.	Spring Wheat,	do. 27	do.
	3 do.	Roots,	do. 500	do.
	30 bush.	Beans.		
	4,600 lbs.	Beef sold.		
	20	Veal Calves.		
	5,100 lbs.	Pork.		
	30	Sheep, for mutton.		
		Milk, $1,000.		
Labor.	1	Man, by the year.		
	4 do.	8 months.		
	2 do.	50 days each.		
Fertilizers.	200 bush.	Ashes.		
	12 casks	Lime.		
	2,000 lbs.	Super Phosphate.		

PHILIP SCARBOROUGH, BROOKLYN.

This farm, containing one hundred and sixty-six acres, is situated in the South-Eastern declivity of a high range of hills in the North-Eastern section of the town. That portion on the side of the hill or mountain is much broken by ledges, large rocks, deep ravines, large and small stone, terminating at the base in a swamp. The soil is gravelly loam; 26 acres in cultivation, 30 in mowing, 86 in pasturing, 7 orchard, 24 in wood. Mr. Scarborough is now seventy years of age. Resided on this farm forty-six years, during which time he has built 4,000 rods heavy stone fence, cleared it of small stone, depositing them in ravines, road-ways and ditches. The labor in clearing the land of small stones, he says, has cost him one-half as much as the building the walls. Reclaimed a portion of the swamp. In fact most of the land is in cultivation, showing great energy, untiring industry and perseverance. From the exhibit of his farm, it appeared he had made it quite remunerative. The portion of swamp reclaimed (about 15 acres) has been done by open draining, cleared of bogs and brush, then about 300 loads of gravel carted on to the acre. Whole cost 19\frac{50}{100}$ per acre. The land is flooded every year, which

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he says increases the quality and improves the quantity of the grass. Mr. S. says, it pays the interest on $300 an acre.

In 1850, Mr. Scarborough purchased six acres of sand barrens adjoining the swamp, of which he says:—When I bought it the product was not enough to pay the taxes. It being late in the spring, though put to it to find material enough to give it a strong dose, I collected and applied 40 loads (such as it was) to the acre; plowed it in 6 inches deep and planted it in my usual way, and hoed also, leaving the ground level. I never hill up on warm land. If wet ridge up. My return was about 30 bushels per acre. The next year planted again and gave it 40 loads per acre. My return was about 30 bushels per acre. In the fall following sowed with rye with a good return. Seeded down to clover, herds-grass and red-top. Mowed two years, and this year I have given it a medicine that will enable it entirely to recover its health. 40 loads per acre of my cellar compost together with 200 bushels shell lime plowed 10 inches deep; estimated yield 40 bushels." He pays good attention to the saving and making manure, 400 loads made annually.

Statement.

STOCK.	15	Cows, Ayrshire Devon Native.				
	8	Heifers, Devon and Durham.				
	10	Calves, ½ blood Durham.				
	4	Oxen.				
	1	Bull.				
CROPS.	30	Acres Mowing, yield 74 tons.				
	8	do.	Corn,	do.	40 bushels per acre.	
	3	do.	Rye,	do.	20 do.	do.
	8	do.	Oats,	do.	35 do.	do.
	2	do.	Wheat,	do.	20 do.	do.
	3	do.	Potatoes,	do.	150 do.	do.
	2	do.	Corn Fodder,		5 tons	do.
	7	do.	Orchard, Apples and Quinces, 300 bushels.			
BEEF SOLD.	1,500 lbs.					
	7 Veal Calves.					
PORK SOLD.	4,000 lbs.					
	6,000 lbs. Cheese.					
	200 lbs. Butter.					
	150 Bushels Potatoes.					
LABOR.	1 Man and grandson by year.					
	1 do. 7 months.					

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LABOR. 20 days.
FERTILIZERS. 100 bushels ashes.
HORSE RAKE. Independent.
PLOW. Deep Tiller and Wrights.

ALBERT DAY, BROOKLYN.

This farm contains three hundred and twenty acres lying on a ridge about one and a half miles Easterly from that of Mr. Scarborough. Soil red and dark loam, with tenacious subsoil; 170 acres in pasture, 70 in mowing, 55 in yearly cultivation, 25 wood and swamp.

Mr. Day has been in the occupancy twelve years, ten by lease and two by deed. In which time (mostly the last six years) he has made 230 rods stone fence, 200 rods open and blind ditches on low land. Reclaimed 18 acres bush pasture; set 135 apple trees, grafted an orchard of 2½ acres, improved the soil by high manuring and deep cultivation. Removed and new covered the barn, added twenty-five feet cellar room, all done by his ordinary help.

The blind ditches are made 2½ feet deep a part, are laid with flat stone thus breaking joints on the sides, then filled with small stone, shavings, or brush and dirt.

The income from the farm is mostly from the dairy and hogs. He feeds about twenty, average weight 430 to 500 lbs.

Mr. Day is awake to the importance of making and saving manure. About half his stock is kept in the barn all the year (in summer only nights) the stable well supplied with litter and two or three quarts of plaster spread on the floor daily. The manure is dropped into the cellar which is kept well supplied with muck or loam, forked over and mixed once a week, summer and winter. In winter the cellar is closed by temporary doors to keep out the frost. The remainder of his stock is kept at a barn without a cellar, muck or loam put under the floors and taken out annually. The hog pens are kept well supplied with muck or loam. The whole yielding from 4 to 500 loads yearly, mostly used on land in cultivation. For corn he supplies 15 or 20 loads long manure per acre, plows 7 to 8 inches deep, turning up one inch or more of sub-soil. If the ground is heavy, about the same quantity in the hill. On light pliable soil he prefers working it in with a harrow or cultivator after plowing; 100 lbs. superphosphate used at the time of planting. Top dress with 10 to 14 bushels

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ashes; after culture mostly done with cultivator. Crop cut and stacked in September.

For potatoes he prefers a dry loam, (buckwheat stubble) plow in the manure. Mixes one bushel salt, one of plaster, with ten of unleached ashes and puts in the hill. This he considers the best fertilizer used. Seeds with 8 or 10 bushels.

For rye, plow but once, sow in September; sow 1¼ bushels.

Sows buckwheat from 4th to 10th July; sows with ¾ bushels.

The land is seeded after oats with 1 bushel red top, 6 quarts Timothy and 5 quarts Ohio clover. Lies in grass four years.

Statement.

STOCK.	22 Cows, Native.					
	8 Oxen.					
	10 Young Cattle.					
	1 Bull, Native.					
CROPS.	70	Acres	Mowing,	yield 86 tons.		
	17	do.	Corn,	do. 45	bushels	per acre.
	10	do.	Rye,	do. 10	do.	do.
	19	do.	Oats,	do. 35	do.	do.
	6	do.	Buckwheat,	do. 20	do.	do.
	3	do.	Potatoes,	do. 150	do.	do.
	⅛	do.	Roots,	failure		do.
	2	do.	Corn fodder, fed green to Cows.			
	Green crop mostly fed to Stock.					
DAIRY, &c.	6,000 lbs. Cheese sold.					
	100 lbs. Butter do.					
	Poultry and Eggs, sold for $22.					
PORK AND BEEF.	8,000 lbs. Pork, sold.					
	4,900 lbs. Beef, do.					
LABOR.	1 Boy and Girl by the year.					
	2 Men 7 months in Summer.					
	1 do 2 do. do.					
	50 days in planting and haying.					
FERTILIZERS.	1,000 lbs. Super-phosphate.					
	2,000 lbs. Plaster.					
	95 bushels unleached ashes.					
FARM TOOLS.	Delano Rake.					
	Ruggles, Nourse and Mason's Deep Tiller and Allen & Son's Plows.					

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WM. H. PUTNAM, BROOKLYN.

This farm of two hundred seventy-five acres lies on the same ridge as Mr. Day's, about four miles south. The soil is somewhat variable; gravelly, stiff heavy loam with clay sub-soil, and light sandy loam.

Mr. Putnam has been in the occupancy of this farm 9 years as tenant and 10 years the owner. He has 62 acres in cultivation, 85 in pasture, 67 mowing, and 60 in wood and swamp. He has made between 5 and 600 rods stone fence, taking out most of the rocks and large stone, so that now his mowing is done by a machine, which he says, "works beautifully." Built a barn 30 by 40, changed and enlarged his other barns and buildings so that his manure is under cover. Under-drained his wet land with covered drains 4 feet deep at an expense of $1 a rod. Cultivates his land in the most thorough manner, applies 30 loads manure per acre to his corn ground; plows 7 to 8 inches deep; applies some fertilizer in hill. Next year with oats and seeds with 12 quarts clover, 1 bushel fine seed. Then mow or pasture 5 or 6 years. Makes from 4 to 500 loads manure. Fats heavy pork. Cultivates sweet corn for fodder.

Statement.

STOCK.	23	Cows, Grade.			
	5	Heifers, do.			
	7	Calves, do. Devon.			
	6	Oxen.			
	5	2 year old Grade Durham.			
	2	Calves do. Devon.			
	2	Bulls, thorough bred Devon.			
CROPS.	67	Acres in Mowing,	yield	85	tons.
	14	do. Corn.			
	12	do. Rye.			
	20	do. Oats,	do.	30	bushels.
	10	do. Buckwheat,	do.	20	do.
	2	do. Potatoes,	do.	150	do.
	1	do. Roots,	do.	600	do.
		Beans,	do.	35	do.
	2	do. Corn fodder,	do.	$75.	
SALES.	3,700 lbs. Beef.				
	13 Veal Calves.				

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SALES. 8,500 lbs. Pork.
470 bushels Oats, Rye and Buckwheat.
6,500 lbs. Cheese.
Milk for $100.
Poultry, 50.
500 lbs. Clover seed.
150 bushels Grass Seed. } $425.
12 Tons Hay.

LABOR. 1 Man by the year.
2 Men 7 months.
40 days work.

FERTILIZERS. 2,000 lbs. Super-phosphate.
6,000 lbs. Plaster.

FARM TOOLS. Manny's Mower, Delano Rake, Plows. Various makers best in use.

LYON AND SUMNER, SOUTH WOODSTOCK.

This farm containing two hundred acres has a great variety of surface and soil. The surface is hill, rolling, interval, low meadow and swamp. Soil, dark loam, yellow loam, sub-soil clay, and gravel. Mr. Lyon has been in the possession 36 years. Mr. Sumner is his son-in-law and has had the management five years. They have reclaimed and subdued thity-one acres wild land that before was worthless. Some of which is now in mowing yielding from 2 to 3 tons hay to the acre; a portion in excellent pasture. Some set with apple-trees, and a portion in cultivation. Built 1,500 rods stone fence, a barn 75 by 44, a piggery with stone basement 40 by 20, 16 feet high. The upper part used for slaughter house, granary and work shop. Shed with hay loft 75 by 40, with stable for fattening cattle, tool house &c., also one other barn 36 by 50 with shed attached 15 by 40. Reclaimed ten acres bog meadow at an expense of $10 to $20 an acre. He first thoroughly drains by covered sluices laid 3 feet deep; then plow flat and harrow. Apply 25 loads compost 2 parts gravel or upland soil and 1 part stable manure. The second year dress with oyster shell lime. Harrow fine and seed with one-half bushel herds-grass, 1 red top, 12 qts. clover per acre, and smooth with roller. The harrowing, manuring and seeding is done in August. They pay good attention to the making and saving manure. In winter the cattle are kept in the stable night and day; in summer only the cows nights, well supplied with litter, a small quantity of plaster put in the gutter daily. The manure and urine are dropped

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into the cellar and once in two weeks composted with equal quantities of muck. His large hogs are well supplied with material for composting. The house drain terminates in a reservoir, supplied with muck and other absorbents. The privy is supplied also with muck. All the bones are saved and dissolved in sulphuric acid. The barn yards are supplied with muck in the fall, making from 5 to 600 loads a year. His lots in cultivation are tilled in the most thorough manner.

For corn he spreads 20 to 25 loads manure to the acre, and turns under immediately 8 to 12 inches with Michigan plow, then roll and harrow thoroughly. Apply 12 to 15 loads from the hog pen well composted. Work in with two horse cultivator. The last hoeing is done in August.

The stock is thorough bred, short horn and grades, showing good care and attention.

He also pays some attention to the breeding good horses. A pair 4 and 5 years old had just been sold for $500.

Statement.

STOCK.	10	Cows, thorough bred and grade Short Horns.			
	7	Heifers,	do.		do.
	7	Calves,	do.		do.
	8	Oxen grade,			do.
	4	Steers, do.			do.
	3	Bulls, Short Horns and Alderney.			
	10	Horses and Colts.			
	16	Swine, Suffolk and Mackey.			
	25	Sheep, South Down.			
CROPS.	46	Acres in	Mowing	yield	90 tons.
	8	do.	Corn,	do.	50 bushels.
	4	do.	Rye,	do.	15 do.
	8	do.	Oats,	do.	40 do.
	4	do.	Buckwheat,	do.	20 do.
	2	do.	Wheat,	do.	20 do.
	3	do.	Potatoes,	do.	200 do.
	1¼	do.	Roots,	do.	1,200 do.
	1½	do.	White Beans,	do.	
	10	do.	Orchard,	do.	250 do.
SALES.	Beef, 6,600 lbs., 8 Lambs, $26, 10 Pigs, $60.				
	Cheese, 320 lbs., Stock sold for $207.				
	Butter, 644 lbs.				

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LABOR.	1 Man by the year.
	1 do. 8 months.
	1 Boy, 6 do.
	Extra help $50.
FERTILIZERS.	1,000 lbs. Guano.
	2,000 lbs. Superphosphate Lime.
FARM TOOLS.	Ketcham's Mower, Delano's Rake.
	Michigan, Deep tiller No. 75, and Stubble Plow.

COL. JAMES LYON, SOUTH WOODSTOCK.

This Farm, of two hundred acres, lies about one mile south of Lyon and Sumner's. The eastern part lies low, with a good portion of swamp. The western part extends on to the hill. The surface and soil is much like the western part of Lyon and Sumner's. There are 40 acres in mowing and 30 in cultivation. Mr. Lyon has occupied the farm thirty-eight years; has more effectually reclaimed a swamp of 20 acres than any that has been shown us, for which he is entitled to much credit. He first lowered the outlet of the stream some 10 feet and 6 feet wide, and stoned up the sides; cut cross ditches as often as necessary—the expense of main ditch and first plowing, about $300. The muck taken from the cross ditches pays for the making. He puts on a little manure for the first crop. He has built a barn, 75 by 33; remodeled and repaired his other barns. Made 2,000 rods stone fence; underdrained his upland to some extent makes about 300 loads manure.

Statement.

STOCK.	14	Cows, cross Durham with Native.	
	6	Heifers, do.	do.
	4	Calves, do.	do.
	6	Oxen.	
	8	Young Cattle.	
	1	Bull, thorough-bred short horn.	
	26	Sheep, cross South Down and Bakewell.	
CROPS.	39	acres in Mowing, yield 63 tons.	
	8	do. Corn.	
	4	do. Rye,	yield 15 bush.
	10	do. Oats,	do. 45 do.
	6	do. Buckwheat,	do. 20 do.
	¾	do. Wheat,	do. 25 do.
	2	do. Potatoes,	do. 300 do.
	2½	do. Orchard,	do. 100 bbls.

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SALES.	3,500 lbs.	Beef.
	2,450 do.	Pork.
	8	Pigs, at $4 each.
	23	Fat Sheep, for $75.
	70 lbs.	Wool, at 32 cents.
	4,000 do.	Cheese.
	200 do.	Butter.
	6	Veal Calves.
LABOR.	2	Men eight months.
	20	Days.
FERTILIZERS.	About 2,000 bush. Guano and Phosphate.	
FARM TOOLS.	Manny's Mower.	
	Delano's Rake.	
	Hanks' Plow.	

R. B. CHAMBERLAIN, COVENTRY.

This Farm, containing one hundred acres,—Soil, sandy loam in part, and dark loam. 16 acres in cultivation; 23 in mowing; 26 clear, and 10 bush pasture. Mr. Chamberlain is not a practical farmer; he has paid most of his attention to raising stock,—thorough bred Durhams, Devons, and Grades, of which he has good specimens. The land in crops receives good attention,—his corn crop is large. Buildings in fine condition; the barns have cellars, with cemented bottoms. Pays good attention to making manure.

Statement.

STOCK.	5	Cows,	Pure and Grade	Devons.
	5	Heifers,	do.	do.
	4	Calves,	do.	do.
	6	Oxen,	do.	do.
	4	1 and 2 yr. olds,		do.
	1	Bull	from blood	Durham.
	1	do.	Calf, do.	Devon.
CROPS.	23	acres in Mowing,	yield	45 tons.
	6	do.	Corn, do.	70 bush.
	4	do.	Rye, do.	10 do.
	4	do.	Oats, do.	45 do.
	2	do.	Potatoes, do.	150 do.
	½	do	Beans, do.	20 do.

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SALES.	4,900 lbs.	Beef.
	850 do.	Pork.
	200 do.	Cheese.
	400 do.	Butter.
		Apples, Potatoes, &c., $100.
LABOR.	1 Man by the year.	
	2 do.	6 months.
	1 Boy,	6 do.
FERTILIZERS.	Cost $50.	
FARM TOOLS.	Iron-tooth Rake.	
	Ruggles, Nourse & Mason Plow.	

WM. J. PETTEE, SALISBURY.

This Farm is in three detached pieces. The home-lot of eleven acres, is situated in the village of Lakeville; the farm-lot, of seventy-six acres, on Norton hill, about one mile south, on which there is a barn, sheds, &c., also a wood pasture lot, of twenty-three acres, yielding a small amount of pasture. This farm is different from most of the other farms, in being free from stone. The first piece lies low, of deep alluvial soil; seven acres of which is in yearly cultivation; the best specimen of cultivation shown us. He has been in the occupancy of this lot ten years. His course is to sow two or three acres to spring wheat, either quite early or late, to avoid the smut, without any preparation of seed; and seed heavy with clover; next year ruta bagas or carrots.

His custom, for ruta bagas, is to plow 15th or 20th June, when clover is in blossom, 12 inches deep; spread on 40 loads manure; harrow thoroughly and roll; sow in drills 30 inches apart, immediately, 2 lbs. seed to acre; after 1st weeding sow 10 bush. unleached ashes to acre to protect against insects.

For carrots, the same preparation, except the plowing is the 1st week in June, and sow in drills 18 inches.

Average yield of Carrots per acre, 700 bush.; sold at 25 cents per bushel, - - - - -			$175
Cost of Culture.	Half of 40 loads manure, -	$10	
	Interest on land, - - -	5	
	Ashes and labor, - -	25	40
			$135

Average yield Ruta Bagas, 800 bushels.

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The carrots are sold; ruta bagas fed to stock this year, as an experiment; ¾ acre in oats, turned under instead of clover,—at this time do not promise so well as those in the clover.

He has 2 acres of corn-fodder, sown in drills, at the rate of 3 bushels to acre. The crop is mostly used for winter; yield from 6 to 9 tons per acre, which he considers, when got in good condition, worth as much as hay; this year ⅜ acre in millet. He says there is no difficulty in raising 4 tons per acre. It is sown 15th June; for fodder, 1 bushel seed; for seed, ½ bushel only is used; it may be sown later, but not earlier. It requires a strong, dry soil.

Mr. Pettee estimates the annual net income from the seven acres, at $100 per acre.

The farm lot is a sandy loam with a slight mixture of clay, with limestone sub-soil. He bought this lot in 1849, at which time it was in a low state, and yielded but little. By thorough tillage and liberal application of manure, the condition is much improved. It is well adapted to grass or tilled crops. His course is to take clover sward the 3d year for corn; manure heavily; plough 8 inches deep; next year oats, and seed with clover and herds-grass. He cultivates no more than he can manure.

The after culture, for corn and potatoes, is mostly done with D. W. Share's horse hoeing machine, going twice in a row each way. On this lot is a peach orchard of 1,800 trees, not in bearing this year; he attaches but little value to it. Many of the trees are in a sickly condition.

He is systematic in the saving of manure, nothing is wasted; he also buys from 1 to 200 loads yearly. The wash from the house is mixed with swamp muck and used as top-dressing for corn.

He has thoroughly repaired his house; built a barn 100 by 28 feet, open at one end for manure; a large barn and sheds on his farm-lot; repaired the fences; built new ones when needed; made open and blind drains to some extent.

Statement.

STOCK.	5	Cows, Native.
	2	Calves, Durham.
	2	Oxen.
	20	2 year old Steers, fatted in winter.
	2	Bulls, 1 and 2 years old, Short Horns.
	1	do. 6 months, do.
	5	Horses and Colts.

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CROPS.	28 acres in	Mowing.	
	10 do.	Corn.	
	25 do.	Oats,	yield 40 bush.
	3 do.	Wheat,	do. 16 do.
	2½ do.	Potatoes,	do. 125 do.
	3 do.	Roots,	do. 800 do.
SALES.	11,000 lbs.	Beef.	
	5	Veal Calves.	
	1,200 lbs.	Pork.	
	125 bush.	Corn.	
	500 do.	Oats.	
	500 do.	Roots.	
	250 lbs.	Butter.	

LABOR. 2 Men, by month, in summer.
60 days' work.

FERTILIZERS. Experimented some with Guano, Poudrette, and Phosphates; says it won't pay.

FARM TOOLS. Revolving Rake.
Dutchess Eagle Plow.

JOHN M. JOHNSON, SOUTH WINDSOR.

This Farm was entered for premium last year, and fully reported upon by the committee. Your committee did not see any improvements made the past year that are of importance.

The piece entered, a "Sand Barren," is more properly light sandy loam. A dressing of swamp muck, or some other dressing, gives a good crop of corn, rye, or grass.

The reclamation in the swamp, is not in forwardness enough to attract much notice.

ALPHEUS PORTER, FARMINGTON

RECLAIMED SWAMP.

Mr. Porter has made a good beginning. In its present unfinished state, we can hardly say what the ultimate result will be. Enough, however, has been done to encourage a further prosecution of the work, and to show that much of the swamp lands in the State may be reclaimed, as well for the interest of the owners, as that of society in general.

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TITUS L. HART, WEST CORNWALL

ROCKY LAND.

The original condition of this lot, was too rough for any kind of cultivation; naturally of a stony, rich soil, producing briars, bushes, &c. In 1850 or '51, he commenced to reclaim and improve it, doing the work with his ordinary help as he had time, and has so continued until this season, when he considers the reclamation completed. It is now seeded to grass, and only remnants of two of the rocks are to be seen. The stone were mostly of large size, too large to be removed without breaking. He has taken from the lot, stone to make forty rods solid wall, 6 feet at bottom, 4 feet on top, and 5 feet high; also for a house and barn-cellar. Last year planted to corn, yield 60 bush. to acre; this year to oats, estimated yield, 60 bush. It has been well manured when in cultivation. He now has some choice fruit trees growing on the lot.

EPHRAIM K BUNNELL, LITCHFIELD.

RECLAIMED SWAMP.

The whole piece contains about four acres, situated on Mount Tom, on the western border of the town, surrounded by gravel knolls and ledges of rock; about three acres of which, is owned by Mr. Bunnell. The natural condition is a vegetable deposit of muck and peat, from 8 to 10 and 12 feet in depth, and covered with water most of the year. In 1851 he cut a ditch between the knolls, to let off the water. In 1854 he cut open ditches entirely around it; lowered the natural outlet; cut ditches across, once in 6 to 16 rods apart. In that year, he had some small patches in cultivation. Last year, from $\frac{1}{3}$ acre, he had 75 bushels potatoes,—while potatoes suffered from the rot in that vicinity, this crop was sound. This year, he has on $1\frac{1}{2}$ acres now in cultivation, a great variety of crops: early and late potatoes, corn, corn-fodder, cabbage, parsnips, beans, peas, carrots, beets, &c., all looking well. He estimates the crop this year to pay the whole expense of reclaiming and cultivation. It is his intention to have the entire piece in cultivation so soon as he can find time to do it. The improvements, though not completed, are praise-worthy.

H. A. GRANT, ENFIELD.

UNDERDRAINAGE.

The time we were enabled to spend on this farm, was so limited, that we were unable to make as thorough an examination as was

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desirable; and, beside, we had expected a fuller statement from Dr. Grant, upon which to base our report. Under these circumstances, all we can say is, that he has laid 500 rods drain-tile in a dry soil, with clay sub soil, at an expense of 62½ cents a rod, which has very much improved the lot.

The Committee award the following premiums on Farms, of 100 acres and upwards.

1st Premium. The committee do not find either of the farms entered in such a state of perfect cultivation and improvement in all respects, as to entitle it to the Society's first premium.

2d Premium, we award to Wm. H. Putnam, of Brooklyn, Windham county, - - - - $35

3d Premium, we award to Lyon and Sumner, of South Woodstock, Windham county, - - 20

On Farms less than 100 *acres and over* 40.

1st Premium, not awarded.

2d Premium, we award to William J. Pettee, of Lakeville, Litchfield county, - - - - 25

3d Premium, we award to R. B. Chamberlain, of Coventry, Tolland county, - - - - 15

We award to Philip Scarborough, of Brooklyn, Windham county, for the most successful reclamation of Swamp Land, - - - - 10

The most successful reclamation of Sand Barrens, to Philip Scarborough, - - - - 10

We award to Titus L. Hart, of West Cornwall, Litchfield county, for the most successful reclamation of Rocky Land, - - - - 10

We award to Dr. H. A. Grant, of Enfield, Hartford county, for the most successful and best specimen of underdrainage, - - - - - 10

All which is respectfully submitted.

NORMAN PORTER, Berlin.
DAVID C. WHITTLESEY, New Preston. } *Committee.*
EDWARD C. ALLEN, Meriden.

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NO. 79.—FIELD CROPS.

Reports on Field Crops, passed upon by the Executive Committee, January 6th, 1857.

The following reports, properly authenticated, were presented by the Secretary, and premiums awarded.

Nathan Hart, Jr., of West Cornwall, reports one acre of oats raised on a loamy soil, which had been cultivated in corn the previous year; before that it had been cropped with grass. In 1855, it was manured with 20 loads of compost manure and 150 pounds guano. No manure was applied the present year. The ground was ploughed twice; the first time April 21st, and again on the 26th of the same month. Four and one-half bushels of common white oats were sowed dry and broad-cast and harrowed in on the 28th of April. The crop was harvested August 1st to 4th, and yielded 49¼ bushels of oats, worth 50 cents per bushel, - - - $24.12

The cost of cultivation as follows:

4½ bushels seed, - - - -	$2.25
Twice ploughing, - - - - -	3.75
Harrowing and bushing, - - -	1.25
Cutting and binding, - - - -	2.25
Total cost, - - - -	$9.50

The straw will pay for thrashing and marketing.

(Signed,) NATHAN HART, JR.

The 1st premium, of $8, was awarded.

John N. Atwood, of Watertown, reports one acre of land in Indian corn. The soil a gravelly loam, which had been planted with potatoes the previous year. The potatoes were planted with a dressing of sods, from "rich places." The land, the present year, was dressed with 25 loads of manure from the cow-yard, 20 bushels to the load; this manure was spread, and well ploughed in. The land was then harrowed and bushed. The corn was planted in drills, one kernel in 12 inches, rows 3½ feet apart. Ploughed and hoed three times; before the last hoeing, sowed upon the rows 1½ bushels plaster. Planted May 24th, 25th and 27th. The corn was of the variety known as the King Philip, or Brown corn. The yield was 88½ bushels shelled corn, weighing 60 pounds to the bushel.

(Signed,) JOHN N. ATWOOD.

1st premium awarded, $15.

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Samuel C. Paddock, of Meriden, reports that he planted 30 rods of land in carrots and cabbages. The land was a light yellow loam, which had been planted with corn the previous year; previous to that, it was in grass. It received a dressing of 25 bushels of ashes in 1855; for the present crop, 5 loads of hog and barn-yard manure mixed in equal proportions, 150 pounds guano, 300 pounds plaster, and 4 bushels bone-dust were applied; value of manure, $12.62. The land was ploughed once in April, and once in May; made smooth and level; one-quarter of a pound of orange carrot-seed and a table-spoonful of drumhead cabbage-seed was planted the middle of May, with a seed sower. The crop was hoed once in ten days, weeded three times, and thinned twice. The first week in November, the carrots were harvested by running a deep furrow on the left of each drill, turning them up on the furrow; two boys with potato-hooks drawing out the carrots; the whole were harvested in one day. There were 212 bushels of carrots, and 100 large heads of cabbage obtained from the land. The carrots were weighed, allowing 50 lbs. to the bushel, and sold for 33 cents, making $68.00

Cabbages sold for - - - - -	10.00
Total value of crop, - - - -	$78.00

The cost of cultivation was as follows:

Carting manure and preparing ground, -	$4.50	
Hoeing three times, - - - -	3.75	
Weeding and thinning, - - - -	5.00	
Harvesting, - - - - -	4.50	
Total cost of cultivation, - - -	——	$17.75
Balance of profit, - - - - -		$60.25

(Signed,) SAMUEL C. PADDOCK.

To Mr. Paddock was awarded the 1st premium, of $8.

William J. Pettee, of Lakeville, reports the cultivation of one-quarter acre of carrots, on a clay loam, cropped the previous three years, with ruta bagas, succeeded by wheat and clover, with no manure. The present year, ten ordinary cart-loads of well decomposed manure, made under cover, were harrowed in. The ground was ploughed, June 1st, 12 inches deep; orange carrot-seed, at the rate of two pounds to the acre, was sowed with a machine in drills, 16 inches apart, on the 2d of June. The crop was hoed twice, and

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thinned and weeded by hand three times; harvested October 30th; yielding 194 bushels, ascertained by weighing, which were all sold at 25 cents per bushel, making - - - - $48.50
The cost of culture, was - - - - $12.50

(Signed,) WM. J. PETTEE.

To Mr. Pettee was awarded the 2d premium, of $5.

William J. Pettee, of Lakeville, reports one-fourth of an acre of ruta bagas, raised on a clay loam, which had been cropped with corn, wheat and clover in the preceding three seasons. The ruta bagas (Skirving's improved) were sowed at the rate of two pounds of seed per acre, in drills 24 inches apart, with a machine. A burthen of clover was upon the ground and in flower, this was turned under 12 inches with a double team and large plough. Eight ordinary cart-loads of manure were applied, and the ground very thoroughly harrowed, probably six times. The seed was sowed June 16th, hoed between the rows twice, thinned and weeded thoroughly twice; harvested November 1st. The yield was 282 bushels, ascertained by weighing and measuring, calling a large size wagon-box 25 bushels, value 20 cents per bushel, - - - - $56.40
The cost of culture, including half the value of manure, and interest on land, at $150 per acre, was $12.50

(Signed,) W. J. PETTEE.

To Mr. Pettee was awarded 1st premium, $5.

Samuel Seymour, of South Norwalk, reports statistics of a crop of red Antwerp raspberries, raised on 99 rods, 149¼ feet of land. The soil a stony, or gravelly loam, well underdrained. The plants were set in November, 1852, and have since remained; they were worked with plough, cultivator and hoe, to keep the weeds down, for the first two years. In the spring of 1854, 150 bushels of oyster-shell lime were spread over one-half the lot. In the winter of '54, '55, it was dressed with 6 cart-loads of well rotted manure, of poor quality. In 1856, 35 bushels crushed bone, and 3 loads of old salt hay were spread over the ground to keep the weeds down.

Four plants were set in a hill, the hills 4 feet apart each way; 7,000 plants were set. Every winter, these plants are buried before the ground freezes, and uncovered every spring as soon as the ground gets warmed and settled a little. The frosts in fall and spring do not injure the plants. Small stakes are set in each hill, to

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which the plants aretied. The berries were picked every day, as fast as they ripened, from July 2d to August 16th, to the amount of 5,506 pint-baskets, worth 10 cents each; 6,400 large plants, worth 2½ cents each, and 8,600 small plants, worth 1 cent each, were obtained; the total amount of crop being $796. The total expense of cultivation, was $192.68, making a surplus of profit, - - $603.92

(Signed,) SAMUEL SEYMOUR.

To Mr. Seymour was awarded a Diploma.

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REPORT

OF

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Fifth Annual Meeting of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society, was held January 7th, 1857, at the Common Council Room, in the City of Hartford, at 10 o'clock, A. M. NATHANIEL B. SMITH, President, in the chair. In the absence of the Recording Secretary, T. S. GOLD was appointed Secretary *pro tem.* The Record of the last Annual Meeting was then read, followed by the Report of the Executive Committee, which, upon motion, was laid on the table to be taken up after the reading of the Treasurer's Report.

The Treasurer's Report was then read and accepted.

A certificate of the Finance Committee was appended to this Report, certifying to its correctness.

The Report of the Executive Committee, was then taken up for consideration, and, after discussion, was accepted.

The Society then adjourned till 2 o'clock, P. M.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and proceeded to ballot for officers for the year ensuing. The following gentlemen were elected.

President.

NATHANIEL B. SMITH, of Woodbury.

Vice-Presidents.

CHARLES H. POND, of Milford.
NORMAN PORTER, of Berlin.

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Directors.

H. A. Grant, of Enfield, for Hartford County.
B. H. Andrews, of Waterbury, for New Haven County.
Eliakim Hough, of Bridgeport, for Fairfield County.
D. F. Gulliver, of Norwich, for New London County.
Wm. H. Putnam, of Brooklyn, for Windham County.
T. L. Hart, of West Cornwall, for Litchfield County.
Frederic Hall, of Middletown, for Middlesex County.
R. B. Chamberlain, of Coventry, for Tolland County.

Corresponding Secretary.

Henry A. Dyer, of Brooklyn.

A letter from the Recording Secretary, J. A. Porter, was then read, declining a re-election. A vote of thanks for his services, was passed, in connection with the acceptance of his declination.

Recording Secretary.

T. S. Gold, of West Cornwall.

Treasurer.

Nathaniel A. Bacon, of New Haven.

N. B. Mr. Bacon resigning the next day, F. A. Brown, of Hartford, was chosen Treasurer by the Executive Committee.

A letter from Col. M. P. Wilder, President of the United States Agricultural Society, being presented, requesting the appointment of delegates to the Annual Meeting of that Society, to be held in Washington, on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were chosen.

Robbins Battell, of Norfolk; N. B. Smith, of Woodbury; H. A. Dyer, of Brooklyn; John A. Taintor, of Hartford; A. G. Hazard, of Enfield; J. B. Shultas, of Hartford; T. S. Gold, of West Cornwall; S. H. Huntington, of Hartford; A. H. Byington, of Norwalk; Frederic Hall, of Middletown;

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Randolph Linsley, of Meriden; E. H. Hyde, 2d, of Stafford; E. Hough, of Bridgeport; S. D. Northway, of Norfolk.

The following resolutions were then passed:

Resolved, That the Society appoint a Chemist, whose salary shall not exceed four hundred dollars per annum, whose duty it shall be to analyse such commercial manures as shall be offered in market, and such soils and peats as may be put into his hands by the Corresponding Secretary.

Prof. Samuel W. Johnson was appointed Chemist.

The Presidents of the County Societies being *ex-officio* Vice-Presidents of the State Society with the County Directors, belong to the Executive Committee.

Vice-Presidents.

James T. Pratt, of Rocky Hill, for Hartford County.
Benajah Ives, of Cheshire, for New Haven do.
Charles Hubbard, of Middletown, for Middlesex do.
Robbins Battell, of Norfolk, for Litchfield do.
David Gallup, of Plainfield, for Windham do.
Eph. H. Hyde, 2d, of Stafford, for Tolland do.
T. B. Butler, of Norwalk, for Fairfield do.
J. P. Barstow, of Norwich, for New London do.

County Directors.

Frederic W. Russell, of Portland, for Middlesex County.
A. H. Byington, of Norwalk, for Fairfield do.
Moses Lyman, of Goshen, for Litchfield do.
Nathaniel Hayward, of Colchester, for New London do.
Ezra Dean, of Woodstock, for Windham, do.
John S. Yeomans, of Columbia, for Tolland do.
Noah W. Stanley, of New Britain, for Hartford do.
for New Haven do.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the President, to bring the subject of standard weights and measures before the Legislature, recommending the adoption of the same standard as in Massachusetts.

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Resolved, That a committee of one from each county, be appointed to investigate the subject of a permanent location for the Exhibitions of the Society, and report to the next annual meeting.

Resolved, That this committee be appointed by the Executive Committee.

The Constitution was then amended, by a unanimous vote, (thirty-seven members present, voting,) so as to read, "There shall be an Annual Meeting of the Society on the 2d Wednesday of January, at such place as shall be designated at the previous Annual Meeting, at which all officers of the Society shall be chosen.

Resolved, That the next annual meeting be held at Meriden.

Resolved, That the committee upon permanent location, inquire into the propriety of holding our Fairs biennially, and report at the annual meeting.

Resolved, That this committee serve gratuitously.

Resolved, That the Society solicit contributions from all parts of the State, of articles of interest to farmers and mechanics, as books, seeds, farm implements, minerals, &c., with the view of establishing a museum, free to all.

Adjourned to 7½ o'clock, P. M.

The Society met pursuant to adjournment, and listened to an address from Prof. S. W. Johnson, on frauds in commercial manures. At the close of the address, the following resolutions were passed.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be given to Prof. Johnson, for his valuable address, and that a copy be solicited by the Corresponding Secretary for publication.

Resolved, That the Society recommend to the Executive Committee, in the matter of locating our Annual Fairs, to invite all the towns in the State to offer propositions for the consideration of the committee; and that they locate it in that town that shall offer the greatest inducements as to location, railroad facilities, hotel accommodations, &c.; *provided*, that no town shall be entitled to the award, unless they offer in money a sum to be fixed on by the Executive Committee.

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Resolved, That suitable salaries be paid to the Secretaries, Treasurer, and Chemist of the Society, for their services; the amount to be paid by the Executive Committee.

Mr. Hoadley, of New Haven, applied by letter, for the payment of $25, which his son, who acted as marshall at New Haven, had paid for a wagon which was broken on the Fair grounds.

Resolved, That the application be laid on the table.

Resolved, That the second day of the annual meeting next year, be devoted to the familiar discussion of agricultural subjects.

Society adjourned *sine die*.

T. S. GOLD,
Recording Secretary.

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TREASURER'S REPORT.

THE Treasurer of "The Connecticut State Agricultural Society," respectfully reports:—The means and liabilities of said Society at the beginning of the financial year of 1856, the receipts and expenditures during the same, and its resources and liabilities at the termination thereof, to have been, and to be, as stated below.

The available assets of the Society at the commencement of the year, amounted to - - - - - -		$6,086.04
And consisted of the items following, *viz.:*		
A note received for money loaned, -	$3,000.00	
An account *vs.* Goodman & Mason, -	50.00	
" *vs.* N. Haven Horticultural Society,	21.60	
A grant from the State, - - - - -	2,500.00	
Cash on hand, - - - - - - - -	514.44	
		6,086.04

Liabilities incurred in 1855, have since been satisfied, as follows, *viz.:*

For Premiums awarded at Hartford, - -			$83.00
" Medals, Gold, - - - -	$517.50		
" do. Silver, - - - - -	234.50		
		752.00	
" Diplomas, Drawings for, - -	54.00		
" do. Engraving, - -	450.00		
" do. Printing, - - -	15.00		
" do. Filling up, - -	41.00		
" do. Framing, - - -	137.13		
		697.13	
" Advertising, - - - - - -			88.65
" Expenses of Fair at Hartford, - -			100.00
" do. committee to examine Farms,			24.53

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For Office Rent at Hartford, - - - -	$50.00	
" Printing and Binding Transactions, Premium Lists and Annual Address,	1,139.71	
		2,885.02
Leaving available for 1856, - - - -		3,201.02
		$6,086.04

The receipts during the year, have been - - -			$15,129.28
And were derived from the sources following, *viz.:*			
Membership Tax for 1855, -	$1.00		
do. do. 1856, - -	2,005.00		
do. do. 1857, -	2.00		
		$2,008.00	
Life Membership Certificates, - -		30.00	
Subscriptions by citizens of New Haven,		2,000.00	
Grant from the State, - - - -		2,500.00	
Admission and other fees at Fair, - -		8,057.28	
Privilege of selling oysters on Fair ground.		225.00	
Interest on Money lent, - - -		309.00	
			$15,129.28

And the disbursements for the same time, amounted to			$13,974.40
Consisting of the following items, *viz.:*			
For Salary of Corresponding Sec'ry,	$1,200.00		
Treasurer, -	100.00		
		$1,300.00	
" Traveling Expenses of Officers, - -		533.91	
" do. do. Committtees,		27.59	
" Account Books and Stationery, - -		43.44	
" Printing, - - - - - - -		552.35	
" Advertising, - - - - - -		463.72	
" Interest on Money borrowed, - - -		8.71	
" Express, Freight, Postages and Seal, -		123.67	
" Envelopes and Postage Stamps, - -		7.84	
" Office Rent and Expenses in New Haven,		15.44	
" Use of Brewster's Hall for Annual Meeting,		25.00	
" Exp's attending delivery of Annual Address,		4.25	
			$3,105,92

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For Expenses of Fair, viz.:

Surveying and Laying out Grounds, - -		$24.75	
Grading Track, - - - - - -		310.06	
Buildings, Fences, Stands, &c., - - -		2,861.00	
Use of Tents, - - - - - -		400.00	
Painting Signs, and Cloth for the same, -		39.93	
Tools, Oil, Lanthorns, &c., - - -		38.28	
Artesian Well, - - - - - -		25.00	
Carting Steam Engine and Boiler to and from Railroad Station, - - - -		27.76	
Setting Boiler for Steam Engine, - -		50.00	
Coal do. - -		13.00	
Hay and Straw, - - - - - -		530.28	
Grain, Meal and Feed, - - - -		54.50	
Ice, - - - - - - - -		13.75	
Music, - - - - - - - -		100.00	
Use of Furniture, - - - -		24.30	
do. Crockery, - - - - - -		14.34	
Meals, - - - - - - -		583.26	
Board of Clerks and Reporters, - -		34.38	
Pay of Clerks, - - - - - -		352.37	
do. Superintendents of Departments, -		60.00	
do. Marshalls, - - - - -		324.00	
do. Night Watch and other labor, - -		244.52	
Horse hire for Marshalls, - - -		69.00	
Ribbon for Badges, - - - -		62.40	
do. Diplomas, - -	$5.50		
Printing do. - - - - -	41.00		
Filling up do. - - -	49.00		
		95.50	
Gold Medals, - - - - -	$232.40		
Silver do. - - - - -	110.60		
		343.00	
Money Premiums, - - - - -		4,145.50	
Spurious coin and Bank notes taken by clerks,		27.60	
			10,868.48
			$13.974.40

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The present available assets of the Society, (as shown by the Books of the Treasurer,) consist of

Loans on personal security, - - -	$3,100.00	
Loaned on call, - - - - - -	800.00	
Due from Wm. M. Barber, - - -	2.00	
Cash on hand, - - - -	453.90	
		4,355.90

The Society has, of other available assets,

One Counting-house Desk, cost, - - -	$18.00	
A lot of ..anthorns, estimated value, -	18.00	
do. Library Books, do. - -	10.00	
do. Cloth Signs, Cotton Cloth for tables, Inkstands and Ropes, estimated at -	70.00	
		116.00

And of unavailable assets,

8 Entry Books, partially filled, cost - -	$30.00	
2 sets of Dies, for Medals, - - -	350.00	
1 Diploma Plate of Stone, including Design,	548.50	
Account Books in Treasurer's Office, partially used, - - - - - - - -	10.14	
Corporate Seal, - - - - - -	5.00	
		943.64

The estimated outstanding liabilities of the Society, are

For cost of Transactions in 1856, - - - - -	$1,450.00
" do. restoring Fair grounds in New Haven, adjusted,	24.00
" Advertising and Printing, - - - - -	71.75
" Rent of Office at Hartford, - - - - -	75.00
" Premiums on Field Crops, &c., - - -	74.00
" Diploma Frames, - - - - - - -	119.25
" Use of Flag and Flag-staff at Fair, - - -	8.00
	$1,822.00

Also, an unadjusted claim in relation to the Fair grounds at New Haven.

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This amount awarded for Money premiums on articles exhibited at the Fair in October last, was -	$4,292.00
Of this amount, there has been paid and claimed, -	4,172.50
Leaving unclaimed thereof, at this date, - - -	$119.50

From the available means on hand, ($4,355.90,) the present outstanding claims against the Society, estimated at $1,822.00, must be paid, after which there will remain available for 1857, the sum of - -	$2,533.90

NATHANIEL A. BACON,
Treasurer.

NEW HAVEN, January 3d, 1857.

This certifies that we have this day examined the foregoing report, together with the statements therein, and the vouchers therefor, and find said statements and vouchers correct and complete.

Dated at HARTFORD, this 6th day of January, 1857.

N. B. SMITH. } *Finance*
F. A. BROWN. } *Committee.*

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ADDRESS,

BY PROFESSOR S. W. JOHNSON,

Chemist for Connecticut State Agricultural Society.

FRAUDS IN COMMERCIAL MANURES.

Almost within fifteen years, a new and extensive business has spung up in those countries whose industrial development is most rapidly progressing, viz., the trade in concentrated and costly fertilizers. In the vicinity of large towns and manufacturing districts, especially where, as is usual to such places, the soil is not rich, and the climate is uncertain, concentrated manures may be employed to the greatest advantage, by the intelligent and skillful farmer. It may be useful at the outset, to consider briefly, the value and use of artificial or commercial manures, particularly as it is a subject which is not by any means settled in the minds of all, the employment of such fertilizers being utterly opposed by some, and completely relied upon by others. It is equally wrong to say that guano and super-phosphate of lime are always good, or always bad, either in their immediate or remote effects. It is wrong to say that they, or any other fertilizers are especially useful to any one crop, on any kind of soil, or in any particular climate. We can not approve or condemn unqualifiedly. Science shows that the action of a manure is dependent on a great variety of circumstances. Many of the conditions of success or failure, are so unmanifest, or are so easily overlooked, that if a fertilizer fails on this soil, and is beneficial on another similar one not five miles distant; if, to use an actual case, super-phosphate of lime alone, wonderfully increases the turnip crop throughout considerable districts, and in other places, has no apparent action; if guano is used in some regions year after year, with unabated

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profit, while elsewhere, the soil becomes impoverished after its application, we have no cause to wonder greatly, for all this can reasonably happen.

The farmer who understands the great principles of cultivation, and manuring, can learn with tolerable accuracy, what are the needs of his soil. He knows that no *one* manure, unless like stable-dung, it be a universal manure containing all the elements of vegetable nutrition, can be relied upon for all fields, or for the same field, for all time. He understands that soils have their peculiarities; that some may lack lime; others, phosphoric acid; others, some different ingredient. He knows, too, that the soil is continuously changing in its fertility and needs; it grows richer in pasture or fallow, and poorer when cropped with grain or tobacco. It is to supply the special wants that may exist or be induced in the soil, that special manures are adapted, and henceforth must always be in demand. It is altogether vain and fallacious to institute comparisons between, say, stable-manure and guano. If to grow thirty bushels of wheat per acre, with the help of stable-manure, costs a dollar more than to do the same by using guano, then of course the latter is the cheaper, and it may well happen, that some fields separated from the barn-yard by a long and up-hill road, will receive more good from a dollar expended in guano, than from an equal investment in stable-manure, merely on account of difference in transportation. If we take the trouble to examine comprehensively, the testimony on this subject, we shall be led to admit that there are circumstances where each kind of manure is better than all the others. It is, however, a serious question, what will be the effects of the continued and exclusive use of guano, or other concentrated fertilizer. And yet this question can not be settled by any sweeping reply. As a general rule, it may be admitted, that the exclusive or too exclusive use of guano will result in the impoverishment of the soil. The reason is obvious. The plant requires a dozen kinds of food to be supplied to it continuously, and in a certain degree of abundance, during its period of growth. If the soil lack ammonia and phospho-

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ric acid, but contains the other kinds of plant-food in proper form and quantity, then guano, which supplies the missing substances, will vastly increase the power of production of the soil, and enable it to be heavily cropped. But now, the crops that are removed from it, carry off not only the matters furnished by the guano, but likewise substances from the soil itself, and thus by use of guano, while the granary gains, the soil loses, and after a time, guano will fail to produce a crop, because, not ammonia nor phosphoric acid, but perhaps potash, may have come to be the deficient ingredient, an ingredient which guano can not supply. But suppose matters have come to such a crisis. If the farmer does not understand the cause, he doubtless will conceive a violent prejudice against guano, and very likely will abandon its use altogether. The true way is to avoid reaching this point, either by the regular use of general manures, as stable-manure, or else remembering that guano is a special fertilizer, by combining it judiciously with other special fertilizers, so that there is maintained in the soil a sufficient supply of all needful ingredients.

Employed thus, not as a main reliance, but as useful auxiliaries, the various kinds of commercial fertilizers have a well recognized and established value among practical men. Especially are they valuable on account of their concentrated and powdery form, for distributing with the seeds of root-crops, one operation sufficing to deposit the seed and the manure. For the same reason, they are invaluable as top-dressings, and are also of the utmost advantage in putting forward crops that have been injured by bad weather in the spring.

We must conclude from these and similar considerations, that the farmers of Connecticut can continue to use concentrated commercial fertilizers to advantage, and in this conviction we inquire with some concern, Can we command the supplies we need without fear of fraud? In answer to this question, I may reply: At present, the farmer is entirely at the mercy of the manufacturer or dealer. The temptations to dishonesty are very great on the one hand, and on the

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other, the ignorant blunders of the manufacturers make abundant place for the purchasers' money to leak away in. But before going further, let us inquire, What is a fraud? We must, as farmers and business men, answer this question with pure reference to our own interests, without at all considering the motives of those who defraud us. A fraud then, is, selling to the farmer an adulterated or damaged fertilizer of established name; or, imposing upon him worthless or inferior fertilizers, under names calculated to deceive, and at exorbitant prices. When, in short, the farmer does not get from the dealer the value of his money, or the kind of materials he bargains for, he is defrauded. There is, of course, no lack of men who will cheat where they can, and though it is a disagreeable business to find out knavery, and distinguish it from ignorance, yet cases have occurred in this country, of frauds of such a glaring and unscrupulous character, that it is sufficiently evident they were meant for frauds, and the most generously disposed have been obliged to confess that they were the work of intelligent villains.

The resources of villainy are as exhaustless as human invention; the frauds that result from ignorance may also have some width of range; but there are certain limits, thanks to the universal circulation of books and agricultural papers, which they rarely overstep. We may, therefore, devote a little space to each of these separately. Let me read you what has been found true in other countries, and first in England, the land which has taken and keeps the lead in this industry.

I have here a small volume by J. C. Nesbit, Principal of an Agricultural School, near London, and a popular writer and lecturer on agricultural chemistry. He says, page 40:

"Bones are not received by you in their original and entire state, because in that case they would be of little use to you. As farmers, you do not possess mills for the purpose of grinding them, and you are therefore obliged to entrust other persons with the work of reducing them to a proper state for the land. Now, it would be well if parties who ground bones, ground nothing else; but it does so happen, that a great

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many other things are ground up with them, in order that farmers may buy an adulterated article, apparently at a much less cost, but in reality at a much greater, than that for which they could buy a genuine one. I speak from my own personal experience, when I assert that the bones ground in London, and in many other places, are often mixed in large quantities with oyster-shells. These oyster-shells have the property of splitting up into nice fragments, and unless a gentleman takes out his glass and examines them curiously, with the view of discovering bits of mother-of-pearl, he will probably be unable to discover that he has bought a spurious article."

"I will now speak of the nature and extent of the adulterations to which guano and similar substances are exposed. We have seen clearly that the value of guano and other artificial manures depends pretty much on their ammonia and phosphate of lime; it can not depend on a given amount of sand, or loam, or brick-dust, or ground-tile, or any article of that kind which may be mixed with it; and it is one main object of my lecture, to bring palpably before the practical farmers present, a glimpse of the fearful extent to which adulteration is now carried, though it must be very inadequate when compared with the reality. I feel perfectly incapable of showing one-hundredth part of the actual extent of this evil.

"Gentlemen, you are robbed systematically. It is not simply that a little country dealer buys his ten tons of guano, mixes some foreign matter with it, and then sells it as genuine; there are men who make hundreds and thousands of tons of materials for adulterating guano, which are sold in the market for the express purpose of adulteration. It is a general system, beginning in the metropolis, and extending over the whole country. Even the country cheaters are themselves cheated in turn. The men who come to London to buy their manures, very often get an adulterated substance; the article passes through the hands of half a dozen parties before it reaches the farmer, and when at last it does

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reach him, it is in an extraordinary state of adulteration, very little, indeed, of the original matter being discernable.

"Guano ought not to contain more than one and a half to two and a half per cent. of sand; besides which, there should be at least twenty per cent. of phosphate of lime, from sixteen to seventeen per cent. of ammonia, and a considerable quantity of organic matter. Now, you can buy guano in market, containing from sixteen per cent. of ammonia, which is a good genuine article, down to others containing only a trace. It grows "small by degrees, and beautifully less," until you have got a thing which contains little else than our good Essex marl from the Winsted Flats or some other place, with a little guano mixed with it to give it the right smell. Another adulterating substance is ground marl, from Bow Common.

In fact, the whole system of adulteration is so well devised, that, without an analysis, it is almost impossible for the farmer, or the ordinary country dealer, not to be imposed upon. In some cases, the buyer has seen his guano taken from the ship's side, and has congratulated himself that he was too cunning to be taken in; but, unfortunate man! he had quite overlooked the Essex marl or ground tiles concealed in the barge, that it might be well mixed with the guano as it went up the river to the appointed wharf. Some parties have three or four wharves for shipment in various parts of the river, and the same adulterated material is often sent even to the same buyer, as two or three separate guanos, at different prices. Of course, those purporting to be different, are shipped to the buyer from different wharves. The two following analyses will give some idea of the adulterations carried on in the manure market:—

No. 1, came into the London market, per ship, from Liverpool. It was offered for sale by sample, in some places as Peruvian guano, at £6.10*s.* to £7 per ton; in others, as Saldanha Bay guano, containing sixty per cent. of phosphate of lime, at £4 to £5 per ton. The samples were contained in bags of blue paper, purporting to come *ex* some ship from Valparaiso. About one hundred and fifty tons were brought

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into London, the greater part of which found its way to the farmers of Hampshire, no doubt to their great edification and benefit. No. 2, was offered for sale as Saldanha Bay guano, at £3 or £4 per ton."

No. 1, *Guano.* (?)		*No.* 2, *Saldanha Bay Guano.* (?)	
Gypsum, - -	74.05	Sand, - - -	48.81
Phosphate of Lime,	14.05	Phosphate of Lime,	10.21
Sand, - -	2-64	Gypsum, - -	5.81
Ammonia, - -	0.51	Chalk, - - -	22.73
Moisture and Loss,	8.75	Moisture. - -	12.44
	100.00		100.00

"Now I will exhibit here a few of these samples of counterfeit guano, for the way in which they are got up for sale is really very ingenious. I want the opinion of some of the best informed gentlemen here as to which of these samples is the best. [Mr. Nesbit then handed to the chairman specimens of two kinds of guano, requesting him to state, after examining them, which he would pronounce the best. The chairman having selected the one which he conceived to be the best, the Lecturer continued.] Well, now, this which our chairman has selected as the best guano, is the one which is adulterated; and it contains nearly half its weight of Essex marl. [The lecturer then exhibited, in a bottle, the proportion of sand to genuine guano in the two samples, showing that in the guano which the chairman had considered the best, the sand and other worthless insoluble materials constituted more than one-half of the whole.] In the guano which our President thought best, there is 52.8 per cent. of sand, though it was sold as genuine."

"The mode of mixing this sample is clever and peculiar, the whole of the guano and marl are not mixed together at once, but the large lumps being picked out of the genuine guano, the small is thoroughly mixed with the marl, and then the unbroken large lumps of guano are carefully added, so as not to break them. The whole, therefore, has very much the appearance of good guano; for the lumps in the

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mixture are merely the guano unadulterated. Here is another specimen, [exhibiting it,] in which I found 54 per cent. of insoluble matter. Let me now show you the proportion of insoluble matter which is contained in genuine guano. This contains only eighteen grains in one thousand, or 1.8 per cent. Remember, gentlemen, in future, that the strongest-smelling guano is not always the best. You can not tell whether or not it be genuine either by the smell or by the color. In fact, the only means by which you can ascertain the truth of the matter, is by analysis."

"I must now show 'THE ARTICLE,' itself,—the material for adulteration,—it is known in the trade as 'THE ARTICLE.' It can be bought for the purpose of adulteration, at from 10*s*. to 20*s*. per ton. There may, perhaps, also be ten or twenty per cent. off for cash. I hold in my hand, gentlemen, five hundred grains of '*the* article.' [The lecturer then exhibited in one tube, five hundred grains of 'the article,' and in a similar tube, five hundred grains of genuine guano.] You see 'the article' presents a very sorry appearance by the side of the genuine guano. Observe the amount of silica which it contains, and then judge what is the extent of adulteration. I must, if possible, compel the attention of all present, to this wholesale system of adulteration. It is not, you see, confined to one or two small houses, but the trade in this article is as regular a branch of business in the metropolis as the trade in guano itself. Let me here observe, that it is quite impossible for persons who have once begun to adulterate to do so to a small extent. No man can adulterate merely to the extent of ten per cent.; it would not pay. In the first place, an article has to be purchased and worked up, and made to look something like guano; then there is the mixing of this article with the guano. The whole process is expensive; and every particle of the cost, with a large profit superadded, must be paid by the farmer who buys the adulterated article instead of the genuine one. The probability is, that he does not get in return for his money more than one-fourth or one-third of guano; but all the rest is sand, or

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ground tile, or loam, the carriage of which is, of course, another item of cost to the farmer."

"I have often remarked that, if it were possible for chemists to concentrate manures, so that they would be worth even £50 a ton, it would be an immense advantage to those who have to use them. If guano, for example, could be concentrated four-fold, it would, for that very reason, be the most valuable manure the farmer could use; since, being of small bulk, the cost of carriage would be decreased four-fold. To return, however, from this digression, I was observing that it would not answer a dealer's purpose to adulterate to the extent of ten—I might even say twenty—per cent.; nor, indeed, do dealers confine themselves to such a small proportion. These adulterated manures are sold, some at £5, some at £6, some at £8 per ton. The best of them are adulterated more than forty per cent.; and, in many cases, the adulteration is as much as sixty or eighty per cent. Let me tell you, too, that even if you do buy of a first rate party, it is still possible that you may be deceived. I will quote Dr Anderson's opinion on that point; and the extract will show that even parties who wish to sell a genuiue article, are often misled. In an article on guano, in the 'Royal Highland Society's Journal,' he says:—'I have known instances in which dealers of the utmost respectability, and altogether above the suspicion of fraud, being in the habit of selling guano without analysis, have bought in the same way, and have become the unconscious instruments of introducing a grossly-adulterated article into commerce.'

"I say, then, that even respectable parties may be deceived. There are gentlemen in the trade who would, I believe, scorn either to adulterate or to sell an inferior article as the best; but even these gentlemen may be deceived. Other manures are also adulterated in similar ways. Nitrate of soda is mixed with a well-prepared sulphate of magnesia or Epsom salts, whose crystals are almost undistinguishable by the eye from the crystals of nitrate of soda. Sulphate, and other salts of ammonia, are also much adulterated. There are, in fact, a thousand ways of adulterating

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manures; and you can scarcely ever be sure, under present circumstances, that you are applying to your land a really genuine article. Take superphosphate of lime. If you do not buy from a respectable house, you will be sure to have large mixtures: fifty per cent., and, in some cases, seventy-five, of worthless material being mixed with the genuine substance."

Dr. Anderson, Chemist to the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, in their Journal for July 1856, page 363, says:—"It frequently happens that substances are sent to the Laboratory for analysis, the results of which are of interest, as showing the precautions requisite in the purchase of manures. Some of these I have from time to time published in the transactions, and I may add at present a few more, several of which are curiously illustrative of the way in which dealers attempt to mislead, by applying to their articles names to which they are in no degree entitled."

"*Horn-dust.*—Very considerable variety occurs in the quality of this substance, owing to the intermixture of sand and other impurities. The two analyses which follow illustrate this very clearly:

	I.	II.
Water,	8.17	9.85
Organic matter,	85.11	65.17
Phosphates,	3.58	3.84
Carbonate of lime,	1.15	4.85
Alkaline Salts,	1.35	
Sand,	0.64	16.29
	100.00	100.00
Ammonia,	15.68	10.89

The first consists entirely of horn in a state of great purity, but the second contains 16 per cent. of sand, and a much smaller quantity of ammonia. The former, reckoning the ammonia and phosphates at the usual rates, is worth exactly £9 per ton, and the latter only £6, 7s.

Red Sulphate of Ammonia.—Under this name a dark-red powder, smelling slightly of gas water, has come under my

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notice. It is acid to test paper, and gives off a comparatively feeble smell of ammonia when mixed with lime. Its composition was—

Water,	20.02
Organic Matter,	18.85
Sulphate of Ammonia,	14.67
Peroxide of Iron,	6.11
Sulphate of Lime,	24.94
Alkaline Salts,	4.74
Sulphuric Acid,	4.36
Sand,	6.31
	100.00
Ammonia,	3 78

To name a substance which contains 14 per cent. of sulphate of Ammonia as if it consisted entirely or mainly of that compound, is an obvious deception, by which, no doubt many persons have been taken in. It is not worth more than £2, 2s. per ton.

Blood Manure.—Chemists and farmers, I believe, concur in understanding by this name a manure, composed chiefly or entirely of dried blood, and it bears the highest price of any manufactured manure. It is right, therefore, that it should be known that a manure is sold under that name, which is no more than a superphosphate of rather low quality, and contains an extremely small quantity of Ammonia. Its analysis gave—

Water,	13.25
Organic Matter,	12.26
Soluble Phosphates,	10.35
Insoluble Phosphates,	16.27
Sulphate of Lime,	35.41
Sulphuric Acid,	7.87
Alkaline Salts,	0.59
Sand,	4.00
	100.00
Ammonia,	0.20

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"If this substance had been sold as a superphosphate, it would have been correctly named; to call it a blood manure, is to mislead the purchaser, and either induce him to pay a higher price than the actual value of the substance justifies, or to buy a manure which may not be suited to the crop to which he applies it."

In a German Agricultural paper for August, 1856 in the course of an article on certain artificial manures, the writer, an Agricultural Chemist of repute, says: "The credulous can not be too much warned against the fertilizers that are imported from England and Belgium. Everything in the shape of manure that comes to us from those countries is —— swindle!" The analyses given in connection fully sustains this assertion.

A little while ago in France, there was announced in flaming advertisements a new fertilizing powder, which was destined to supersede guano, superphosphate of lime, and every other fertilizer new or old. It was claimed to be a *scientific discovery*, furthermore, it was to be applied to the seed only, and half a dozen pounds were enough for an acre. Of course a substance of such extraordinary merits could not be afforded at any common price. Being a hundred times better than guano, it ought to sell at a corresponding advanced rate. It was in fact, held at somewhat over one dollar per pound! Even this unmistakable and monstrous humbug, was maintained for a time by dint of advertising forged certificates; long enough doubtless to dupe a good many honest farmers. In England, too, there are not wanting manures that profess to exceed the best guano in fertilizing effect. They bear the names "concentrated guano," or "guano essence," and are sold at higher prices than guano itself. They are invariably almost worthless.

Although but a very few years have elapsed since there has been a business in manufactured manures in this country, yet American genius has already distinguished itself in this field of achievement.

The readers of the agricultural papers know the history of the Chilian guano fraud, which Joseph Harris Esq., now

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editor of the Genesee Farmer, detected and traced to its source with so much fearlessness and ability. The result of my own numerous analyses of manures which have been published in the Homestead, during 1856, show undeniably that there are yet among us men who think the farmer fair game for their plucking; and if any are disposed to excuse the dealers generally, from intention to defraud, the matter becomes pretty plain, when certain of them who have never denied the accuracy of the analytical results—thus virtually admitting their justness, covertly try to intimidate agricultural editors from copying them.

I will however, tread no nearer this dangerous ground. I will not attempt to specify what are the current frauds which have their root in rank dishonesty. It is vastly pleasanter to suppose that frauds are mistakes than wilful attempts to cheat; but it is of the utmost importance to know whether we are liable to be intentionally as well as accidentally imposed upon, and when we have satisfied ourselves on this point, we may drop the subject of malicious fraud, as our business is not to retaliate for the past, but protect ourselves in the future. Now, were the only frauds liable to be inflicted on us, those coming from evilly disposed persons, we should have a remedy by finding out who are the honest dealers, and giving them our exclusive patronage. But, we are cheated by honest men! We have no security in any body's reputation or conscience. What the villain leaves is stripped from us by ignorance or blundering carelessness. There is such a looseness and wretched want of shift in some points of the trade in fertilizers, that we are hardly sure of the genuiness of any thing except Peruvian guano, and after that, we must henceforth look more sharply than hitherto. Indeed so many false ideas are afloat in community, and there is such a lack of precise and grounded information relative to manures, that it is really difficult to draw the line between ignorant and dishonest frauds, and great caution must be employed in charging any one with villainy or deceit. In case of such a fertilizer as superphosphate of lime it is even difficult to establish a just standard of quality, for the name

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has had such license, has been applied by manufacturers to such various mixtures that we never know what we are buying, except by analysis. Of all the superphosphates I analyzed last year, not one came up to a reasonable standard of quality. One was an absolute misnomer, it contained no superphosphate of lime. Only two were at all worthy to rank under the name, and I must here say that one of these superphosphates withstood a severe test. Of *Coe's* superphosphate, four different samples were analyzed, and the uniformity of composition was such as to give assurance that the manufacture is carried on systematically and honestly. It must not be forgotten, that the quality of the product is capable of some improvement.

Of all other high-priced manufactured manures which have been twice analyzed, not one has maintained a uniform composition. In most cases the latter analyses have demonstrated a serious falling off, in the quality of the article. Assuming that this is the result of carelessness or ignorance, either in the manufacturers or their employers, let us see to what extent the deterioration may easily go, or in fact has gone. I have a circular setting forth the merits of "Hildreth's celebrated No. 1, superphosphate of lime." It is claimed "to be superior to ground bones or guano, and it may be safely guaranteed to produce 5 to 10 per cent. better results in the soil than any other fertilizer now sold in the market." Its composition is stated to be,

Superphosphates of Soda, Lime and Magnesia,	33.50
Ammonia and Ammonia producing compounds,	10.00
Soda, - - - - - -	10.00
Potash and Organic Matter, - -	7.00
Sulphate Carbonate and Chloride of Calcium,	23.00
Magnesia, - - - -	3.01
Moisture (at 212° F.) - - -	13.49
	100.00

Soluble in water, 25 per cent.

In about six months I believe, after this composition was attributed to the manure in question, I analyzed it and

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found no superphosphates of any kind, and but one-third per cent. of Ammonia, and instead of being "superior to ground bones or guano," it is worthless as a superphosphate. You will remember that some other fertilizers have shown about the same degree of identity in the early and latter stages of their existence. Many of them spring full-grown from the prolific genius of the manufacturer, like the majestic and armed Minerva from the brain of Jupiter, but after a time they have subsided into something quite below the level even of a Grecian myth.

So much for what has happened. Can we expect better or worse treatment in the future? Doubtless, the battle is but just begun. The business is established, and new manufactories will spring up like mushrooms. I have had opportunity to know that there will be no diminution in the number. It is to be hoped, too, there will be no deterioration in value of these, so called, fertilizers in the future.

I have received a circular from B. M. Rhodes, Esq., of Baltimore, Md., giving account of his "Superphosphate, prepared from formula of Dr. James Higgins, State Agricultural Chemist," of Md. The proprietor has informed me that he intends introducing it into the northern market, and I therefore will make use of his pamphlet to illustrate some particulars of the manure business.

The circular is chiefly occupied with the report of Dr. Higgins, which I quote entire.

Report of Analysis of a sample of "Superphosphate of Lime," for B. M. Rhodes, of Baltimore City.

LABORATORY OF STATE CHEMIST,
No. 29 EXCHANGE BUILDING.

BALTIMORE, June 13th, 1855.

The sample of "Superphosphate of Lime" was taken by the Chemists themselves, and represented a fair average sample of a lot, consisting of 200 bags at 150 lbs. It was analysed, and found to be composed as follows:

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Composition in per cent.

Sulphuric Acid, (real, dry,)		27.33
Lime,		27.66
Phosphoric Acid,		18.78
Animal Charcoal,		3.00
capable of producing of Ammonia,	0.22	
Per Oxide of Iron,		0.86
Sand,		2.77
Water,		19.60
		100.00

The above constituents are united to each other in the following manner:

State of Combination.

Acid Phosphate of Lime,		27.25
containing of Lime,	8.47	
" Phosphoric Acid,	18.78	
Hydrated Sulphate of Lime,		58.80
containing of Lime,	19.19	
" Sulphuric Acid, (real dry,)	27.33	
" Water,	12.28	
Animal Charcoal, Per Oxide of Iron and Sand,		6.63
Moisture,		7.32
		100.00

The above article has been manufactured after a formula furnished by the State Chemist, and it is but due to state that the directions have been followed by the manufacturer with such accuracy and correctness, as to place this article among the very best of its character. To prove this, it must be remembered that superphosphate of lime is made by the addition of sulphuric acid to common phosphate of lime, (a combination of 53.8 per cent. of lime, and 46.2 per cent. of phosphoric acid,) as contained in bones, Mexican guano, &c., by which means one part of its lime is separated from it, forming, with the added suphuric acid, common plaster of

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paris, whilst the unaffected part of the lime remains in combination with the entire quantity of phosphoric acid, thus forming a compound of phosphoric acid and lime, which contains relatively more of phosphoric acid than the original bone earth applied. This new compound is called bi-phosphate of lime; it contains of 28.5 per cent. of lime, and 71.5 per cent. of phosphoric acid, and as it is easily soluble in water, (contains phosphoric acid in a soluble form,) the manufacturer's principal point of view must be directed to the addition of so much of sulphuric acid, as to convert the whole of the insoluble common bone earth into bi-phosphate of lime, leaving none of it unacted on.

It will be seen from the above composition of this article, that the quantity of sulphuric acid added, was so much as to form with one part of the lime of the applied bone earth 58.80 per cent. of plaster of paris, in consequence of which there were formed, on the other side, 27.25 per cent. of an acid phosphate of lime, being composed of 8.47 parts of lime and 18.78 parts of phosphoric acid. This composition shows at once the compound to be a mixture of:

Bi-Phosphate of Lime (soluble) and Common Bone Earth.

		In per cent.			In per cent.
Lime,	7.00	28.5	Lime,	1.47	53.8
Pho. Acid,	17.56	71.5	Phos. Acid,	1.22	46.2
	24.56	100.00		2.69	100.00

Of the 18.78 per cent. of phosphoric acid that the above article contains, 17.56 per cent. have therefore entered into the composition of a bi-phosphate of lime, (amounting to 24.56 per cent.,) which has thus been rendered soluble; whilst but 1.22 per cent. of phosphoric acid has been left unacted on, and still remains as a constituent of common bone earth, the quantity of which amounts to 2.69 per cent.

Of the whole amount of common bone earth exposed to the action of sulphuric acid, *viz.:* 36.44 parts, only 2.69 parts have therefore been left in their original condition, a result which agrees as closely with the desired theoretical results

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as can possibly be expected from the manufacture of such large quantities. Far from differing materially in the effect of a chemically pure article, the small quantity of unaltered bone earth it contains may rather act beneficially in some way, as it will protect the bags from being spoiled by an excess of sulphuric acid which would happen in the reverse case.

The superiority of bi-phosphate of lime, as a manure, over common phosphate of lime (bone earth, Mexican guano &c.) lies in its being easily soluble in water, in consequence of which, it is capable of penetrating the soil intimately to which it is applied. But whilst penetrating the soil, it meets everywhere with particles of lime which are present in, and uniformly diffused through, all cultivated soils, and there reconstitutes with them the common bone earth (by uniting again with that portion of lime from which it was separated by means of sulphuric acid) in such a state of fineness and sub-division as cannot be effected by simply applying bone earth or Mexican guano, nor by any other mechanical means. This article, though applied in the form of bi-phosphate of lime, yet nevertheless acts as a manure in the form of invisible and uniformly diffused particles of common bone earth.

An application of 200 lbs. of the above article per acre, will furnish a sufficient quantity of phosphoric acid to meet the wants of any crop; but as the article does not contain any ammonial compounds, it will be advisable to apply also Peruvian guano with it, at the rate of 70 to 100 lbs. per acre, (according to the mechanical texture of the soil,) in order to give to the crop a quick start. Each of them should, however, be applied separately: the superphosphate immediately after having ploughed the soil, the Peruvian guano any time afterwards, just before planting.

This kind of manure is superior to all others on *soils deficient in phosphoric acid.*

Valuation.

If 2,000 lbs. of raw bones, containing 23.6 per cent. of phosphoric acid are worth $24, *then one pound of phosphoric acid is worth* 5.1 *cents.*

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Again: if 100 lbs of sulphuric acid, containing 56.26 lbs. of real, dry sulphuric acid are worth $3, *then one pound of real, dry sulphuric acid is worth* 5.3 cents.

The above super-phosphate contains in 2,000 lbs.:

376 lbs. of phosphoric acid, which, at 5.1 cents are worth, - - - - -	$19.18
And 546 lbs. of real, dry Sulphuric acid, which, at 5.3 cents, are worth, - - - -	$28.96
Total valuation of 2,000 lbs., - - -	$48.14

The above represents the cost of materials for which they can be purchased by farmers who attempt to make the article themselves, without any allowance for labor, bags, interest, &c.

JAMES HIGGINS,
State Agr. Chemist.
CHARLES BICKELL, *Th. D.*

Besides the above report, the pamphlet contains nothing but directions for use, terms, &c. It is a fair, open circular, and one calculated to inspire the confidence of all. I should not hesitate to believe Mr. Rhodes a man of perfect integrity, so far as can be judged from this circular. There might seem to be offered here, every precaution to ensure a genuine article to the purchaser.

The analysis and certificate of a State chemist are given. These certainly ought to be above suspicion.

It is distinctly stated that this is only a super-phosphate and contains no ammonia.

It is shown that the quantity of sulphuric acid it contains is sufficient to convert all the insoluble or bone phosphate into the soluble or superphosphate.

But there is room even here for criticism. The quantity of soluble phosphoric acid given in the analysis is *inferred*, and not *actually estimated*. Here is a certain possibility which destroys the value of this inference. It has been found quite impracticable hitherto, to make so good a superphosphate with the proportions of materials here given, *i. e.*,

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we may weigh out the proper quantities of acid and bones, but we can not bring them into such intimate contact as to convert the phosphoric acid completely into the soluble form.

There is, in all probability, a mistake here, and I should be surprised if an analysis rightly made, did not demonstrate that every purchaser of this superphosphate, had received an article inferior to the representations of this pamphlet; though it might be, notwithstanding, a very fair manure. I have directed your notice to this fertilizer, for the purpose of showing you that there is danger of being deceived in the quality of a manure, even when the greatest guarantees are apparently offered back.

Another fertilizer, the so called Columbian guano, will probably be put into market next spring.

I have analyzed some samples of most excellent quality, and others, not so good. The pamphlet last issued by the company, is to appearance, a fair and honest document. It gives quite fully, the testimony of the many chemists who have analyzed it. This substance is remarkable, as being the richest in phosphoric acid, of any known fertilizer, richer even than the ashes of bones. It is not a superphosphate as some chemists who have analyzed it have asserted. It does, however, yield as much as three per cent. of phosphoric acid, to water, by long continued washing. If it proves to be of uniform quality, it will deservedly become a favorite manure.

I have here a circular of the New Jersey Fertilizer Company, which now confines itself to shipping the valuable green-sand marl of that State, but announces that they "will give due notice in future circulars, of the several fertilizers which they purpose to offer to the public of their own manufacture."

I have learned that companies have been recently formed in Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, with capitals of $100,000 or more, for carrying on the manufacture of animal matters, blood, butchers' refuse, fish, &c., into manures. There is every reason then to suppose that the production of manures will be vastly extended, and with this extension, will be a corresponding increase in the risks of fraud.

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There is a class of deceptions in all departments of trade, which are not flagrant, and have been overlooked and winked at, until now they are recognized as general and almost legitimate.

It is your duty and for your interest, farmers of Connecticut, to see that there be not too many "tricks of the trade" introduced into this new business. Abuses speedily get sanction, or get beyond the reach and effect of remonstrance. If we do not master them, they will master us. We must say to the dealers, we know what we want, and you must fulfil your promises. We will not be humbugged either by your names or your prices. If we can not know what it is we buy, we will not buy at all. We will thankfully purchase from a fair dealer, and pay him a fair price; but woe to him that attempts to defraud us!

There is but one way by which we can effectually protect ourselves, and be sustained in using the above language.

It is the resources of the science of chemistry which in their recent development, have made possible the judicious manufacture and use of concentrated fertilizers. It is the same useful science which alone can reveal the frauds which may creep into their preparation.

It is principally the recognition of this truth which has led the chief Agricultural Societies of Great Britain and Germany, to employ scientific men to analyze manures for their members. Whenever a buyer suspects a manure is of inferior quality, he has it analyzed and can then recover damages, if he observed certain simple precautions in the purchase. This plan works well in Great Britain, because the British farmers who use artificial or costly manures, are always able to pay for an analysis, but in this country a different procedure may be advantageously followed; a procedure, which, with far less expenditure, will prove more efficacious. This plan is one adopted to be carried into effect by your State Society, and is as follows: Let a trust-worthy chemist be employed to analyze every year, all the various manures that come into the Connecticut market. Let the analysis be made, not on samples forwarded by the dealers, or manufactured *for analy-*

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sis, but on specimens procured by farmers themselves, such as shall represent fairly the article that is spread upon the fields. These samples should be procured from different places, and the same manure should be repeatedly examined in order to test the uniformity and reliability of its composition. The analysis should be repeated every year, so that all improvements or deteriorations in manufacture be kept pace with. The results should be published in the organ of the Society, so that all its members be informed what are good fertilizers, and what are trash.

With this system in skillful operation, an honest dealer would sell his commodities nowhere more gladly than in Connecticut, for he would be sure of finding for them here a full and enlightened appreciation, while the rogues would send their wares to some other market; the risks of detection would be too great for them to encounter.

There remain a few points to be noticed. While the farmer assumes an independent attitude toward the dealer, and shows that he can defend himself from fraud and imposition, he must not go too far and become arrogant or exacting. He must accord to the manufacturer fair profits, and living himself, let his neighbor live. If there is a demand for a cheap article it will be furnished, though the buyer of it gets nothing but cheapness. If there is a demand for a good article it can always be had by those who have plenty of money, and if there is a call for something both good and reasonable, it too can be furnished. English writers attribute many of the frauds in guano in their country, to the fact that the consumers beat down the dealers and clamor for a reduction of price, which is finally agreed to. In such cases it is more or less a fair game—"diamond cut diamond."

Another point;—a most careful distinction must be drawn between the commercial and the manurial value of a fertilizer. The former is told by a chemical analysis, the latter by trial on the field.

The one depends upon the cost of the raw materials, *plus* the cost of manufacture including interest on capital, *plus* a living profit. The other depends upon the nature and

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wants of the soil and crop to which the manure is applied. The one is a nearly fixed value, and if it is right for a dealer to charge me $ 0 per ton for guano, it is equally right that he should charge you the same price. But the other is a very variable value, for on my light warm soils guano may prove highly profitable, while on your stiff water-soaked clay it like all other manures may fail to yield any return.

When therefore chemical analysis has decided upon the commercial value of a given fertilizer, it is not just that the manufacturer lose his reputation and his business because his manure partially fail, or appear to, on some farms or throughout some districts. The manufacturer has for his duty to know how to make, and to make reliable fertilizers. It is the farmers' duty to know how to select and how to apply them to his soil.

If any dealer profess to sell a manure that is useful on all soils, all crops, and in all climates, he professes too much, and if any farmer expects any manure to be similarly useful, he expects too much. The very reasons that make these fertilizers sometimes and in some places advantageous, prevent them from being always and universally so.

Finally, my friends, it is well to try to discover what is the significance of this new activity in matters relating to agriculture. It means that the doctrines and practices of farmers are rapidly undergoing change, and improvement. It means that the farmer has been inquiring and reflecting, and has determined on a wider range of enterprise. It implies too, that this progress of opinion and action will go on indefinitely, widening and intensifying without limit, and will result in the most exalted benefits if it be duly fostered and guided. It strikes me that of all influences, none will ever be found more efficacious in bringing about the harmony and coöperation of science and practice, than this same traffic in manures. It will be efficacious because it will bring the parties closely together and make them acquainted, and when they once get to know each other fully, there is no fear that they will ever indulge in mutual abuse, or part company again.

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HARTFORD
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Of late years the thrift of an Agricultural Society in our own State and elsewhere, has been measured (too much perhaps) by the success of its exhibitions. This does indeed indicate with considerable accuracy the amount of funds in the treasury, but that this is a false estimate of the usefulness of such an institution, is evident without argument, for its utility is in no way dependent upon its being more than self-sustaining. Viewing the exhibitions alone as means of disseminating useful information, their benefit to the country at large is immense. Thus it can hardly become a question whether or not our Society, by coöperation with the State Society, should endeavor to secure to the population of the county the benefit, the more extensive exhibition, the sharper competition, and the large premiums of the latter. The society has naturally adopted the custom of suspending operations almost entirely when the State fair is held within our borders, as was the case in the year 1855, and it was a problem of considerable interest, which our exhibition of the past season has solved, whether the great exhibition held occasionally in Hartford, would in a measure destroy the interest of our people in our Society and its exhibitions. The response of the people has come and is highly satisfactory. The exhibition was unusually successful, though held under peculiarly unpropitious circumstances, detailed at the time in the following words. "We are in the midst of a political crisis of almost unprecedented interest, which has no doubt made strong draughts both of money and time upon many

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members of the Society. The season has been most unpropitious for apples and peaches and some other fruits. The State Fair comes one week later, and many fine animals have been kept back least the fatigue and excitement of attending both might be too much for them, or to lessen the expense and loss of time to the owners. Add to this that the Secretary, F. A. Brown, Esq., has labored in the preparation almost single-handed, and that the weather promised most unfavorably, indeed it rained very hard the first day, and the unprecedented success, in almost every department, is quite remarkable."

The exhibition of live stock of all kinds, the trials of speed of horses and the exhibition of saddle horses, was upon the commodious grounds used in 1855, by the State Society, the use of which was generously given to the Society, by Mr. Norris Holcomb.

The show of neat cattle was of a very creditable and superior character in all its departments; and though the recollection of the more imposing spectacle presented by those upon the same grounds the year previous, may have detracted a little from the first impression, an examination showed as noble specimens of the various breeds as have ever been exhibited before the Society.

The exhibition of sheep, swine, poultry, &c., was very good.

The show of horses was an exceedingly attractive part of the exhibition, many of the best breeding animals of the State were on the ground. Excellent speed was exhibited upon the track in the presence of a large, enthusiastic and orderly concourse of people. The horsemanship of the ladies who exhibited saddle horses elicited universal commendation.

The City Hall was occupied as on previous occasions as the place of exhibition of other departments, agricultural implements, dairy produce, the display of vegetables and grains, all classes of manufactures, needle work, etc., the fine arts, and last though not least, the exhibition of fruits, flowers and wines.

It is not our object here to particularize, the list of premiums appended is sufficient. In almost every department the

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exhibition was fully equal to any of its predecessors, and in many respects greatly superior. In whatever it may have failed somewhat, the peculiarities of the season give abundant reason for the failure.

On the whole the retrospect is entirely satisfactory and we heartily congratulate the Society on the renewed evidence of the interest of the public and its own vitality.

The receipts at the Hall and at the exhibition grounds were in surplus of the expenditures, which is at present left in the hands of the Treasurer.

The annual meeting was held on the 22d of October, 1856, at which time the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

James T. Pratt,	Rocky Hill,	President.
N. W. Stanley,	New Britain,	1st Vice-President.
John E. Cowles,	Farmington,	2d Vice-President.
Francis Gillette,	Hartford,	Corresponding Secretary.
F. A. Brown,	"	Recording Secretary.
A. W. Butler,	"	Treasurer.
H. L. Bidwell,	"	Auditor.

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PREMIUMS

Awarded by the Hartford County Agricultural Society, Oct. 3d, 1856.

HERDS OF CATTLE.

F. & C. Deming, Farmington, best herd of 20 head, -	$20
Francis W. Cowles, do. do. of 10 head, -	10

Discretionary Premiums Awarded.

Thomas Cowles, Farmington, for fine herd of Durhams, -	5
Hezekiah Tillotson, do. for fine herd of Devons, -	5
Solomon Porter, Hartford, for a fine herd of Ayshires, Durhams and Devons, - - - - - - -	5
William Reed, Tariffville, best fat Ox, - - -	6

WORKING OXEN, 6 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

Stephen M. Welles, Wethersfield, best, - - -	$8
Augustus Hamilton, West Hartford, 2d best, - -	5
George McKee, Manchester, 3d do. - - -	3

WORKING OXEN, 5 YEARS OLD.

G. W. Seymour, West Hartford, 2d premium, - -	$4

WORKING OXEN, 4 YEARS OLD.

J. H. Todd, New Britain, best, - - - -	$5
D. H. Willard, Newington, 2d best, - - -	3
D. H. Willard, do. 3d do. - - - -	2

STEERS, 3 YEARS OLD.

J. H. Todd, New Britain, best, - - - -	$3
Timothy Mather, Hartford, 2d best, - - -	2
D. H. Willard, Newington, 3d do. - - - -	1

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STEERS, UNDER 3 YEARS OLD.

Josiah Capen, Hartford, best 2 years old, - - -	$3
A. & T. Jerome, Bloomfield, 2d best do. - - -	2
A. & T. Jerome, do. best 1 year old, - - -	2
William Mather, Hartford, 2d do. - - -	1
Morgan Goodwin & Son, West Hartford, fine 1 year old Steer, a discretionary premium of - - -	1

BLOOD STOCK.

Levi S. Wells, New Britain, best Devonshire Bull, - -	$6
Chester Elmer, West Hartford, 2d best Devonshire Bull, -	3
Hezekiah Tillotson, Farmington, best Devonshire Cow, -	6
Chester Elmer, West Hartford, 2d best Devonshire Cow, -	3
Hezekiah Tillotson, Farmington, best Devonshire Heifer, -	3
Thomas Cowles, Farmington, best Durham Bull, - -	6
H. T. Allen, East Windsor, do. do. Cow, - -	6
Thomas Cowles, Farmington, 2d do. do. - -	3
C. H. Wells, East Windsor, best Durham Heifer, from 2 to 3 years old, - - - - -	3
Morgan Goodwin & Son, West Hartford, best Durham Heifer, from 1 to 2 years old, - - -	3
Thomas Treadwell, Farmington, best Ayrshire Bull, - -	5
Solomon Porter, Hartford, best Ayrshire Cow, - -	5
John J. Burr, Bloomfield, best Alderney Bull, - -	5

Discretionary Premiums Awarded.

Morgan Goodwin & Son, West Hartford, for Durham Bull, 18 months old, - - - - -	3
C. H. Wells, East Windsor, for Durham Bull, 2 years old,	3
Morgan Goodwin & Son, West Hartford, for Durham Calf, 4 months old, - - - - -	2

BULLS, CROSS AND NATIVE BREED.

George W. Bancroft, South Windsor, best 2 years old, -	$6

MILCH COWS, 5 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

George A. Hunn, Hartford, } 1st premium divided, - -	$3
H. L. Bidwell, do. } 1st premium divided, -	3
Charles L. Seymour, Hartford, 2d premium, - - -	4
Horace Waters, do. 3d do. - -	2

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Thomas Cowles, Farmington, best 4 years old, - - $4
George A. Hunn, Hartford, 2d do. do. - - 3
John Grou, Hartford, best 3 years old, - - - 3
Solomon Porter, do. 2d do. do. - - - 2
B. W. Hamilton, West Hartford, best Heifer, 2 years old, - 3
A. & T. Jerome, Bloomfield, 2d do. do. do. - 2
Charles Mather, Hartford, 3d do. do. do. - 1
John Grou, Hartford, best Heifer, 1 year old, - - 2
Alexander Hamilton, West Hartford, 2d best 1 year old, - 1
George McKee, Manchester, best pair Calves, - - 2

HORSES AND COLTS.

John A. Hemingway, Suffield, best Stallion, - - - $10
Levi Churchill, Wethersfield, 2d do. do. - - - 5
Alexander Hamilton, West Hartford, best 3 years old, - 5
Chester Adams, (Administrator) Hartford, best pair matched Horses from the City, - - - - 5
J. B. Terry, Hartford, 2d best do. - - - 3
Sylvester Woodruff, Farmington, best pair matched Horses from the Country, - - - - 5
John E. Cowles, Farmington, 2d best do. - - - 3
D. H. Willard, Newington, best pair matched Horses raised in the country, - - - - - 5
Edward L. Kenyon, Bloomfield, 2d best do. - - 3
John Roe, East Windsor, best Horse from the country, - 5
Moses Cook, Hartford, 2d best do. - - - 3
Frederick A. Noble, East Windsor, best Horse raised in the country, 5
Austin Whiting, West Hartford, 2d best do. - - 3
B. W. Green, Hartford, best Horse from the City, - - 5
John F. Gates, do. 2d do. - - - - 3
B. Atwater, Berlin, best trotting Horse, - - - 5
O. D. Seymour, Hartford, 2d best trotting Horse, - 3
Caleb C. Goodwin, Canton, best pair draft Horses, - - 4
P. Jewell & Sons, Hartford, for 1 draft Horse, - Diploma.
H. C. Bunce, Glastenbury, best Colt, 3 years old, - - 3
Joseph M. Newberry, So. Windsor, 2d best do. - - 2
Newell Miner, Canton, best 2 years old, - - - 4
E. K. Hamilton, Unionville, 2d best do. - - - 3
Morgan Goodwin & Son, West Hartford, 3d best 2 years old, 2
C. Bullock, Hartford, —— Colt, 1 year old, 2d premium, - 2
do. do. best breeding Mare and Colt, - - 5

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Sherman W. Bidwell, Canton, 2d best Mare and Colt, - $3
B. W. Hamilton, West Hartford, 3d best do. - - - 2

Best Saddle Horses, rode by Ladies.

Mrs. Grant, Manchester, first premium, - - - $5
Miss Burr, Hartford, second do. - - - 3

SHEEP.

George McKee, Manchester, best fine wool Sheep, - - $3
George Clark, Hartford, best coarse wool Buck, - - 3

SWINE.

T. H. Holiday, Hartford, best Boar, - - - - $8
David Clark, do. 2d best do. - - - 5
F. W. Cowles, Manchester, 3d best Boar, - - - 3
S. E. Chapman, East Hartford, best breeding Sow, - 8
A. & T. Jerome, Bloomfield, 2d best do. - - - 5

POULTRY.

Elijah Mather, Hartford, best game Chickens, - - $3
Morgan Lewis, do. best Bolton Gray Chickens, - 3
do. do. best mixed breeds do. - - 3
H. E. Owen, do. best collection, - - - 5
Jno. Goodwin, Jr., do. best Turkeys, - - - 2
F. W. Cowles, Manchester, best common Ducks, - - 2
A. H. Porter, Bloomfield, top knot do. - - - 1
Solomon Porter, Hartford, Muscovy Ducks, - - 1
William B. Clark, do. African Bantams, - - - 1
Julius Gilman, do. fancy Rabbits, - - - 2
E. D. Tiffany, do. lop ear do. - - - 1

PLOUGHING.

Alexander Hamilton, West Hartford, No. 33, Michigan Plow, first premium, - - - - - $8
Thomas Cowles, Farmington, No. 85, Prouty and Mears, second premium, - - - - - - 5
A. & T. Jerome, Bloomfield, No. 80, Prouty & Mears, third premium, - - - - - - 3
S. N. Gregory, (Minor,) Bloomfield, No. 155, Prouty & Mears, 5

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Discretionary Premium.

Augustus Hamilton, West Hartford, No. 73½, Ruggles, Nourse and Mason, - - - - - - - $8

DOMESTIC BREAD.

Mrs. Benjamin Belden, West Hartford, best Wheat Bread,	$2
Mrs. Lewis Strickland, Hartford, 2d best do.	1
Mrs. Horace Latimer, do. best Bread from Wheat raised in the county, - - - - - -	2
Mrs. Benjamin Belden, West Hartford, best Rye Bread, -	2
Mrs. Ralph Risley, East Hartford, 2d best do. -	1
Mrs. Horace Waters, Hartford, 1 loaf of Cake, - -	1

PRODUCTS OF THE DAIRY.

A. & T. Jerome, Bloomfield, best 25 lbs. Butter, - -	$5
E. A. Deming, Berlin, 10 lbs. do. - -	3
John Barnard, Hartford, 10 lbs. do. - -	3
A. E. Todd, New Britain, 10 lbs. do. - -	2
George D. Cornish, Hartland, 10 lbs. do. - -	2
Benjamin Belden, West Hartford, 10 lbs. do. - -	2
Jonathan Goodwin, Hartford, 10 lbs. do. - -	1
Samuel Root, West Hartford, 10 lbs. do. - -	1

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Frederick Deming, Farmington, best Ox yoke, - -	$2
Pitkin and Brothers, Manchester, best Potato digger, -	5
R. Terry & Lester, Hartford, best Hay cutter,	Framed Diploma.
Lewis White, Hartford, best Fruit picker, - - -	1
J. N. Root, do. best Corn sheller, - - -	2

PRODUCE, OTHER THAN ROOT CROPS.

John W. Thompson, best bushel Wheat, - - -	$2.00
Horace Latimer, Hartford, 2d best bushel Wheat, -	1.00
J. K. Hall, Hockanum, best bushel Rye, - - -	2.00
Allen S. Griswold, West Hartford, 2d best bushel Rye, -	1.00
William Mather, Hartford, best bushel Corn, - -	2.00
Lyman Hotchkiss, Jr., West Hartford, 2d best bushel Corn,	1.00
do. do. do. best bushel Oats, -	2.00
Augustus Hamilton, do. 2d best do. -	1.00
L. Hotchkiss, Jr., West Hartford, best bushel Buckwheat,	2.00
Eli Moore, Kensington, best bushel Herdsgrass, -	2.00

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Frederick Deming, Farmington, best 6 Pumpkins,		-	$1.00
G. H. Penfield, Hartford, 2d best	do.	- -	.50
Morgan Lewis, do.	best crookneck Squashes,	-	1.00
Patrick Buckley, do.	2d best do.	-	.50
do. do.	best Boston Mammoth Squashes,		1.00
Horace Latimer, do.	2d best do.	-	.50
Patrick Buckley, do.	best Winter Squashes,	- -	1.00
G. H. Penfield, do.	2d best do,	- -	.50
Thomas H. Holliday, Hartford, best Lima Beans,		- -	1.00
J. K. Hall, Hockanum, 2d best	do.	- -	.50
Horace Latimer, Hartford, best Frost Beans,		- -	1.00
Lyman Hotchkiss, Jr., West Hartford, best Honey,		-	2.00
Samuel Root, West Hartford, 2d best Honey,		- -	1.00

Discretionary Premiums.

Wm. Mather, Hartford, bushel Spring Wheat,	- -	.50
Thomas Treadwell, Farmington, bushel Spring Wheat,		.50
J. H. Todd, New Britain, bushel Corn,	- -	.50
Horace Latimer, Hartford, do.	- -	.50
William W. Pratt, East Hartford, half bushel Corn,	-	.50
Horace Williams, do.	1 dozen ears sweet Corn,	.50
J. K. Hall, Hockanum, 6 Cheese Pumpkins,	- -	.50
T. Deming, East Hartford, 6 Crookneck Squashes,	-	.50
Lester Woodford, Bloomfield, 1 bushel Beans,	-	.50

POTATOES AND OTHER ROOT CROPS.

Horace Latimer, Hartford, best bushel Mercer,	-	$1.00
Horace Williams, East Hartford, 2d best do.	-	.50
do. do.	best bushel Jenny Lind,	1.00
Chester Griswold, West Hartford, 2d best	do.	.50
P. Buckley, Hartford, best bushel early Sovereign,	-	1.00
William Bigelow, Hartford, 2d best	do.	.50
William Mather, do.	best bushel white Mercer, -	1.00
Charles Mather, do.	2d best do.	.50
Thomas Wells, Wethersfield, best bushel Carter,	-	1.00
T. Deming, East Hartford, 2d best	do. -	.50
Horace Williams, East Hartford, best bushel Early Shaw,		1.00
William W. Pratt, do.	do. Purple Chili,	1.00
T. Deming, do.	do. Dover, -	1.00
John Simpson, Hartford,	do. Early June,	1.00
Ralph Risley, East Hartford, bushel Potatoes,	-	1.00

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E. A. Deming, Berlin, best bushel Potatoes, -	$1.00
Rufus Mitchell, Farmington, 5 baskets different varieties, discretionary premium, - - - -	2.00
Horace Williams, East Hartford, best bushel long Turnips,	1.00
Jos. Davenport, W. Hartford, best bushel Ruta Baga do.	1.00
Thomas H. Holliday, Hartford, best bushel flat do. do.	1.00
J. H. Todd, New Britain, bushel Beets, - -	1.00
Thomas H. Holliday, Hartford, bushel long Blood Beets,	1.00
D. W. Grant, Bloomfield, bushel Sugar Beets, - -	1.00
William A. Churchill, New Britain, basket Sugar Beets,	1.00
do. do. do. Yellow Onion,	1.00
M. Sexton, Simsbury, bushel Red do.	1.00
Wm. W. Pratt, East Hartford, do. White do.	1.00
Ira Gilbert, Wethersfield, 4 bunches do. do.	1.00
Patrick Buckley, Hartford, peck Red Peppers, -	1.00
Ralph Risley, East Hartford, bushel Tomatoes, -	1.00
Patrick Buckley, Hartford, best bushel Carrots, -	1.00
Ralph Risley, East Hartford, 2d best do. -	.50
Ira Gilbert, Wethersfield, lot Bengal Carrots, -	1.00
Jerome Signor, South Windsor, 6 heads White Cabbage,	1.00
do do. 6 do. Red do.	1.00
Thomas H. Holliday, Hartford, 1 bushel Parsnips, -	1.00
G. H. Penfield, do. half do. -	.50
Patrick Buckley, do. 6 heads White Celery, -	1.00
Ransom Whitmore, do. 6 stalks Rhubarb, -	1.00
G. H. Penfield, do. 8 Cauliflowers, -	1.00

PRODUCT OF MECHANIC SHOPS, HARDWARE, &c.

T. Smith & Co., Hartford, Harnesses and Saddles,	Gold Medal.
Samuel Colt, do. Pistols and Rifles,	do.
J. A. Ayres East Hartford, Self-Acting Gate and Water Drawer, - - - - -	Gold Medal.
Erastus Tucker, Hartford, fancy Paper Boxes,	Silver Medal.
Case & Bolles, do. Ladies' Boots and Shoes,	do.
R. Terry & Lester, do. American Hardware,	do.
Amos Larned, do. case Shoes, - -	do.
F. A. Marcy, do. Men's and Boy's Boots and Shoes,	do.
Lewis White, do. Curtain Fixtures, -	do.
Francis & Gridley, do. case Hardware, -	do.
J. W. Arthur, best case Files, - - -	do.

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William Harris, do. Camp's patent Shot Belts, Silver Medal.
T. D. & S. Boardman, Hartford, Brittania Ware, do.
J. F. Rogers, Hartford, Model Machine for felling Trees, do.
A. W. Roberts, do. Child's Top Carriage, - do.
do. do. Carved Rosewood Chairs, do.
A W. Roberts & Co., Hartford, Revolving Fire Engine Pipe, - - - - - do.
Marvin Hale, Hartford, fancy Inlaid Table, Framed Diploma.
William H. Miller, do. case Boots and Shoes do.
H. B. Hawes, do. Mahogany Rocking Chair, do.
Thomas Smith & Co., do. fancy Bridles, - do.
Isaac Hills & Sons, do. Men's and Boy's Boots, do.
C. R. Comstock & Son, do. Top Buggy, - do.
Henry Burgess & Son, do. specimen Wood Turning, do.
Thomas Roberts, do. Terra Cotta Drain Pipe, do.
E. H. Bowers, do. Door Plates, - do.
Alfred Eslow, do. Bird Cage, - do.
P. S. Newton, do. case Pistols and Flasks, do.
Henry G. Terry, do. Washing Machine, do.
Lewis White, do. Sewing Shield, - do.
William B. Johnson, do. Engraved Door Plates, do.
L. B. Page, do. Lightning Rod Model, do.
Minnehaha Boat Club, Trinity College, Four Oared Race Boat, - - - - - - do.
E. Whitney Boston, Howe's Patent Spring Bed, do.

IRON AND BRASS CASTINGS.

Marshall & Smith, Hartford, best case Brass Hardware, - - - - - - Gold Medal.
Gilbert & Bronson, Hartford, Hot Air Furnace, do.
Wm. J. Phillips, do. Stewart's Improved Cooking Stove, - - - - do.
James Gillfillan, Hartford, specimens of Plumbing, do.
Wm. J. Phillips, do. McGregor's Parlor and Office Stove, - - - - Silver Medal.
Thomas Roberts, Hartford, Boynton's Hot Air Furnace, do.
do. do. Portable do. do. do.
do. do. Ruby Franklin Stove, Framed Diploma.
do. do. Blodgett and Sweet's Portable Sheet Iron Oven, - - Silver Medal.

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DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Mrs. H. L. Burr, Hartford, best home made Carpet,	$2
" Phippeny, do. 2d best do. do.	1
Marinda Fairchilds, do. best Rag Carpet, - -	2
Mrs. R. H. Phelps, Windsor, 2d best do. - -	1
N. F. Miller, Bloomfield, best Hearth Rug, - -	2
Elizabeth Steel, Manchester, 2d best do. - -	1
Mrs. Jennette F. Chapman, Bloomfield, best Blankets,	2
Miss Hattie Gordon, Hartford, 2d do. do.	1
Mrs. Rebecca Porter, do. best Silk Bed Quilt, -	2
Maria J. Easton, East Hartford, best Counterpane, -	2
Mrs. H. Cornish, Hartford, 2d do. do. -	1
B. & W. Hudson, do., best 20 yards Flannel, -	2
Mrs. Jennette F. Chapman, Bloomfield, best Worsted Hose,	1
R. J. Deming, South Windsor, best Cotton Hose, -	1
Mrs. C. M. Talcott, Hartford, best Silk do. -	1
" Philo Ives, do. best Embroidery on Silk,	2
F. H. Talcott, do. 2d best do. -	1
Mrs. Julia Maerklein, do. best Embroidery on Canvas,	2
" Henry Selden, Rockville, best do. on Cloth,	2
Miss Harriet White, Hartford, best Worsted Work, -	2
" Lucy Humphrey, Simsbury, 2d best do. -	1
" Maria Stockbridge, Hartford, best Wreath Raised Work,	2
Mrs. A. Cone, do. 2d best do. - -	1
Miss Delia Wiley, do. best Raised Worsted Work,	2
" Mary S. Waters, do. 2d best do.	1
" Pauline Marzon, do. best fancy Needle Work,	2
Mrs. E. A. Goodale, Thompsonville, 2d best do.	1
T. C. Weildon, Hartford, best Hair Work,	Framed Diploma.
Mrs. A. Thompson, do. best Millinery,	do.
Otis Warner, do. best Fancy Soap,	do.
Mrs. Jennette F. Chapman, Bloomfield, best Wool Mittens,	$0.50
do. do. Figured Diaper,	1.00
Miss Lucy Humphrey, Simsbury, one piece Brown Linen,	1.00
Leopold Bamberger, Hartford, case Millinery,	Diploma.
Mrs. Charlotte E. Giles, Hartford, Sofa Pillow,	$1.00
" L. C. Gates, do. Cradle Blanket,	.50
" Lester Woodford, Bloomfield, best yarn, -	1.00
Miss Clara M. Kelsey, Hartford, Patch Work, -	.50

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Mrs. F. S. Jewett, Hartford,	Net Work,	- -	$1.00
Miss Mary H. Allen,	do.	Family Bouquet of Hair Work,	1.00
Miss Cordelia Stanley,	do.	Fancy Worked Chair, -	1.00
Mrs. M. Hunt,	do.	do.	1.00
Miss Mary Hanmer, East Hartford,		do. -	1.00
Mrs. H. G. Isham, Hartford,		Embroidered Ottomans,	1.00

MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

Miss Cordelia Stanley,	Hartford,	Cone Stand and Vase,	Silver Medal.
S. G. Crane,	do.	case Dental Work,	do.
John Farris,	do.	Piano-fortes and Melodeons,	do.
Bidwell, Daniels & Co.,	do.	Fancy Robes, . .	do.
S. W. Griswold,	do.	Ladies' Cloaks, .	do.
Charles F. Roberts,	do.	Specimens Graining, .	do.
J. L. Wilder,	do.	Fancy Bridles, .	do.
Strong & Woodruff,	do.	case Hatters' Goods, .	do.
Stillman & Co.,	do.	do. Ladies' Furs, .	do.
N. J. Brockett & Co.,	do.	do. Furnishing Goods, ...	Framed Diploma.
Lorin Sexton,	do.	Silk Umbrellas,	do.
Daniel Oliver,	do.	Miniature Furniture, made from Charter Oak, . .	do.
H. Haven & Co.,	do.	case Musical Goods,	do.
Otis Warner & Co.,	do.	do. Groceries, .	do.
Mary Francis, Newington,		Ornamental Vases, .	do.
Mary E. Dunham, Hartford,		Fancy Vase, .	Diploma.

HORTICULTURE.

Pears.

Henry Boardman,	Hartford,	best Pound, . .	$1.00
Henry Weeks,	do.	do. Duchesse d'Angouleme,	1.00
M. C. Webster,	do.	2d do. dis'ry premium,	.50
P. D. Stillman,	do.	3d do. do.	.50
Wm. Hudson,	do.	best Easter Beurre, .	1.00
do.	do.	do. Vicar of Winkfield,	1.00
P. Steele & Sons,	do.	2d do. dis'y premium,	.50
C. T. Webster,	do.	best Beurre d'Aremberg,	1.00
W. W. Turner,	do.	do. Napoleon, . .	1.00
do. do.	do.	do. Paradise of Autumn,	1.00
Nelson Hollister,	do.	do. Beurre Bosc . .	1.00

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William T. Lee,	Hartford,	2d best Buerre Bosc, .	$0.50
William F. Tuttle,	do.	best Thompson, . .	1.00
Thomas D. Boardman,	do.	do. Beurre Van Mons, .	1.00
do.	do.	do. White Doyenne, .	1.00
Solomon Porter,	do.	2d do. .	.50
Austin Daniels,	do.	best Louise bon d'Jersey,	1.00
Edmund Roberts,	do.	2d do. dis'y premium,	.50
William T. Lee,	do.	best Urbaniste, . .	1.00
Solomon Porter,	do.	do. Flemish Beauty, .	1.00
do.	do.	do. Gray Doyenne, .	1.00
P. D. Stillman,	do.	do. Brown Beurre, .	1.00
do. do.	do.	do. Beurre Diel. . .	1.00
Solomon Porter,	do	2d do. dis'ry premium,	.50
Nelson Hollister,	do.	3d do. do.	.50
C. T. Webster,	do.	best Seckel, do.	1.00
James Bayes,	do.	2d do. do.	.50
Nelson Hollister,	do.	3d do. do.	.50
G. B. Hawley,	do.	best Winter Nelis, -	1.00
C. T. Webster,	do.	2d do. dis'ry premium,	.50
P. D. Stillman,	do.	best variety Pears, .	2.00
Jos. Winship,	do.	2d do. do.	1.00
N. W. Stanley,	New Britain,	3d do. do. dis. prem,	1.00
P. Steele & Sons,	Hartford,	4th do. do. do.	1.00

Peaches.

S. D. Case,	Canton,	best ½ peck Crawford's late,	2.00
D. W. Grant,	Bloomfield,	2d do. do.	1.00

Plums.

Elijah Eggleston,	Hartford,	best Plums, Chapin's Seedling,	1.00

Cranberries.

Frederick Robbins,	Hartford,	best peck, . . .	1.00

Quinces.

H. T. Brownell,	West Hartford,	best peck, . .	2.00
Sheldon Moore,	Kensington,	2d do. . .	1.00
Wm. W. Pratt,	East Hartford,	3d do. . . .	.50

Grapes.

Eli Hawes,	Hartford,	best Isabella, . .	2.00
George Francis,	do.	2d do. . .	1.00

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Mrs. L. Stockwell,	Hartford,	3d best Isabella Grapes, discretionary premium,	$.50
Horace Latimer,	do.	4th do. do.	.50
Jos. P. Fitz,	do.	5th do. do.	.50
Frederick Robbins,	do.	6th do. do.	.50
William Hudson,	do.	7th do. do.	.50
P. D. Stillman,	do.	best Catawba, . .	2.00
H. L. Bidwell,	do.	2d do. . .	1.00
Frederick Robbins,	do.	3d do. dis'ry premium,	.50
George Francis,	do.	4th do. do.	.50
Roland Mather,	do.	best Diana, . .	2.00
P. D. Stillman,	do.	do Hartford Prolific, .	1.00
P. Steele & Sons,	do.	2d do. dis'ry Premium,	1.00

Foreign Grapes.

Jos. Winship,	Hartford,	best 6 bunches under glass,	2.00
P. D. Stillman,	do.	6 bunches black Hamburgh, discretionary premium,	1.00
Jos. Winship,	do.	best collection, . .	1.00
J. B. Russell,	do.	do. open culture, Sweet Water,	2.00

Wine.

S. D. Case, Canton,	Native Grape,	made 1852, best, .	$3.00
G. A. Hall, Hockanum,	do.	2d best, . .	2.00
Stephen Hurlburt, Glastenbury,	Native Grape,	(white,) 3d best,	1.00
George Buck, Hartford,	for excellent Brandy distilled by him from wine, ...		1.00

Flowers.

J. Mason & Co ,	Hartford,	best mixed Bouquette, .	3.00
Miss Julia Flower,	Wethersfield	2d do. .	2.00
John Grou,	Hartford,	3d do. . .	1.00
do.	do.	best 6 Dahlias, one kind,	1.00
do.	do.	do. 12 varieties Dahlias,	1.00
Ransom Whitmore,	do.	do. collection do	1.00
James Bayes,	do.	collection do. discretionary premium,	.50
J Mason & Co.,	do.	do. Dahlias, do.	1.00
Mrs. A. M. Whitmore,	do.	best Lemon Tree, .	1.00
S. W. Ely,	Bloomfield,	do. Orange Tree, .	1.00
J. Mason & Co.,	Hartford,	do. collec. Green-house Plants,	5.00
John Grou,	do.	2d do. do. do.	3.00

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J. Mason & Co.,	Hartford,	best Plant in pot, . .	$1.00
James Bayos,	do.	2 Bouquets, dis'ry premium,	1.00
Miss Mary Wells,	Wethersfield,	mixed do. do.	.50
James Bayes,	do.	box cut Roses, do. .	2.00
John Grou,	do.	collec. do. do.	1.00
J. Mason & Co.,	do.	do. do. do.	1.00
do. do.	do.	do. Verbenas, do.	1.00
John Grou,	do.	do. do. do.	1.00
Roland Mather,	do.	dish Flowers, . .	1.00

Apples.

Mrs. John J. Burr,	Bloomfield,	best Fall Spitzenberg, .	1.00
Horace Williams,	East Hartford,	best Turkey Greening. .	1.00
Morgan Goodwin & Son,	West Hartford,	best Peck's Pleasant,	1.00
do. do.	do.	best Baldwin, .	1.00
L. G. Thompson,	Farmington,	best Wine Apples, -	1.00
N. W. Stanley,	New Britain,	best variety, . .	2.00
S. D. Case,	Canton,	best Fallawater, . . .	1.00
Wm. Bigelow,	Hartford,	best Marshall Seedling, . .	1.00
Roswell Moore,	Kensington,	best Flat Head, . .	1.00
do. do.		best Pumpkin Sweet, . .	1.00
Chester Griswold,	West Hartford,	best Baker Sweet, .	1.00
Jarvis Case,	Canton,	best Mountain Greening, . .	1.00
do. do.		best Gilliflower, . . .	1.00
do. do.		best Esopus Spitzenberg, . .	1.00
Seth Purrington,	Newington,	best Fall Pippin, . .	1.00
T. Deming,	East Hartford,	best Rhode Island Greening, .	1.00
T. H. L. Talcott,	Glastenbury,	best Belle et Bonne, .	1.00
do. do.		best Seeknofurther, .	1.00
S. Porter,	Hartford,	best Eng. Golden Russett, .	1.00
do. do.		best Pearmain, . . .	1.00
do. do.		best Alexander, . . .	1.00
J. Gilman,	Hartford,	best Flemish Spitzenberg, . .	1.00
D. S. Dewey,	Hartford,	best Fall Greenings, . .	1.00
do. do.		best Yellow Belle Flower, .	1.00

CHEMICALS.

George Buck,	Hartford,	best Extract of Lemon, Silver Medal.
D. S. Dewey,	Hartford,	best clarified Linseed Oil, do.

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FINE ARTS.

C. C. Green, original Portraits,	Gold Medal.
Henry Bryant, fine original Works in Oil,	do.
C. DeW. Brownell, best original Landscapes in Oil	do.
J. W. Stancliffe, original Mechanical Drawing in Water Colors,	do.
Mr. West, Landscape and Drawings in Water Colors,	do.
S. S. Sperry, composed Landscapes,	Silver Medal.
Miss Abbie Riley, Paintings in Oil,	do.
F. Julius Busch, Landscape in Oil,	do.
A. Wunder, original Portraits in Crayon,	do.
Miss Maria Jewell, Landscape in Oil,	do,
Miss Alice Hart, do. do.	do.
Henry Gray, Miniatures in Oil,	do.
Isaac White, Landscapes in Oil,	do.
N. A. More, superior Photographs,	do.
H. H. Bartlett, superior Colored Photographs,	do.
G. W. Davis, superior Ambrotypes,	do.
B. F. Hallett, Architectural Designs,	do.
J. G. Batterson, superior Marble Mantel,	do.
Thomas Adams, design for Monument,	do.
G. Trumbull, Crayon Drawings,	Diploma.
Miss Hattie Gordon, Chenille Flower Work,	do.
Miss J. A. Ramsey, Crayon Drawing,	do.
Mrs. L. H. Cornish, Pencil Landscape,	do.
Miss S. E. Litchfield, Crayon Drawing,	do.
F. Goodridge, Pencil Drawing,	do.
Miss Hamilton, works in Crayon,	do.
Miss Julia Davenport, do.	do.
Clarence King, Crayon Drawing,	do.
Mrs. L. Bradley, do. do.	do.
E. C. Kellogg, Jr., Sketches in Pencil,	do.
Miss Eliza Chamberlain, Bouquet of Wax,	do.
Albert L. Butler, Crayon Drawings,	Framed Diploma.
W. L. Matson, do. do.	do.
Mrs. W. H. Kelsey, Bouquet of Sea Moss,	do.
W. G. Bunce, Colored Crayon Drawings,	do.
Miss Kate A. Comstock, Crayon Drawing,	do
Mrs. Dr. Olmsted, Landscape in Oil,	do.

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Mrs. Lobdell, fine Crayon Drawings, .	Framed Diploma.
W. A. Johnson, fine Steel Engravings, . .	do.
E. B. & E. C. Kellogg, fine Engraving and Colored Printing on Stone, . .	do.
Pupils of the Asylum, Crayon Drawings, .	do.

F. A. BROWN,
Recording Secretary, 313 *Main street.*

HARTFORD, October 22d, 1856.

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NEW LONDON
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.

ERASTUS WILLIAMS, ... NORWICH.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

THOMAS A. CLARK, ... LISBON.
PHILO A. GILLETTE, ... COLCHESTER.
OLIVER JOHNSON, ... FRANKLIN.
THOMAS W. WILLIAMS, ... NEW LONDON.
JOHN F. TRUMBULL, ... STONINGTON.
JAMES A. BILL, ... LYME.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY.

HEZEKIAH L. READ, . P. O. Address, JEWETT CITY.

RECORDING SECRETARY.

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JOHN P. BARSTOW, ... NORWICH.

MARSHAL.

J. N. HARRIS . . . . . NEW LONDON.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

GURDON A JONES, 1ST, ... NORWICH.
PRENTICE O. SMITH, 2D, ... FRANKLIN.

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REPORT OF COMMITTEES.

CLASS I.—CATTLE.

NO. 1.—HERD CATTLE.

THE undersigned Committee appointed to award premiums upon Herds of Cattle, respectfully report, that they have attended to the duties of the office and report as follows:

To Jabez P. Manning, of Lebanon, 1st premium, - $10
James A. Bill, of Lyme, 2d do. - 5
Isaac S. Geer, of Lisbon, the committee recommend a gratuity of $4 for a herd of ten head of cattle.

ALDEN PALMER, *Chairman.*

NO. 2.—DEVONS.

The Committee appointed for this class of valuable stock, ask leave to make the following report, viz:

Best Bull, 2 years old, owned by Erastus Williams, Daniel F. Gulliver, and B. W. Tompkins, of Norwich, 1st premium, $4
Best Bull, 1 year old, owned by Charles Tracy, of Lisbon, 1st premium, - - - - - 3
Best Bull Calf, James A Bill, of Lyme, 1st premium, 2
do. Cow, 7 years old, Charles Tracy, of Lisbon, do. 5
2d best Cow, 9 do. Hezekiah L. Read, do. 2d do. 3
Best Heifer, 2 years old, Elias Hillard, of North Stonington, 1st premium, - - - - - - - 4
Best Heifer, yearling, J. P. Manning, of Lebanon, 1st premium, 3
do do. Calf, Charles Tracy, Lisbon, do. 2

The committee were highly gratified to find so many entries of this

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beautiful stock, so well adapted to our vicinity, and were unanimous in their decisions, with the exception of *two* cases; these were so *close competitors* as to render it extremely difficult in the minds of the committee to decide even satisfactorily to themselves. Mr. Manning's yearling heifer, and Dr. Gulliver's, is one of the cases alluded to, and Mr. Bill's bull calf, and Mr. Huntington's the other. And as there was no three years old bull presented to your committee to pass upon, we would respectfully suggest and *recommend*, that the prize of $5, set apart for the best bull of that age, be divided, and one-half the amount, $2.50, be awarded to Dr. D. F. Gulliver, a sa premium for his fine yearling heifer, Beis, and the other half to Mr. Henry Huntington, of Lebanon, for his fine bull calf.

THOMAS FITCH, *Chairman.*

NORWICH, September 25th, 1856.

P. S. The committee will say, that in their opinion, all the stock entered in this class are highly creditable to the exhibition, and that mileage should be allowed.

The fine two years old bull exhibited by David Beckwith, Esq., of Salem, would have received the premium, had not the committee entertained doubts as to the purity of his blood. We think he should have been entered under Class I., No. 4, for Grade or Native, where he would undoubtedly have received the first premium.

NO. 3.—DURHAM AND AYRSHIRE.

Your Committee beg leave to report, that they have attended to the duties assigned them, and made the following awards:

Best Durham Bull, 2 years old, to C. G. Williams and C. W. Maine, of Stonington, - - -	$4
Best Durham Cow, do. do. - - -	5
do. do. Calf, do. do. - - -	2
A discretionary premium is recommended to Allen Wheeler, of North Stonington, for a Durham Bull, two years old,	3
And to Robert P. Palmer, of North Stonington, for one two years old Alderney Bull, which does not come under our number and class, - - - -	3

All which is respectfully submitted.

RICHARD W. LEE, *Chairman.*

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NO. 4.—GRADE, OR NATIVE.

The Committee appointed to examine and award premiums on Class I., No. 4, beg leave to report:

Best Bull, 3 years old and over, to C. C. Williams, Norwich, 1st premium, - - - - - $5
Best Bull, 2 years old and over, Richard B. Lathrop, Lisbon, 1st premium, - - - - 4
Best Bull, 1 year old, F. C. Stedman, Norwich, 1st premium, 3
do. Calf, Thomas A. Clark, Lisbon, do. 2

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MARTIN S. DOWNING, *Chairman.*

NO. 5.—MILCH COWS.

The Committee having attended to the duties of their appointment, respectfully report:—That there were nineteen entries, and the most of the cows entered were valuable and of superior quality. It was with difficulty that your committee were able to decide upon those entitled to the premium, but have, after due consideration, decided to award as follows:

Best Milch Cow, 5 years old and over, to Richard Adams, of Norwich, 1st premium, - - $5
2d best do. 5 years old and over, to Peter Andre, of New London, 2d premium, - - 4
3d do. do. 5 years old and over, to Humphrey Almy, Norwich, 3d premium, - - - 3
4th do. do. 5 years old and over, to James L. Day, of Norwich, 4th premium, - - - 2

There is but one entry of three or four years old milch cows; that being not a superior cow, it is the opinion of your committee that the owner, John Brewster, of Ledyard, is not entitled to the first premium, but do award to him a premium of $2.

Respectfully submitted.

ISRAEL NEWTON.
OLIVER P. AVERY.
ASHER P. BROWN.

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NO. 6.—HERD COWS.

Your Committee have performed the duty assigned them and award to Thoms A. Clark, of Lisbon, 1st premium, $10; to Charles Tracy, of Lisbon, 2d premium, $6; and would recommend that Charles N. Briggs of Lebanon, receive a premium of $5.

D. A. PATTEN.
D. D. STANTON.
C. N. MAINE.
O. E. PETTIS.

Cow "Betsie," seven years old last Spring, calved May 3d, 1855; commenced saving milk May 8th.

Quantity Given.

1855.	*Days.*	*Quarts.*	*Lbs.*	*Sold.*	
May,	23	399		$19.95	
June,	30	527	1,215.10	21.08	
July,	31	444		17.76	
August,	31	417		16,68	
September,	30	390		19.50	
October,	31	325		19.50	
November,	30	236		14.16	
December,	31	184		11.04	
1856.					
January,	31	136		8.16	
February,		57		3,42	—$151.25
		3,115			

Remained dry 37 days. Commenced saving milk again, April 1st.

1856.	*Days.*	*Quarts.*	*Lbs.*	*Sold.*	
April,	30	406		$20.30	
May,	31	420		21.20	
June,	30	523	1,242	26.15	
July,	31	538		26.90	
August,	31	498		24.90	—$119.45
		2,385 qts. beer measure.			$270.70

Total amount given in one year, commencing May 8th, 1855, to May 8th, 1856, 3,610½ quarts. Remained dry 37 days. Sold same year, $175.25. Cow was served, August 3d, 1856.

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The above mentioned cow belongs to me, and the statement made above is correct.

PETER ANDRE.

NEW LONDON, Sept. 18th, 1856.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT,
New London County, *ss.*

NEW LONDON, Sept. 20th, 1856.

Personally appeared, Peter Andre, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing statement, before me,

PETER D. IRISH,
Justice of the Peace.

NO. 7.—HEIFERS.

The Committee on Heifers, having attended to the duties assigned them, ask leave to report:—That the whole number of entries were twenty-one; of this number there were nineteen presented for premium. After due examination of this class and number of animals, your committee have awarded premiums as follows:

To Ephraim Maine, of N. Stonington, for the best 2 years old Heifer,	$4
Henry Huntington, of Lebanon, for the 2d best 2 years old Heifer,	3
H. P. Arms, of Norwich, for best yearling Heifer,	3
Samuel Thompson, of North Stonington, for the 2d best yearling Heifer,	2
Elias Hillard, of N. Stonington, for best grade heifer Calf,	2
Henry Bill, of Preston, for 2d best do. do.	1

Your committee would recommend a premium of $5 to J. B. Beckwith, of Salem, for a pair of beautiful two years old twin heifers Native.

Your committee would also recommend a premium of $5 to Thomas Fitch, Esq., of New London, for a *heifer* calf, a cross of the Native and Madagascar. And also recommend that mileage be allowed to all others of Class I., No. 7.

NATHANIEL B. GEER, *Chairman.*

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NO. 8.—TOWN TEAM.

The Committee on Town Teams, would respectfully report as follows:

Norwich Team, 1st premium,	- - - -	$12
Montville do. 2d do.	- - - .	8

B. F. STANTON, *Chairman.*

NO. 9—WORKING OXEN.

GENTLEMEN:

Your Committee on Working Oxen, four years old and upwards, respectfully report:—That on entering upon their duties, they found presented for their inspection, eighteen pairs in the yoke. The cattle were in good condition, and performed exceedingly well. It would be gratifying to your committee were it in their power to award a greater number of premiums. Your committee award:

1st premium, to John A. Niles, of Lebanon,	- -	$6
2d do. Elias Hillard, of North Stonington,	-	5
3d do. Jacob McCall, 2d, of do.	-	4
Best pair 4 years old, to Joseph T. Button, of Preston,		5
2d do. to John A. Rockwell, of Norwich,	- -	4
3d do. James D. Rogers, do.	-	3

Your committee would also recommend a premium of $5 to Nelson Ferguson, of Norwich, for an extra large pair, and very good workers.

Also, a like premium of $5 to Roswell P. Woodmansee, for a superior well trained pair of five years old.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ELIAS L. WILLIAMS.
JAS. H. MANWARRING.
JOHN WOODMANSEE.
JEREMIAH R. ADAMS.

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NO. 10.—STEERS.

The Committee on Steers have attended to the duties of their appointment, and respectfully beg leave to report:—That there were fourteen entries of Steers, one, two and three years old, many of them very fine Cattle. They award on three years old Steers:

To Henry B. Huntington, of Lebanon,	-	1st premium,	$4
Acors Tucker,	do. - -	2d do.	3
William B. Champlin, of North Stonington,		3d do.	2

Premiums on 2 years old Steers.

To Elias Hillard, of North Stonington,	- -	1st premium,	$3
James Manwarring, of Montville,	-	2d do.	2
Amos A Haskell, of Preston,	- -	3d do.	1
James Manwarring, of Montville, on yearling steers,		1st do.	2
do. do. do.		2d do.	1
Jabez P. Manning, of Lebanon, for the best matched calves,			2

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN BREWSTER.
SEYMOUR MORSE.
SOLOMON S. PENDLETON.
JAMES A. BILLINGS.

NO. 11.—FAT CATTLE.

The undersigned, a Committee appointed to award premiums upon Fat Cattle, having attended to the duties of their office, respectfully report as follows:

To F. D. Harris, of Salem, - - - 1st premium, $6.00

A pair of two years old steers, shown by Jabez P. Manning, of Lebanon, would have been creditable to another department of the Fair, but were not of age sufficient to compete for premiums for fat cattle.

WILLIAM C. OSGOOD.
G. W. LOOMISE.
JEREMIAH MASON.
HENRY GARDNER.
MULFORD RAYMOND.

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CLASS II.

NO. 12.—STUD HORSES AND COLTS.

Your Committee, on Stud Horses and Colts, respectfully report and award the following premiums, *viz.:*

For the best 4 years old or older, S. B. Woodmancy, Lisbon,
1st premium, - - - - - - $6
2d do. to Albert Kinney, Colchester, 2d premium, - 4
No entry of three years old.

For the best 2 years old Colt, Oliver L. Johnson, Franklin,
1st premium, - - - - - - 3
2d do. S. B. Woodmancy, Lisbon, 2d premium, - 2

JAMES H. HYDE, *Chairman.*

NO. 13.—BROOD MARES AND COLTS.

Report of Committee on Class 2, No. 13:

For best Mare with colt at side, Elias Harvey, Colchester,
1st premium, - - - - - $5
2d do. Thomas Fitch, New London, 2d premium, - 4

The committee recommend the following additional premiums:

To E. Reynolds, of Griswold, - - - $3
Eleazer Wheeler, of North Stonington, - - 2
To Charles Bill, of Ledyard, - - - - 1
A. & Z. Armstrong, of Franklin, - - - 1
B. B. Hewitt, of Stonington, - - - - 1
C. Chapman, of Ledyard, - - - - 1

On Yearling Colts.

To John Woodmansee, Jr., of Preston, - - - $2
Jacob McCall, Lebanon, - - - - 1

On 2 years old Colts.

Best Mare Colt, to James F. Mason, - - $3
2d do. do. Patrick Mack, Lisbon, 2d premium, - 2

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And the committee recommend an appropriation of $2 each, to Courtland Chapman, for Mare Colt; Worthy W. Hill, for Horse Colt; and $1 to Ansel Pendleton, for Mare Colt.

On 3 years old Colts.

For the best Horse Colt, G. Burback, 1st premium, - - $4
do. Mare do. John Frink, - - - 4

And the committee recommend an appropriation of $2 each, to W. G. Sarker, for Mare Colt; S. S. Pendleton, for Horse Colt.

All which is respectfully submitted.

B. W. TOMPKINS.
JOHN S. OTIS.
CHRISTOPHER B. ROGERS.
A. R. BINGHAM.
H. W. BIRGE.

NO. 14.—MATCHED CARRIAGE HORSES.

Matched Carriage and Draught Horses, Matched Fancy and Fancy Matched Horses.

There were on exhibition over thirty pairs, among them there was not an inferior pair, and many would do credit to any exhibition. We think they were superior to any like number exhibited at either of our State Fairs; among the carriage horses, we think the equal or superior not easily to be found, to pairs owned by J. M. Buckingham, Norwich; Amos Davis, Preston; Gen. William Williams, and Erastus Williams, Esq., Norwich. Many of the other matched pairs were not, in the opinion of the committee, properly *carriage* horses, being under size; we would class them as light carriage or buggy horses, and, as such, we would name as of equal merit with same, the above named pairs, owned by James Lloyd Greene, Hunt Adams, Thomas Perkins, Norwich; Christopher B. Rogers, Bozrah; Wm. E. Baker, Colchester; and "last not least," Mrs. Bishop, New London—these were fine drivers, and the committee recommend a small premium be given her for the manner in which she handled the reins.

The committee award the following premiums, *viz.:*

To T. M. Buckingham, best pair Carriage Horses, $5
Amos Davis, Esq., Preston, 2d do. do. do. 4
C. H. Gates, New London, 3d do. do. do. 3

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There were several pairs of horses which the committee would class as *Matched Fancy Horses*, and recommend premiums be given to them. Under this head, we would name horses owned by B. W. Tompkins (not entered for premium,) James Hubbard, William P. Greene, Jr., Norwich, and G. F. Langworthy, Stonington; they were real beauties, and stylish drivers. We award premiums as follows, *viz.:*

To James Hubbard, Norwich, best pair	Matched	Fancy	Horses,		$5
Wm. P. Greene, Jr., do. 2d do.	do.	do.	do.		4
George F. Langworthy, 3d do.	do.	do.	do.		3

Fancy Matched Horses.

Meach & Birge showed a very fine team of black mare and gray mare—great goers, very fast; they had no equals on the ground, unless it was a pair entered by M. S. Gilbert, consisting of a bay mare and gray mare; this pair received much attention at our State Fairs, and at Providence, heretofore.

Draught Horses.

The committee award the premiums as follows, *viz.:*

To Jacob Wall, New London, for best pair,	-	-	-		$5
William Sherman, Norwich, 2d do.	do.	-	-		4
James H. Hyde, do. 3d do.	do.	-	-	-	3

All three of the above pairs were well deserving of premiums, being very good specimens of heavy, medium sized and light draft horses.

There were three other pairs, entered by Manasseh Miner, M. C. Hill, Stonington, and John Post, Bozrah—these horses, on trial of strength, showed as much ambition and strength, (according to their weight,) as any that were attached to the load, which was a wagon with 9,600 pounds pig iron; but we think they ought not to be classed as draught horses, being under size, too light weight, and timbered. The trial of strength excited much interest. Each pair of horses was successively attached to a wagon, loaded with 9,600 pounds pig iron, which they all moved, more or less distance; all but one or two pairs requiring assistance to start. The committee beg leave to express their disapprobation of this "trial of strength." We think it is cruel, not to say wicked, to allow horses of light weight, or any weight, to be attached to such heavy loads; it is an expenditure of muscular power not called for by any useful purpose; hook them to a fair load,

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and let the judges and the public see how they do their work, is all that is necessary.

In conclusion, the committee would remark, that the great defect in most of the horses that came under our inspection, was *want of size*,—two or three inches more height, and more weight, is wanted to make good carriage horses, and dealers ought to understand that this will add very much to their value in market.

All of which is respectfully submitted by the committee.

WM. W. BILLINGS.
S. W. MEECH.
J. C. HAMMOND.
P. R. STANTON.
WILLIAM TEW.

NO. 15.—GELDINGS, MARES AND PONIES.

The committee, Class 2, No. 15, on Geldings, Mares and Ponies, beg leave respectfully to report:—That they have discharged the duties of their appointment in the following manner.

Best Gelding, for family use, to B. F. Hoxie, of Stonington, 1st premium, $4
2d do. do. do. to J. L. Greene, of Norwich, 2d premium, 3
Best Family Mare, to James H. Hyde, of Norwich, 1st do. 4
2d do. do. E. C. Smith, of New London, 2d do. 3

There being no competition on Ponies, the committee award a discretionary premium to R. K. Bishop, of New London, - $2

WOLCOTT HUNTINGTON.
J. M. KINGSLEY.
B. F. DURFEE.
T. G. KINGSLEY.

NO. 16.

No entries.

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CLASS III.

SHEEP.—NO. 17.

Your Committee would report:—Number of entries, nineteen; would award,

To George W. Woodworth, of Norwich, for best long-wool Buck, 1st premium, - - - - - $4
Henry B. Huntington, of Lebanon, for 2d best long-wool Buck, 2d premium, - - - - 3
Charles Tracy, of Lisbon, for best pen 5 Ewes, long-wool, 1st premium, - - - - - - 5
H. B. Huntington, of Lebanon, for 2d best pen 5 Ewes, long-wool, 2d premium, - - - 4
Charles Tracy, of Lisbon, for best pen Buck Lambs, long-wool, 1st premium, - - - - - 4
Best pen Ewe Lambs, long-wool, as there was no entry, your committee would recommend the premium to pen of South Downs, owned by Joseph Williams, of Stonington, - - - - - 3
To James A. Bill, of Lyme, for best fine-wool Buck, 1st premium, 4
Edwin Soule, of Griswold, 2d do. do. do. 2d do. 3
Benjamin P. Bill, Lyme, best pen fine-wool Ewes, 1st do. 5
James A. Bill, do. 2d do. do. do. 2d do. 4
do. do. best pen fine-wool Buck Lambs, 4
do. do. do. do. Ewe do. 3

Would recommend mileage on all sheep entered that have not received premiums.

R. K. MATHEWSON, *Chairman.*

NO. 18.—SWINE.

To Committee on Swine, respectfully report the following award of premiums:

To Eri Williams, of Norwich, for the best Boar, 1st premium, $5
Daniel Holt, do. 2d do. do. 2d do. 4
Samuel Manning, Lebanon, 3d do. do. 3d do. 3

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To Amos F. Royce, Franklin, best Breeding Sow, 1st premium, $5
G. W. Woodworth, Norwich, 2d do. do. 2d do. 4
Daniel Holt, do. 3d do. do. 3d do. 3
Amos F. Royce, Franklin, best Litter Pigs, 1st do. 4
James H. Mumford, do. 2d do. do. 2d do. 3
John L. Stanton, Norwich, best Fat Pig, - - - 2
Silas Frink, Franklin, who has no award of premium, is entitled to mileage, $0.40.
George R. Bentley, Norwich, a discretionary premium of three dollars, for full blood Suffolk Boar and three Sows, - - - - - - 3

All which is respectfully submitted.

WARREN COOK, *Chairman.*

NO. 19.—POULTRY.

The Committee appointed to award premiums upon the several varieties of Poultry on exhibition, submit the following:—Although that epidemic commonly known as the "Hen Fever," which swept over our country like a whirlwind, has somewhat been stayed, and poultry breeders can no longer obtain "fancy" prices for choice fowls, it might be expected that such a reaction would prove disastrous, at least, to an exhibition at an Agricultural Fair; yet for all this, a great variety of fowls were exhibited, and some, in the eyes of the committee, exceedingly fine specimens.

It is not the province of your committee to decide which is the best, and consequently the most profitable variety of fowls to keep. Still no investment pays better than the keeping of poultry of the *right* variety.

If any are disposed to say otherwise, and deem it a losing operation, it must be owing wholly to mismanagement and a want of proper care for their necessities.

After a thorough examination, your committee have decided to award the following premiums:

To William H. Prentice, of North Stonington, for the largest and best variety, - - - - - - $4
J. H. Jewett, of Norwich, for second largest and best variety, 3
Martin Kinney, of Norwich, for best pair Turkies, 2

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To Jos. Williams, of Stonington, for second best pair Turkies,	$1
H. B. Huntington, of Lebanon, for best coop Ducks,	2
James H. Hyde, of Norwich, for 2d best do.,	1
Albertus Peckham, of Norwich, for the best pair of Geese,	2
Wm. H. Prentice, of N. Stonington, for 2d best pr. do.	1

Discretionary Premiums.

To J. L. Stanton, of Norwich, best coop gold laced Bantams,	$2.00
E. R. Babcock, do. do. African Bantams,	1.50
N. M. Noyes, of Stonington, best coop Leghorns,	1.50
John L. Denison of Preston, 2d best do. -	1.00
Albertus Peckham, of Norwich, best coop Games,	1.00
H. B. Cruttenden, do. 3d best Bantams, -	1.00
Amos F. Royce, of Franklin, one lot Fowls, -	1.00
R. B. Lathrop, of Lisbon, best coop Black Spanish,	1.00
Amos T. Fowler, of Lebanon, pair Turkies, -	1.00
B. H. Browning, of Norwich, do. -	1.00
James Dearden, of Norwich, best coop Bolton Greys,	1.00
Jesse S. Ely, of Norwich, best coop fancy Pigeons, -	1.00
John Robertson, of Preston, lopped eared Rabbits,	.50
R. B. Ruggles, of Norwich, one lot fowls, - -	.25
E. Phinney, of do. do. - -	.25

All which is respectfully submitted.

F. S. PEABODY.
A. E. COBB.
ASAHEL TURNER.

CLASS IV.

NO. 20.—BUTTER.

The undersigned having been appointed your Committee to examine the various lots of Butter offered for premium, and having attended to the duty assigned them, ask leave respectfully to report:—There were thirty-four lots entered for examination, nearly all of which would be creditable to any State or County Fair in the Union.

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The large number of excellent specimens on exhibition, has imposed a difficult and delicate task on your committee, (who regret the limited number of premiums to be awarded,) to decide which specimen is really the best entitled to the award. However, after a careful examination and due deliberation, they would designate the following as being entitled to the distinction:

To Jedediah R. Irish, of North Stonington,	1st	premium,	$6
Samuel Thompson, do.	2d	do.	5
Charles N. Briggs, of Lebanon,	3d	do.	4
Frederick Morgan, of Colchester,	4th	do.	3
H. W. Kingsley, of Franklin,	5th	do.	2
G. A. Maine, of North Stonington,	6th	do.	1

All which is respectfully submitted.

PETER D. IRISH, *Chairman.*

NO. 21.—CHEESE.

The undersigned, your Committee, appointed to examine the various lots of Cheese offered for premium, have attended to the duties assigned them, and ask leave respectfully to report:—There were fifteen different entries of Cheese, and your committee were unanimous in deciding in favor of

Charles N. Briggs, of Lebanon,	1st	premium,	$5
Isaac Gallup, of Preston,	2d	do.	4
Jabez McCall, of Lebanon,	3d	do	3
Matthew S. Kenyon, of N. Stonington,	4th	do.	2
Latham N. Miner, of do.	5th	do.	1
Cyrus W. Maine, of Stonington,	6th	do.	1

Your committee found no little difficulty in coming to a decision on the 6th premium as there were several lots very uniform in quality.

All which is respectfully submitted.

W. H. H. COMSTOCK, *Chairman.*

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NO. 22.—BREAD AND HONEY.

Judges.

H. P. Arms.	Mrs. M. P. R. Barstow.
T. L. Shipman.	" F. C. Stedman.
F. Denison.	" F. B. Lee.
J. S. Swan.	" S. Loomis.
J. P. Gulliver.	" Edward Worthington.
T. Tuttle.	" J. M. Shepard.
C. M. Davis.	

The Committee on Class IV., No. 22, report a fine display of Bread of excellent quality, such as does credit to the wives and daughters of our county.

Seventeen loaves of *Wheat Bread* were presented for examination, all nearly faultless, and most of them combining so many of the qualities which constitute good bread, that the committee were at a loss which to prefer. It was at length decided to award the first premium

To Mrs. Charles Tracy, of Lisbon, - - - $3

Mrs. James G. Stillman, of Norwich, 2d best, - 1

Thirteen Loaves of *Rye Bread* were presented, for which the first premium was awarded

To Mrs. J. P. Barstow, of Norwich, - - - $3

Mrs. Lucy Bigelow, of Colchester, second best, - 1

Twelve loaves of *Brown Bread* were entered, for which Mrs. Guy Bigelow, of Colchester, was awarded the first premium, $3; and Mrs. Richard B. Lathrop, of Lisbon, the second, $1.

A premium was also recommended to Miss Emeline Norton, for a superior loaf of Graham bread.

Mrs. Theodore Raymond exhibited a unique loaf of cake, composed of different strata, and labeled *Trinity Cake*, which the committee deemed worthy of high commendation.

Six specimens of Wine, from the native grape, were exhibited, of which that presented by William W. Hills, of Bozrah, was pronounced the best.

Three specimens of *Currant* Wine were offered, of which that presented by Mrs. Seth W. Loomis, of Salem, was deemed the best.

Of two specimens of Blackberry Wine, that offered by Mrs. Seth W. Loomis, was thought the best.

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A bottle of Blackberry Vinegar, by Mr. T. G. Kingsley, of Franklin, had an excellent flavor.

The committee also make favorable mention of a beautiful cake of Bayberry Tallow, by Mrs. Avery Gallup, of Ledyard.

Twelve specimens of Honey were exhibited, most of which were of excellent quality. The first premium was awarded to H. B. Browning, of Norwich, and the second to Amos F. Royce, of Franklin.

Mrs. Seth W. Loomis, of Salem, presented five cakes of beautiful Beeswax, which was thought worthy of favorable mention.

H. P. ARMS, *Chairman.*

Abstract of the report of the Committee on Bread, Honey, &c.

Wheat Bread, 1st premium, Mrs. Charles Tracy, Lisbon.
do. 2d do. Mrs. James G. Stedman, Norwich.
Rye Bread, 1st do. Mrs. J. P. Barstow, do.
do. 2d do. Mrs. Guy Bigelow, Colchester.
Brown Bread, 1st do. do. do.
do. 2d do. Mrs. R. B. Lathrop, Lisbon.
Graham Bread, premium recommended to Miss Emeline Norton, of Norwich.
Honey, 1st premium, H. B. Browning, of Norwich.
do. 2d do. A. F. Royce, of Franklin.

Wines recommended for premiums:
Native Grape, W. W. Hills, Bozrah.
Currant Wine, Mrs. S. W. Loomis, Salem.
Blackberry Wine, do. do.

H. P. ARMS, *Chairman.*

NO. 23.—VEGETABLES.

The Committee on Vegetables, have attended to their duty, and report:—That they have been much gratified in viewing the Vegetables presented for exhibition, and consider them highly creditable to the producers of New London County, with the exception of potatoes, which, considering their importance and value, are sparingly represented, both in variety and specimens.

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Premiums have been awarded to the following persons:

T. Y. Winship,	largest and best variety Vegetables,	-	$5
Asa Fitch,	2d do. do. do.	- -	8
Seymour Morse,	best Turnip Beets,	- -	1
George N. Wright,	do. Yellow Onions,	- -	1
Alonzo Loomis,	do. Red do.	- -	1
Elias Bishop,	do. Carrots,	- - -	1
James Jennings,	do. Parsnips,	- - -	1
F. C. Stedman,	do. Tomatoes,	- - -	1
Frederick Morgan,	do. Lima Beans,	- -	1
Hiram Browning,	do. Peppers,	- - -	1
Charles Crandall,	do. Cranberries,	- -	1
Gurdon Pendleton,	do. ½ bushel Silver-lake Potatoes,	-	1
W. W. Hill,	do. do. Dover do.	-	1
H. P. Arms,	do. do. Carter do.	-	1
William Meeker,	do. 7 varieties do.	-	1
James H. Hyde,	do. Maine do.	-	1
W. W. Hill,	do. Long Turnips,	- -	1
do. do.	do. Flat, or Round do.	- -	1
Robert Revell,	do. 6 bunches Celery,	- -	1
N. P. Avery,	do. 6 Cabbages,	- - -	1
do. do.	do. 6 Cauliflowers,	- -	1
C. C. Williams,	do. Marrow Squashes,	- -	1
James A. Bill,	do. Crook-neck Winter do.	-	1
James A Bill,	do. Acorn do.	-	1
Erastus Williams,	do. Valparaiso do.	-	1
H. L. Read,	do. Large Mammoth do.	-	1
do. do.	do. Nutmeg Melons,	- -	1
W. G. Pember,	do. Watermelons,	- - -	1
J. S. Ely,	do. sample Sweet Potatoes,	-	1
Gardner Wickwire,	do. 12 ears Corn,	- - -	1
Henry Bump,	do. Field Pumpkins,	- -	1

Discretionary Premiums.

John Robertson,	best Victoria Pie Plant,	- -	$1.00
F. Trumbull,	do. Lima Beans,	- -	.50
do. do.	do. White Onions,	- -	.50
Rev. T. Tuttle,	do. Basket Willow,	- -	1.00
H. P. Benjamin,	do. Potato Onions,	- . -	.50
J. W. Bulkley,	do. Egg-Plant,		.50

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W. A. Buckingham,	best	Field Beets,	$0.50
Samuel Prentice,	do.	Ruta Baga,	.50
S. O. Hatch,	do.	Carpenter Potatoes,	1.00
Porter Rogers,	do.	Tomatoes,	.50
Daniel Tree,	do.	Cauliflowers,	.50
Daniel Jackson,	do.	Mammoth Squash,	.50
J. W. Bulkley,	do.	4 Squashes,	.50
Amos Davis,	do.	Celery,	.50
Charles Thompson,	do.	Sweet Corn,	.50
Albert Daniels,	do.	Pickles,	.50
J. C. Hebard,	do.	California Potatoes,	.50
James Allen,	do.	Dover do.	.50
O. E. Pettis,	do.	Yellow Onion,	.50
Robert Palmer,	do.	Peppers,	.50
J. N. Perkins,	do.	Lima Beans,	.50
Sanford Woodmancy,	do.	2 Squashes,	.50
P. P. Smith,	do.	new variety Potatoes,	.50
Jacob Marklin,	do.	Sweet do.	.50
Ebenezer H. Rogers,	do.	Cranberries,	.50
Samuel Partridge,	do.	Cabbage Turnip,	.50

William McCune, Bradford's Island, presented a very fine variety of Vegetables, which the committee appreciate, and feel very grateful for their exhibition.

All which is respectfully submitted by the committee.

EBENEZER CARPENTER.

NO. 24.—FRUIT.

The Committee on Fruit, report:—That both in respect of quality and number of varieties, the exhibition of fruit is highly creditable to the County, especially when it is considered that the season has not been of the most favorable character.

But if the severity of the last winter, and the drought in summer, have diminished quality, they have not, as your committee can perceive, impared flavor or lessened size.

Among the apples, they particularly remarked fine specimens of the sterling Rhode Island Greenings, the unsurpassable Raymond,

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and the noble Gravenstein, all of which are worthy of extensive cultivation, and seem well adapted to our soil and climate.

Among the pears, were especially noticeable, the luscious Bartlets, the delicious Flemish-Beauty, the melting Belle Lucrative, and admirable specimens of the Winter Nelis.

The grapes, also, are worthy of all commendation, from the diminutive Zante, to the giant Black Hamburg. But without further dwelling on particulars, and enumerating the merits of other fruits, which can only have the effect of making your mouths water unreasonably, your committee have awarded the following premiums, *viz.:*

To D. W. Coit, of Norwich, for the best variety of Apples, not less than 12 kinds, - - - -	$4
Charles J. Kingsley, Franklin, 2d best variety, -	3
Eli H. Gillett, Colchester, 3d do. - -	2
Lucien H. Smith, Franklin, best variety of Apples, not less than 6 kinds, - - - - - -	3
N. C. Saxton, Lebanon, 2d best variety, - -	2
D. W. Coit, Norwich, best basket Mixed Fruit, - -	2
do. do. do. largest variety, best Pears, -	3
O. P. Wattles, do. best plate of do. - -	2
Geo. H. Martin, do. 2d do. do. -	1
Isaac Avery, Ledyard, best and largest variety of Peaches,	3
Asa Fitch, Bozrah, 2d do. do. do.	2
N. C. Saxton, Lebanon, 3d do. do. do.	1
John L. Denison, Preston, best plate of do.	2
A. K. Parker, Montville, 2d do. do.	1
Henry Burr, Colchester, best and largest variety of Grapes raised under glass, - - - -	3
James J. Day, Stonington, 2d do. do. do. - -	2
N. S. Gardiner, New London, best Isabella Grapes, -	2
Elijah Dyer, Norwich, 2d do. do. -	1
Wm. Tubbs, do. best Catawba Grapes, -	1
N. S. Breckenridge, Norwich, best show of Quinces, -	2
John Post, do. 2d do. do. -	1
Joshua Crandall, New London, best Plums, - -	2

Your committee have also awarded the following additional premiums to other meritorious exhibitors.

To Asa Fitch, of Bozrah, for a very elegant show of Greenhouse Grapes, - - - - - -	$3
Amos H. Hubbard, Norwich, a pot of Grapes, on the vine,	2

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To Avery Smith, Norwich, a show of Gooseberries, (Button's Seedlings,) - - - - - $1
Thomas G. Kingsley, Franklin, 1 plate Flemish-beauty Pears, 1
John Perue, Norwich, plate Pears, - - - 1
C. R. Cook, Griswold, do. do. - - - - 1
James J. Day, Stonington, plate mixed Pears, - 1
Jno. R. Thayer, Norwich, 4 plates Pears, - - - 2
C. H. Fish, do. 2 do. do. - - 1
Oscar Dennis, do. plate do. - - - 1
G. H. Martin, do. do. Bartlett Pears, - 1
Eph'm Stoddard, Preston, do. do. - - 1
D. W. Cook, do. 2 plates fine Apples, - 1
Oliver E. Pettis, Lebanon, 6 do. do. - - 1
D. Hastings, do. 13 do. do. - - 1
Charles Maples, Norwich, 1 do. do. - - - 1
R. H. Downing, do. 1 do. Figs, - - 1

All which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN T. ADAMS, *Chairman Committee.*

NO. 25.—FLOWERS.

The Committee have unanimously agreed to award the following premiums, *viz.:*

Best general display of Flowers, to Robert Revell, Norwich, $3
do. Bouquet, to Mrs. J. N. Perkins, do. 2
2d do. do. do. Daniel Trumbull, do. 1
Best show of Dahlias, Robert Revell, do. 2
2d do. do. James Jennings, do. 1
A discretionary premium on display of Garden Flowers, to Mrs. Seabury Thomas, of Ledyard, - - 1
On display of Roses, to Asa Fitch, Fitchville, - - 2
show of Dahlias, do. do. - - 1
stand of Flowers, to Robert Revell, Norwich, - - 5
Bouquet, to Mrs. T. Y. Winship, do. - - 1
show of Dahlias, to Geo. Bingham, do. - - - 1
display of Flowers, to Mrs. Wm. L. Hommedieu, do. 1
do. do. do. Wm. A. Buckingham, - 2

We are pleased to see so large and beautiful a display of flowers

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on exhibition, and hope that the contributors will not relax their efforts to render this department one of the most attractive and pleasing features of future exhibitions.

Among the specimens of flowers indicative of the taste and beauty to be found in our State, we beg leave to notice an Octagonal Pyramid of Dahlias, of every plain and variegated color, happily arranged, and put on exhibition, by E. Newbury, Esq., of Brooklyn.

MARIA STANTON, *Secretary.*

NO. 26.—GRAIN.

The Committee on Grain, beg leave to report:—They have attended to the duties of their office, and find the entries on grain numerous and very praiseworthy. They have awarded the following premiums.

Best bushel of Winter Wheat,	to Joseph Moxley,	- -	$2
2d do. do.	J. G. Tefft,	- -	1
Best bushel of Spring Wheat,	to H. B. Huntington,	- -	2
2d do. do.	Charles Tracy,	- -	1
Best bushel of Barley,	do.	- -	2
2d do. do.	George S. Hartshorn,	-	1
Best bushel of Oats,	to Richard B. Lathrop,	- - -	2
2d do. do.	William T. Cutler,	- - -	1
Best bushel of Rye,	to Henry Lathrop,	- - -	2
2d do.. do.	J. G. Tefft,	- - -	1
Best bushel of Buckwheat,	to Charles Maples,	- -	2
2d do. do.	T. G. Kingsley,	- -	1
Best bushel of Corn in the ear,	to Charles Tracy,	-	2
2d do. do. do.	do.	- -	1
Best bushel of White Beans,	to Dwight Avery,	- -	2
2d do. do.	Charles Thompson,	-	1

Your committee would further say, that they have awarded all the premiums they were allowed to, but think that Hiram P. Arms, for spring wheat, Eleazur Huntington, for winter wheat, and Isaac S. Geer and Jabez Manning, for oats, are deserving of premiums.

Your committee would also say that, in awarding the premiums on

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corn, their object was to select the kinds best adapted to our soil and climate.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GARDNER THURSTON.
W. A. BROWNING.
T. E. METCALF.
NATHAN GEER.

CLASS V.

NO. 27.—CARRIAGES AND HARNESSES.

The Committee on Carriages and Harnesses, submit the following report:

To J. B. Shaw, of Norwich, for the best One-horse Harness, premium, - - - - - -	$2
Johnson & Denison, Mystic Bridge, best Slide-seat Carriage,	3
Wm. F. Keables, New London, best Covered Buggy,	3
do. do. do. do. Open Buggy, -	3
do. do. do. do. Rockaway, - -	3
We also recommend L. Hills, of Norwich, for 2d best Open Buggy, - - - - - - - -	2

JEDEDIAH SPALDING.
GEORGE HARTSHORN.
THOMAS STRICLAND.

NO. 28.—MACHINERY AND TOOLS.

The Committte on Machinery and Tools, would respectfully report:—That they were sorry to find some articles entered were not on the ground. However, the display, as a whole, was good, and highly creditable to the County.

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After a careful examination they would award the following premiums:

To Backus & Barstow, Norwich, for best collection of Agricultural Machinery and Tools, - -	$5.00
Isaac Johnson, Norwich, 2d best, -	3.00
Backus & Barstow, Norwich, Globe Warm Air Ventilating Furnace, - - - -	5.00
E. A. Bill, Norwich, best Hay Cutter, -	3.00
Mystic Bridge Machine Co., best specimen of Machinery,	5.00
John Breed & Co., Norwich, case Hardware and Twine,	3.00
E. Williams, do. sample Horse Shoes,	1.00
Nelson Woodward, Stonington, Blind Sla. Tenoning Machine, - - - - - -	2.00
Backus & Barstow, Norwich, best collection of Stoves,	5.00
Leonard Mallory, Mystic Bridge, best Parlor Stove,	2.00
Elisha Ayres, Norwich, portable Steam Engine, -	3.00
R. Chapman, do. best Washing Machine, -	2.00
D. I. Kinne, do. 2d best do. -	1.00
John S. Leech, do. Green Mountain Hay Cutter,	1.00
John Post, Bozrah, best hand wrought Axe Handles,	1.00
Shetucket Handle Co., Norwich, best display of Handles,	2.00
Backus & Barstow, do. Self-Sealing Cans, -	2.00
Isaac Glasko, Griswold, Whale Irons, - -	2.00
John Breed & Co., Norwich, best display of Pumps and Apple Pareing Machines, - - -	3.00
N. L. Cole, Norwich, Force Pumps, - -	2.50
Joseph Randall, Norwich, full rigged Brig, - -	2.00
Daniel Brown, do. two Boats, - -	.50
John C. Ladd, do. one Boat, - -	.50
Sterry Faucet Co., do. Faucets and Steam Valves,	5.00
F. H. Mercer, Mystic Bridge, Dentistry, - -	4.00
I. E. Barber, Preston, Steam Indicator, -	3.00

Respectfully submitted.

MOSES H. SISSON.
A. G. DOUGLASS. } *Committee.*
J. L. DENISON.

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CLASS VI.

NO. 29.—DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE AND FANCY WORK.

The Committee on Domestic Manufactures and Fancy Work, would make the following report:

In Bed-Quilts and Counterpanes, they award premiums as follows:

Mrs. Sarah G. Darrow, (knitted,)	$2.50
Miss Maria L. Lanman, (crochet,)	2.00
Miss Emily Metcalf, (knitted,)	1.50
Mrs. L. H. Smith, (quilted,)	1.00
" Lyman Brewer, do.	.75
" Pearce, do.	.75
" C. W. Bolles,	.75
" Mary Meech,	.75
" Avery Gallup, Counterpanes,	.75
" Mary Hough, do.	1.00
" John C. Culver, do.	.75
" George Collum, do.	.75
Mary E. Avery, do.	.75
Mrs. S. Rogers,	.50
" E. L. Whiting,	.50
" Harrison Bacon,	.75
" Dwight Ashley,	1.00
" A. H. Davis,	.75
" Peleg Sisson,	.50
Miss P. A. Bill, Lyme, (a girl five years of age,)	1.00

Needle Work Embroidery.

Miss Jane B. Dennison,	2.00
Mrs. O. S. Tyler,	1.50
Miss Jane Downer,	1.00
Mrs. J. T. Crocker,	1.00
Miss E. F. Norton,	.75
Mrs. James C. Lamphere,	.75

Wax Work.

Miss E. L. Swan,	1.50
Miss A. Champion,	1.25

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Mrs. Dr. Middleton,	$1.00
Miss Sweet,	1.00

Grasses.

Mrs. Maria Bass,	2.00
Miss L. W. Black,	1.00

Ottomans.

Sarah Chapman,	1.50
Mrs. N. C. Chappell,	1.00

Worsted Work.

Mrs. D. B. Tucker,	2.00
Mrs. Henry Burr,	1.50
Mrs. Joseph Lamb,	1.00
Mrs. Dr. Dyer,	.75
Mrs. A. W. Prentice,	.50
Miss Merrill S. Church,	.75
Miss H. W. Gallup,	.75
Mrs. S. Williams,	.50

Lamp Mats.

Mrs. Asahel Tanner,	1.50
" N. S. Gardiner,	1.00
" O. A. Parsons,	.75

Silk Mosaic Work.

Mrs. Frederick Denison,	1.50
" B. Hewitt,	1.00

Oriental Paintings.

Miss Alice A. Smith,	1.50
" E. L. Norton,	1.00
" Anna Walker,	.75

Leather Work.

Mary Hutchinson,	2.00
Miss L. W. Black,	1.50
Miss Josephine Brand,	1.00
Miss Maria Sweet,	1.00
Mrs. Thomas Clarke,	1.00

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Stand Cover.

Miss H. M. Hastings,	$0.75

Hair Work.

Miss Ruth C. Justin,	2.00

Worsted and Linen Stockings.

Mrs. Augustus A. Parker, (worsted,)	1.00
" Seymour Morse, (linen,)	1.00
" Sarah Peckham, (wool,)	.75

Rag Carpet.

Helen Abel,	1.50
Amy Gardner,	1.25
Mrs. Congdon,	1.00

Worsted Yarn.

Miss Sarah B. Raymond,	1.00

Fancy Needle Books.

Mrs. D. S. Woodworth,	1.00

Gilt Eagle.

C. H. Charlton,	1.00

Infants' Socks.

Miss Anna P. Bigelow,	1.00

Bonnets.

W. B. Hitchcock,	3.00

Manufactured Furs, Hats, Caps, &c.

William L. Nichols,	3.00
James M. Currier,	2.00

Fancy Bedstead.

Colton, Gilbert & Co.,	3.00

Rugs.

Mrs. Deacon Peckham,	1.00

S. H. GROSVENOR, *Chairman.*

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NO. 30.—FINE ARTS.

The Committee on whom devolves the duty of examining the articles now on exhibition under the head of "Class VI., No. 30, Fine Arts," and awarding such premiums as in their judgment may seem just and proper, report and award as follows, viz:

To T. B. Rockwell, of Norwich, for Marble Monument,	$5
C. M. Earnesty, of Preston, do. do. and Heads, - - - - - -	5
C. N. Farnham, of Norwich, Composition, Figures, Urns, &c.,	3
A. H. Emmons, of Norwich, Portraits in Oil, - -	2
S. L. Holman, do. Photographs, Lithographs, and Daguerreotypes, - - - -	3
Wm. T. Hallett, of Norwich, Architectural Drawings,	5
Evan Burdick, do. do. do. -	3
Carroll & Parmelee, New London, Gilt Frames, -	4
Maria Sweet, Norwich, fancy Pencil Drawings, -	2
Lucy M. Bacon, do. Maps in Pencil, - -	3
Thomas C. Sparks, Norwich, Crayon, Pictures, -	1
Simeon Cone, Stuffed Birds, - - -	4

DANIEL W. COIT,
Chairman of Committee.

NO. 31.—COTTON, WOOL, LEATHER, &c.

The Committee on Manufactures of Cotton, Wool and Leather, would report:—That they have examined the goods exhibited, and award the following premiums:

To the Uncas Woolen Co., of Norwich, for the best Wool Cassimeres, - - - - - -	$3
Lathrop & Co., Griswold, best Satinets, - -	3
Charles F. Scholfield, Montville, 2d best Satinets, - -	2
Mrs. Henry Lathrop, Lisbon, best piece of Wool Home-spun Cloth, - - - - - -	2
E. Winslow Williams, Norwich, best Flannels, - -	3
Mrs. Jabez McCall, Lebanon, best piece Home-made Flannel,	2
do. do. do. do. bundle Wool Yarn, -	2
do. Avery Gallup, Ledyard, 2d best bundle do.	1

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To A. H. Almy, Norwich, Treasurer of the Backus Manufacturing Co., best Silesias, - - - $2
The Shetucket Co., of Norwich, best Denims, - - 2
The Uncasville Manufacturing Co., best Shirting Stripes, 2
William E. Park, Norwich, best Cotton Diaper and Huckabuck, - - - - - 2
The Chelsea Manufacturing Co., Norwich, for superior Printing Paper, - - - - 3
B. Bates, Norwich, for superior Boots, - - - 2

In behalf of the committee.

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM, *Chairman.*

CLASS VII.

NO. 32.—FIELD CROPS.

The Committee on Field Crops, report:—That the only applicant for a premium on corn, is C. B. Rogers, of Norwich.

He raised on one acre of land, 75 bushels of shelled Corn, and to him we award the premium of - - - $5
To T. G. Kingsley, of Franklin, for an acre of Buckwheat, 21 bushels, (no competitor,) we award - - 4
Edward A. Allen, of Franklin, who raised 208¾ bushels Turnips, on ¼ acre, we award the 1st premium, 4
John Woodmansee, of Preston, for 173 bushels Turnips, on ¼ acre, - - - - - 2
Justin M. Smith, of South Lyme, who raised 201 bushels of Ruta Bagas, on ¼ acre, (no competitor,) we award 4

The committee can not but regret there should be so little competition for premiums on Field Crops, and express the hope that hereafter, the labors of this committee may be more arduous.

NORWICH, December 15th, 1856.

FREDERICK MORGAN, *Chairman.*

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NO. 33.—FARMS.

The Committee on Farms, report:—There were but three Farms in the County entered for premiums. That of Ephraim M. Brewster, situated in the town of Griswold; James A. Bill, in the town of Lyme, and Samuel Prentice, in Norwich. They are each, in an especial manner, entitled to meritorious mention. Mr. Brewster's, as a whole, is under the best cultivation, having been improved by him for some thirty years. Everything about the farm and farm-buildings, is as nearly perfect as can well be,—fences are all in good condition; fields free from everything offensive to the eye, cleared of brush and weeds entirely, and of stones as far as possible; out-buildings models in arrangement, construction and convenience; dwelling-house, an almost perfect specimen in its interior and exterior of what should be an independent New England farmer's home.

The farm contains 200 acres,—45 in wood, 155 under culture. The products the present year, are as follows:—400 bushels corn, 200 do. Potatoes, 200 do. Oats, 50 do. Rye, 60 do. Buckwheat, 23 do. Beans, 45 do. Turnips, ½ an acre corn for Fodder, 15 loads Pumpkins, 35 tons Hay, 11 do. Corn-stover. He has sold $232.15 worth of Pigs, $200 worth of Butter and Cheese, 1,600 lbs. of Pork, and has realized a profit on 14 cattle for Beef of $300. He has employed an average of 1½ men the year round, at a cost of $200.

FARM OF SAMUEL PRENTICE.

Mr. Prentice's late experience as a farmer has only extended through two years. Eighteen years of mercantile life had induced ill health, hence he naturally sought that antidote for many of the ills of life, agriculture. Two years ago his farm did not support the family of the man to whom it had been rented for twenty years. It was overgrown, much of it with brush, there not being more than 20 acres that had been cultivated for years. Mr. P's. first work was to remove the brush, and other obstructions to the plough, and this occupied his time, in the main, for the first season.

Swamps were drained, tree and brush roots, bogs, &c., were taken out, manure hauled, and a large part of 27½ acres, the amount under cultivation the present year, was ploughed last fall, or in readiness to be in the spring. Mr. P's crops were divided as follows: 12 acres of corn, 1 of sweet corn, fed green to hogs, ½ acre sowed for fodder, 3½

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potatoes, 1¼ cabbage and turnips, ½ carrots, beets and onions, 3¼ rye, 5¼ buckwheat, ¼ white beans. The amount he has raised and its value is as follows:

801½	bushels	Corn, worth	$1.00	$801.50
512	do.	Potatoes, average	.57½	293.90
26	do.	White Beans,	1.37½	37.75
180	do.	Ruta Baga Turnips,	.30	54.00
26	do.	Round do.	.20	11.20
68	do.	Carrots,	.32	22.67
83	do.	Buckwheat,	.75	62.25
70	do.	Beets,	.32	3.34
7	loads	Pumpkins and Squashes,		28.00
Cabbage, Peas, Onions, Cucumbers, Green Corn,				68.43
187	lbs.	Butter, at	.23	43.00
61½	doz.	Eggs,	.20	12.30
41¼	lbs.	Chickens,	.12½	5.16
		Amount,		$1,443.51

Mr. P's net profits this year, deducting labor, interest on capital invested, amount paid for manure, &c., are not far from $550.

His farm labors are thorough and systematic, and the money that he has, and will invest in improving his lands, is certain to yield him a greater per cent. than can be realized usually from other speculations. His farm buildings are, in the main, new and of the most approved style, and the whole estate bids fair to become, in most particulars, a model.

FARM OF JAMES A. BILL.

Mr. Bill, has excelled in some kinds of improvements perhaps any man in the country. His farm was once poor in almost every respect, stony, overgrown with trees, poor fences, and a part of it has now become by his management, a garden, yielding him crops that astonish one by their munificence. Among the most noticeable features, are his walls, that have been erected from stones taken out of his lots—some of them are 5 feet wide, and 6 feet high, and give an air of strength of inclosure, proportionate to the strength of the soil. Every thing upon his farm in the way of improvement is done in the most thorough manner; he has most excellent arrangements for making and saving manure, uses large quantities of muck, raises of course, large crops, both of grain and hay. The stock upon the farm has been

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selected from the most improved breeds, and as a whole his agricultural operations may be commended as among the most progressive in the country.

Mr. Bill's farm profits are estimated by himself as follows:—Wool, $200; Lambs, $200; Growth of Stock, $150; Calves, $150; Pork, $150; Potatoes, $150; Oats and Barley, $150; Corn, $250; Beef, $50; Poultry, $50.

Mr. Bill has raised 10 acres of corn that will average 60 bushels per acre. He breaks up his corn ground the last of May, plows in deep from 30 to 40 loads barn yard manure, and harrows in 100 bushels ashes to the acre, plants the 5th, or 6th of June, hoes twice before haying and once after, and always raises from 60 to 80 bushels per acre.

The committee have awarded the following premiums:

To E. M. Brewster, of Griswold, a premium of - -	$15
James A. Bill, of Lyme, do. - -	15
Samuel Prentice of Norwich, do. - - -	10
Samuel Prentice, of Norwich, for best acre of reclaimed Swamp, - - - - - -	6
C. C. Williams, of Norwich, for best Garden, -	6

The only vegetable garden that was entered for premium was that of C. C. Williams, of Norwich. As Mr. Williams has not furnished the committee with a statement of his products and profits, we can only say, that he conducts things after the most approved manner, gets two crops from the most of his garden per year, and probably realizes a greater amount from his 1½ acres than is received from some farms of one hundred acres.

Mr. Williams has a fine nursery, which contains the best varieties of fruit, which we commend to the attention of those wishing to purchase.

W. CLIFT.
H. L. READ.
D. S. WOODWORTH.
J. G. KINGSLEY.
} *Committee.*

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NO. 34.—PLOWING.

Report of the Committee on Plowing, Class 7, No. 34:

For the best work by single team, first premium to B. F. Stanton, of Stonington. Time 16 minutes, - $5

Second premium to No. 1, owned by John A. Rockwell, of Norwich, - - - - - - 3

For best work with pair of horses, first premium to entry No. 3, owned by Arden Moffitt, of Ledyard, - 5

Second premium, to entry No. 2, owned by James H. Hyde, of Norwich, - - - - - - 3

A. E. COBB,
J. S. HOUGH.
SEABURY THOMAS.
D. F. GULLIVER, NORWICH.
N. C. SAXTON, LEBANON.
} *Committee.*

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ADDRESS.

FARM LIFE A SCHOOL OF TRUE MANHOOD.

BY REV. W. CLIFT, OF STONINGTON.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:

FARM life, as a school of true manhood, shall be the theme of this hour. The farm, whose varied products of animal and vegetable life, have filled our eye to-day, whose fields and stalls, whose flower gardens, fruit yards and orchards, have all sent forth their representatives, has yet a nobler product, seen indeed, but not put on exhibition, the crowning grace of all its productiveness, the end for which all other products exist, the tiller of the soil himself. It is meet on this occasion, that we pause for a moment in our survey of these goodly products of his industry, to contemplate the producer, and to consider the bearing of the husbandman's art upon the man.

There are those who consider this a menial occupation—degrading to the body by the toil which it imposes, and belittling to the mind by the attention it requires to the minute details of its business. They regard its implements as the badges of servility, and look with disdain upon the plowboy's lot. They deprecate the influence of farm life upon social and mental culture, and look upon the rustic man as a type of boorishness and ignorance. They think it mainly a business for brute muscles, where mind can achieve no conquests, and where skillful labor finds a poor reward.

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They think the way of a man of genius is inevitably hedged up upon the farm, that there is no heroic work to be performed, no laurels to be won. If he would do deeds worthy of his manhood, gain wealth, gain honor, make himself a name that will live, he must turn to nobler occupations.

If those who are strangers to the farm alone cherished this view, we could abide it in silence. But when farmers themselves admit this impeachment of their calling, and the pestilence of this heresy finds its way to our firesides, and makes our sons and daughters discontented with our rural homes, it is time to speak out. If comparisons must be made, which are invidious, the shadows shall not all fall upon the farmer's lot. It is time that other callings should be stripped of that romance in which they are vailed, and that the sons of the farm should know what they have in prospect when they turn their backs upon the homes of their youth. It is meet that they should better understand the blessings of their lot, its capacities for improvement, and its superiority to all other occupations. We would arrest that feeling of disquiet which keeps so large a part of our rural population perpetually longing for new fields of enterprise. We would have them settled, at least a portion of them, in the old parish, and bend all their energies to the improvement and adornment of their homes.

Beginning, then, where nature does, with the body, there is no place like the farm to bring forth in their full strength man's physical powers. This is an essential part of our manhood, though it may somewhat shock the sentimentality of this age to announce this proposition. The idea, we believe, has become somewhat popular, that health and vigor are not the normal state of the race. The true type is a lean, pale, dwarfish biped, whose natural organs all need assistance to enable them to perform their accustomed functions. The eye becomes dim at maturity, and must have the aid of glasses. The hand must be gloved before it is fitted for society, and the legs must have the support of a cane, as thin and attenuated as themselves, before they can perform

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their office. The teeth are submitted to the manipulations of the dentist long before it is time for the sound of the grinding to be low; and the nose is plied with pungent salts to sweeten an atmosphere that the Creator left somewhat imperfect. We have forcing-houses to grow fruits and vegetables of extra size, and premiums offered to bring out the largest squash, and the best fed ox. But leanness and languor are the premium qualities in the human race, and men and women are of little account in society, unless they are dwarfed in stature, pale in complexion, feeble in strength, and go through the world with a whine. A face, brown with the sun and flushed with health is not intellectual, and a hand hard with toil and moist with the glow of healthful blood beneath the skin is decidedly vulgar. Thought only dwells beneath the pale and somber brow, and softness and delicacy of touch are the most desirable qualities of a hand sought or accepted in marriage. We reverse the process which brings out such a goodly display of ruddy fruits, hardy vegetables, and high-colored flowers at our fairs, and resort to all manner of ingenious devices to dwarf, bleach, and deteriorate the race. Broad shoulders and brawny muscles are at a discount, and health is a vulgar condition of the body, that genteel people are expected to care little about. All, *who can*, escape from the open fields of the country to the pent up city, before they reach their majority. We build great bleaching establishments and call them dwellings. Every window is filled with shades and blinds, as if the chief end of a house was to keep out sunlight and air. We carefully guard all the avenues of ventilation, and inhale by the hour, and by the ton, foul air, the favorite poison of man. With all this painstaking, many, of course, very soon reach the goal of their ambition. They become genteel and sickly at an early age, and wind up a brilliant career of paleness and sighs, before rustic people begin to live.

This picture is not realized on the farm, and can not be, where the tillers of the soil are true to their calling. They do not accept this sentimentality as the true type of man-

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hood. The Creator has dwarfed nothing, and has given man a body to be developed, and to reach the perfection of its kind, after its own laws. Soul and body dwell in a happy union, only when each follows its own laws of growth and reaches its full strength. The men who have left their mark upon the ages in which they have lived, who have done a great and noble work for the race, have been with few exceptions men of noble physical mould. The foundation of their greatness and of their fame was laid in the early and patient training of their physical powers. Such a man was Washington, and most of the worthies who were associated with him in the struggle for our liberties. Such were Clay and Webster, and many of their cotemporaries in our national Senate. Their early days were spent upon the farm, and the thoughts of their declining years were given to the improvement and the embellishment of their respective homesteads. Ashland and Marshfield will long be scenes of pilgrimage to the husbandman as well as the patriot.

The whole tendency of farm life is to develop the body healthfully and symmetrically. The child is not pent up in the narrow back-yard of a city dwelling, or turned into the thronged and filthy street, to pursue his sports. His eyes open first upon green fields and fragrant meadows, and his first footfall out of doors is upon the matted grass beneath the shadowy trees of his rural home. He drinks in health from every breeze, and all the scenes around him call forth that playfulness which performs so important an office in our early training.

And then, as he grows strong for play, his powers are not left to run to waste for want of useful employment. The farm has many a duty that the boy can discharge, and he begins to be useful ere he ceases to be a child. The transition from play to toil is made so early, that it never seems so much a hardship to him as to the citizen. Every new duty that he acceptably discharges is a triumph, gratifying his filial affection and cultivating his self-respect. It is a proud day when his young hands first seize the reins to

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guide the horse alone, and prouder still when he is trusted with the wagon, freighted with corn, to the distant mill. He grows up, sharing the toils of his parents, and never suspecting that labor is not far more honorable and useful than idleness. That natural aversion to toil, which is born with us all—as universal as our depravity—is overcome so early that in many cases it is never remembered at all. Labor is so mingled with pleasure, that each gives a zest to the other. His body is not broken down and stinted in growth by excessive toil and care. He only assumes responsibilities as he is fitted to discharge them. He grows up strong and manly in stature, physically prepared to bear the burden and heat of his day.

Put now beside him the nursling of the city, whose first glimpse of out-door life is the brick walls of dwellings, whose first footfall is upon the paved street or court, whose vital breath is charged with the exhalations of filthy streets, whose pleasures are all circumscribed within the narrowest limits, who is subjected from his earliest days to the watching of nurses, or left to the vicious freedom of a street education. Who would not give a preference to the training of a country home for childhood? The means of health and vigor are upon the farm, and it is only because they are abused that our farm population is not far more healthful than it is. But with all the abuse resulting from ignorance of these advantages, no class is so vigorous, none enjoy so hale and hearty an old age.

We pass to notice the influence of farm life upon the mind. It is probably true that this class does not have so good facilities for the education of the schools as the population of cities and villages. Wealth is centered in these places, and the larger number of pupils enables the city to command better teachers. But the discipline of the schools is far from being the most important part of our mental training. The husbandman's calling itself is a means of education possessed by no other. In no other calling is there such a demand for varied knowledge; and where this demand is met, the intellectual faculties are sharpened by use.

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It quickens the invention, as no other calling does. The farmer's boy begins the education of this faculty as soon as his young hand can grasp the knife and wield the hammer. He has no toy-shop next door to his home, where money will fit him out with all that a boy's ambition covets. His bump of *constructiveness* is first exercised in making what he wants; while the young villager begins his education in mechanics by pulling to pieces what others have made for him. Hence the proverbial *destructiveness* of village boys. The young farmer must build his first cart, and not only "draw his own sled," according to the proverb, but make it. Whatever his boyish fancy covets, to play with, he must realize by his own endeavors. Very often it is a pursuit of knowledge under difficulties. He has no well-furnished tool-chest, and no materials adapted to his manufactures. His lumber-yard is the wood-pile, and his whole kit of tools an axe and saw for the rough work, and his trusty jack-knife and a rusty auger to frame his coveted craft together. If necessity is the *mother* of invention, surely the *child* must be born under these influences. He succeeds with these bare materials. He splits, he saws, he bores, and whittles until the juvenile cart stands upon its own wheels, the masterpiece of his genius, and more completely filling his eye than any cart he ever sees or drives in later years.

His success, of course, stimulates this faculty, and when use reveals the infirmity of his first workmanship, he ventures upon repairs, or upon a new triumph of his skill. He grows up with this faculty constantly under discipline. The exigencies of farm life are continually calling it forth. The farmer is generally remote from the mechanic, and oftentimes needs his offices, when it is far more convenient to do the job himself than to visit the distant city or village. He unites in himself something of the skill of all other callings. Of course he can not turn off that finished work which long practice alone can secure; but he does the work sufficiently well for his purpose, and saves time and money. In no bad sense, he is Jack-at-all-trades, and never finds a job beyond the reach of his skill. He is ready for all emergencies, and

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when he graduates from the farm, is prepared on the shortest notice to assume the duties of any other calling. Whatever is to be done, he already knows the best way of doing, or is sure that he can learn. He is handy at wood-work, and in six months will make a carpenter. He has already wrought in iron; forged, finished, and tempered a knife-blade, and in a few weeks works over the anvil, with all the skill of a journeyman blacksmith. He has been educated to trade, has bought and sold oxen and cows, has swapped horses, and marketed garden truck in the city. He will tell a better story at the counter, and sell more goods that nobody wants to buy, than any salesman brought up to the business. If the purchaser has no conceivable want of his goods, he would soon invent a use for them, and make him feel uncomfortable until he had carried home his prize. He has attended school—has written compositions, and in his turn declaimed. He fits into a lawyer's office as neatly as if it was purposely made for him, and is soon known as a barrister sure to get his case. Thus the mother wit, which has been sharpened by the discipline of farm life, comes to a ready market in all other callings.

But this business not only strengthens the inventive faculties, it stores the mind with knowledge. In the country we are brought in contact with all the phases of nature, and the duties of the husbandman lead him to a close observation of the soil, and of vegetable and animal life. He has opportunities for the study of these objects which the citizen does not enjoy. It is indeed possible for him to close his eyes to these objects, and never to inquire into their philosophy; but that is not the fault of his calling. Men are to be found in all callings who do not avail themselves of their privileges, and are poor illustrations of the influence of their respective occupations upon men. Other things being equal, we believe that husbandry brings forward a more intelligent class of citizens than any other handicraft. The crops which the farmer plants, lead him to investigate the laws of vegetable growth, and the character of the plants he cultivates. Every root, grain, shrub, or tree, has its pe-

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culiar constitution, and its adaptation to one kind of soil and to one method of treatment rather than another. They can not be grown to the best advantage without some knowledge of these peculiarities, and it is hardly possible to be a skillful cultivator without gaining this knowledge. So all these have their enemies—the insect tribes watching for their destruction at all seasons of the year. He must needs guard against these depredators, or lose the reward of his labors. He has a direct incentive to inquire into the habits of these insects, that he may prevent their increase, or exterminate them. Some of the ablest treatises on Entomology have been called forth by the wants of the husbandman, and not a few of the contributions to this science have been made by the tillers of the soil themselves. The facts brought to light in their investigations have led to the knowledge of the laws that regulate their increase, and to the discovery of methods by which the crops may be saved from their ravages.

In the care of domestic animals the farmer has a constant opportunity to study their habits and their peculiar constitutions, and has a strong motive to do this, that he may know how to secure his ends in keeping them. It requires study to solve the problems that are constantly rising in regard to them. He has a pecuniary interest in knowing under what circumstances milk, beef, or pork can be produced at the least cost; how with a given amount of pasturage to produce the most cheese and butter, or the most wool and mutton; what care and food will enable a team to perform the largest amount of labor; what varieties of stock are best adapted to his farm, and to the markets he has to supply. His success in life depends upon the solving of these questions, and others of a similar character.

So he has to study mineralogy and chemistry in the saving of his manures, and in the preparation of the compost heap, in the mixing of soils, and in the drainage and tillage of his fields. There is no pursuit whose necessities demand a wider range of knowledge and more research than that of

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the husbandman. He needs, and if he be true to his calling, will have intelligence upon all these topics.

Nor is this all. The facts which he learns in the prosecution of his business, to be of any use to him, must be arranged and classified, so as to conduct him to safe principles of action. He must exercise his reason and judgment at every stage of his business. There is no handicraft in which so much depends upon the exercise of the reasoning faculties, and upon good judgment. This is often demonstrated when one comes from another occupation in manhood, to the varied duties of the farm. However he may have despised farm life, and thought its duties simple, he finds himself awkward at all the manipulations of the hoe, the spade, and the axe, and is obliged to yield himself to the direction of others for the discharge of its plainest duties. He finds himself a green hand, not able to meet half the responsibilities of a man. There is not only occasion for the exercise of reason, but there is ample time for its discipline. Labors here are not hurried as elsewhere, and many of these labors leave the mind free for thought, while they employ the hands. The farmer's life is favorable to reflection, and tends directly to make a man of good, sound, common sense. This rarest kind of sense, misnamed common, is more frequently found upon the farm than on any other spot.

And while this pursuit fosters these more solid mental qualities, it is quite as favorable to the cultivation of the imagination, and our esthetic nature. Whatever in nature is calculated to quicken these qualities, the farmer beholds and is drawn into daily communion with. The citizen is cut off from the glad sights and sounds of nature. When the dawn purples the east, and shaft after shaft of golden light shooting upward announces the approaching sun, he sleeps. The farmer is astir with the first blush of light, and goes forth to his duties while the stars are shining. All the glory of the rising sun, with its song of birds, and its incense of flowers from the dewy meadows and the fragrant forest, which is lost to the dweller in town, furnishes him

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daily with a new lesson in the beautiful. And when the sun goes down, amid the pomp and pageantry of clouds, tinged with its golden light, no somber walls cut off his prospect. His soul drinks in the whole scene of beauty from the horizon to the zenith.

His daily tasks lead him forth to communion with the objects and scenes that poetry hallows. Every plant that he cultivates presents at every stage of its growth new charms to awaken his interest—the shooting bud, the unfolding leaf, the flower, the fruit, the fading foliage, the October hue of the forest, and the winter spray, bare and desolate, have each their peculiar attractions. If the farmer's mind and heart are open to these influences around him, he does not feel the monotony that oppresses most other pursuits. His business varies, not only with every season of the year, but almost with every day. If he enters into the spirit of his changing labors, he must have a freshness and elasticity of feeling which few men enjoy. The monotony of farm life, which is undoubtedly felt quite too often, does not lie in the occupation itself, but in the unfortunate character and circumstances of some who pursue it. The most pleasant employment conceivable would be irksome to the man who did not understand it, and failed in all its operations. We must be successful in any business, in order to find happiness in it. The farm is often so worked as to yield but a scanty living to its occupants. The tiller of the soil, harassed with debt, and without skill to make barren fields fruitful, does not enjoy the scene of his labors; for the same reason that he could enjoy nothing under similar circumstances. Pecuniary disaster clothes every scene in nature with somber hues, and makes life a vale of tears.

But we have already dwelt too long upon this part of our theme. We pass to notice the moral qualities which farm life tends to foster. Independence finds here a sturdier growth than in any other pursuit. The farmer is the owner in fee simple of the soil that he tills. All his labors, if he be a wise cultivator, look to a permanent occupation of the soil. It is perhaps the old homestead where his eyes first

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saw the light; the scene of his childish sports, endeared to him by all the precious memories of father and mother. The homestead! What son of the farm, whether still upon its soil, or struggling for wealth in the fierce competition of the city, or battling with the waves for his bread, has not the dear old spot enshrined in his heart, a place of nightly pilgrimage in dreams for life! I count it among the misfortunes of birth, to have entered upon life under a stranger's roof, to have spent each year of childhood in a new house, to have grown up with no strong local attachments, with the memory a blank, or a confused scene of comfortless encampments in a pilgrimage, instead of a bright sunny spot, with its surroundings of embellishment wrought by parental love as the home of its own offspring. Blessed is the man who has such a country home, however humble, around which all the associations of his childhood and youth cluster; where every tree, every shrub, every flower, is a keepsake of loved ones, now widely scattered in the earth, or gone hence to the better land. Richer far than any pecuniary inheritance could make him is the man who has such a rural home treasured in memory. It is not only one of the best schools of physical and moral training in youth, but one of the strongest bonds of virtue in after life.

The state has in such a man a free and independent citizen, bound to all its interests by his ownership in the soil, by all that he hopes for himself and for his posterity. He is not a man to be bribed or to be swerved from his own convictions of right by the popular currents that sweep so strongly over cities. He is not so strongly affected by social influences as other men. His opinions are more the result of his own reflections, are a part of his mental and moral being, to be yielded only when truth forces the conviction of their unsoundness.

His means of living are more his own than are those of others. In the age of homespun, the farm not only fed but clothed its tenants. They drew out almost every thing that they needed from the bosom of the soil. And now that the arts have made an exchange of products economical for the

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farmer, he by no means barters away his independence. He can, if necessity require, go back again to the wearing of homespun, and make the farm his kingdom, and other men his vassals. He is the lord of the soil, bound to it by every crop that he rears, by every tree that he plants, by every stone that he digs, by every improvement that he makes. Such men are the pillars of the state, to be corrupted only when patriotism ceases to have a name—to fall only when the state itself falls. Such a population is conservative of our civil and religious liberties. The moneyed aristocracy of our cities, fearful for their wealth, may concede to others the right to dictate the men and the laws that shall rule them, and the mode in which they shall worship; but the sons of the farm will never submit to the dictation of an oligarchy, prescribing to them their rulers, and the religious doctrines they shall receive. The lash and chains have no triumphs to win among the freemen of our farms.

Another of the manly qualities—lying close beside independence—too often overlooked and too much despised—is patience. This is a legitimate growth of farm life, and is one of the virtues that command success in all occupations. Men who leave their mark upon society, who achieve great and noble works for the race, and fame for themselves, are more indebted to this quality than to any natural endowment. The very work of the tiller of the soil is a discipline of patience. "Behold, the husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth, and hath long patience for it, until he receive the early and the latter rain."

Especially is this virtue cultivated upon the hard granite soils of New England. No crop when sown will care for itself. The farmer must plow and plant in patience, and patiently cultivate and till, thrice eradicate the springing weeds, watch long against the depredations of insects, and when his harvest is ripe, wait for sunny skies to gather it. He is more dependent upon the state of the weather than other men; for nearly all his labors are performed under the open skies. He is dependent upon the condition of the soil for his plowing, planting, and sowing. His labors are sur-

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rounded with difficulties from the beginning to the close of the year. No prairie, free of rocks and stumps, invites the ready plowshare. Many an acre requires ten times its market value to fit it for tillage. Stumps must be pulled, rocks be blasted, a hard subsoil be disturbed, and under-drains laid, before maximum crops can be gathered.

The farmer must wait patiently to reap advantage from the stock that he rears. The first four years of the life of a horse is, or ought to be, without profit to the breeder. He has simply to feed him, clean him, break him to the saddle and harness, and fit him for use. The first two or three years of the cow and the ox are useless. He must wait for his cream, his butter, and his cheese. If he seeks to reclaim a swamp, it takes time, after the water has been drawn off by ditches, to relieve it of its acids, and to make the soil available for hoed crops and for the sweet grasses. All the returns for his industry come to him in small sums, here a little and there a little. He accumulates property slowly, and it is only after a score of years or more that he finds his farm paid for, his orchards well grown, his fences all in order, his mowing fields clean as a parlor, his farm well stocked, and himself in easy worldly circumstances. Every one can see the influence such an occupation is calculated to have upon the character. There is no making haste to be rich in this business; though it has a sure and an abundant reward. The young man learns patience here, which fits him for success in any other pursuit. He is not frightened by the obstacles it presents, or disheartened by its difficulties. One by one they are assailed by a dogged and persevering industry that surmounts them. The labor that conquers in farm life conquers everywhere.

Closely allied to this is a virtue not laid down in the books—at least under this name—which may be termed *push*. The patience of the farmer is not a passive quality, but resolute, and watching for the fitting opportunity to pitch into the work to be done, when all things are ready. Waiting alone will not answer his purpose, or bring up the old homestead to his ideal of a good farm. He has laid his

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plans for twenty years ahead, and he does not expect to be idle a month in the whole time. His waiting is filled up with duties, all having a bearing upon the improvement and the increasing productiveness of his acres. He has already pushed through some enterprises that have been successful, and taught him what he can hope to do. He has pushed the plow through the subsoil of some of his fields that were never stirred six inches deep before. The increased crops of corn, potatoes, and grass have astonished his unbelief, removed all his doubts about the economy of the subsoiling, and he only wants the appropriate time to make another push at the yellow dirt.

He has already pushed out the bottom of a foul pond in the rear of his barn, where the frogs had greeted the spring from his boyhood up, and water-snakes and toads had cooled their sweltering sides in the summer heats. The last serenade has been sung, the brush and water with their teeming population are all gone, and potatoes by the bushel nestle in the black soil, and rank corn waves its tassels in triumph over the desolate home of reptiles. He has other quagmires and pestilent ponds upon his farm, whose bottoms will be pushed out the moment he finds leisure to do it.

This virtue, like all others, grows by exercise, and he pushes more stock upon his farm instead of pushing them off. He finds it better economy to keep a cow upon two acres than upon six, and accordingly pushes the manure into the soil in larger quantities, and muck into the yards, stables, and sties, on a grander scale. Muck he once looked upon as an idle blackamoor, a worthless hanger-on upon the farm, that his father and father's father had never contrived to make useful. Ever since his first experiment he has found him an invaluable companion in his pushing operations, a grand hand at a lift, and powerful with the shovel. He has made a slave of him for life, yoked him to his team, and is bent with plantation energy on the extension of his peculiar institution. Muck is now pushed with tremendous energy wherever he can be made to go. Muck, cured by the frost, is now spread upon the meadow. Muck, raw and cured, is

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now put into the yard. Muck smokes along the banks of ditches, ferments in compost heaps, and blackens every gravelly knoll and sandy field with its riches. Muck is carted in the drouth of summer, and sledded amid the snows of winter. Muck must be on hand in the busiest season, and is an unfailing resort when other work is slack. Weeks are spent upon muck that were formerly lost for lack of employment. In short, muck is a great institution, and is pushed into every corner of the farm. It adds to the crops, adds to the stock, adds to the manure, and adds largely to the income of the farm. Thus, by the necessities of his position, the farmer not only waits patiently, but pushes on with his improvements, year after year, until he has restored a worn-out soil to its natural productiveness.

This patient and persevering toil gives the farmer industry—a recognized and much praised virtue. His discipline overcomes the natural aversion to toil, which is born with us. He loves work; or, if this be not the case, he finds himself very miserable without it. His daily tasks are a pleasure. An improvement upon his farm resulting in larger crops, is a constant source of satisfaction. A stagnant swamp changed to a luxuriant meadow, by his own hand, is a thing of beauty and a joy forever. He sees the rough, broken acres of his tillage rounding into form. His labor has its reward in the increased productiveness of his soil, in the increase of his stock, and in the enlargement of his home comforts.

And this leads us to speak of the influence of farm life upon the home virtues. No occupation can be more favorable to the cultivation of those qualities which are the charm of the domestic circle. The farmer is much more at home than is possible with many other men. How many are there in our cities who only see their families at evening, or on the Sabbath! They live for their business, and this, from its location, takes them from home early and late. How many, from this same cause, forsake housekeeping and huddle into boarding-houses and hotels, where the charm and beauty of the family, as God instituted it, are entirely

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lost, and children fall under a thousand unfriendly influences that would never reach them at home! With the best arrangements wealth can command in the city, it is well-nigh impossible to keep children under the influence of their parents, so that they shall have a distinct family character, and bear the moral, as they do the physical, image of their progenitors. Parental influence is dissipated amid the varied social influences to which they are subjected from their earliest days. Then what perplexities harass the man of business in the city—his capital often invested in profitless enterprises, exposed to the depredations of dishonest men—betrayed, cheated, and ruined by knaves and bankrupts. From the very character of his business he has to trust far more of his available means to the integrity of his fellows than the cultivator. His debts are often scattered over a wide extent of territory, and collections are not only expensive but exceedingly uncertain. But his commercial credit depends upon this uncertainty, and he is often compelled to fall back upon his last reserve, and then to fall back upon nothing, a ruined man. Ninety-five failures in a hundred, among business men in the city, tell a sad tale of the perplexity and sorrow, the corroding cares and anguish, of mercantile life. How can a father, goaded with these anxieties, from the beginning to the end of the year, do justice to his children, even if his business allowed him to be with them for a part of the time! He is not in a frame of mind to superintend their education and to perform a father's office.

Nor is the case much better with the mother in the city. What is called society has far more imperious claims upon her than upon the mother in the country. The husband is so occupied in rolling up the fortune, that the wife must take exclusive care of the social reputation of the family. This unwonted burden of responsibility inflates her vanity often, and pushes her into a career of ambitious display, which unfits her for the patient and unobtrusive offices of a mother. She hands over these cares to others, often incompetent, and at best destitute of that tender sympathy which

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Nature gives alone to a mother for her own offspring. She lives for social display, gives brilliant parties, receives the commendations of her class, but not unfrequently makes her husband a bankrupt and her children virtually motherless. There are, of course, many variations to this picture—many exceptions of those who resist the strong temptations that assail them; but all who are acquainted with society in our commercial metropolis will recognize the picture as drawn from life.

The farm preserves the family in its integrity. The home has in it that charming word, and that more charming thing, a fireside; around which parents and children gather, and where the bright and cheerful blaze upon the hearth is but a true type of the flame of love that glows in every heart. The parents have been drawn together, not by the sordid motives of wealth, or by the ambitious desire of social display, but for the personal qualities seen in each other. The glory of that fireside to the husband is that the wife is there, and to the wife that he is there, who is the head of the woman, and the band in that home circle. Here they gather at morning and evening, and at noon. Their board is almost always surrounded with the same circle. Here they spend the long winter evenings together, enlivened with the school-books of children, the newspapers and journals, and works of history and science. A constant homogeneous influence goes forth from this circle to the young hearts that are moulding there. Parental vigilance guards the young against wicked companions. If the religious influences are right in that home, they will all grow up to be good citizens, to be the pillars of society, wherever their lot may be cast. The sons follow the business of their father as soon as their labors are available. They are with him in the field, and by the way, and at home. They form industrious habits, and are prepared for the responsibilities of life. The farmer is comparatively free from distressing cares. He has no notes to meet at 3 o'clock P. M., or be ruined in reputation. His property is principally invested in the soil, and this will

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not be stolen or run away. His mind is left comparatively free to the solicitudes and cares of a father.

The daughters grow up under the influence of their mother; and if she be true to her position, they will have the qualities and graces of Solomon's virtuous woman. She has no artificial society around her to claim her time, and to lead her into extravagant display. She has none to dictate to her the pursuits her daughters shall follow, the habits they shall form, the books they shall read, the company they shall keep. If she seeks to initiate them into the vulgar mysteries by which common people get their living; if she teaches them not only to earn their bread but to make it, not only to earn their dresses but to make and mend them, she will not be ostracised from her class as a vulgar and low-bred woman. They may all come up accomplished housekeepers, under her training, take premiums at the fair for their womanly arts, for butter, for cheese, for bread, for fine sewing, and for patch-work, for fine fruits and for fair flowers of their own growing, without losing any of the attractions that win the hearts and hands of the other sex. There is no place like the farm for the cultivation of the domestic virtues. There all the circumstances favor a healthful development of the qualities in man and woman that make home attractive, the sweetest spot on earth.

I have spoken of the influence of farm life upon physical, intellectual, and moral culture. I need not appeal to history to illustrate the positions here taken. I see before me in these kindling faces the living facts that argue the truth of these positions. The living tide in which we mingle, ever setting forth from the country toward the city, keeps society there from physical and moral deterioration. Here, in these rural homes, these farms of the yeomanry, are the springs of our national enterprise and greatness. Here are born, and nursed, and trained, our great and our good men. This is the seed-plot of that prolific stock which has so largely peopled the Union, and which is now wielding the pick and the spade so successfully on the placers of the Pacific. The work-shop and the counting-

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room have not, and can not nurse such vigor into being. The farm is the best nursery for every other avocation. Who fill the positions of wealth and influence in our centers of commerce? Who are our millionaires? Who stand unrivaled for eloquence at the bar, and for statesmanship and diplomacy in the high places of power? Who fill the pulpits of our land, or with the self-denial of primitive Christianity preach Christ in lands whither Paul and Barnabas never ventured? All these look to the farm more than to any other one spot as their birthplace and the school of their early discipline. The farm is the cradle of that universal genius the Yankee, to be found everywhere in his own land, and the leader of successful enterprise in every other. He is at home amid the icebergs of the polar sea, and under the burning sun of the tropics—an explorer in the heart of Africa, and a bold adventurer among the isles of the Pacific; the most matter-of-fact man in the world, and at the same time accomplishing deeds that outstrip a poet's imagination. None but a Yankee bard could give us this outline of his triumphant march, as he turns his back upon New England and shouts, Westward, ho!

I hear the far-off voyager's horn,
  I hear the Yankee's hail;
His foot on every mountain pass,
  On every stream his sail.

He's whittling round St. Mary's Falls
  Upon the loaded wain,
He's leaving on the Pictured Rocks
  His fresh tobacco stain.

I hear the mattock in the mines,
  The axe-stroke in the dell,
The clamor from the Indian lodge,
  The Jesuit's chapel bell.

Behind the squaw's frail birch canoe
  The steamer smokes and raves,
And city lots are staked for sale
  Above old Indian graves.

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I hear the tread of pioneers,
  Of nations yet to be
The first low wash of waves, where soon
  Shall roll a human sea.

The rudiments of empire there
  Are plastic yet and warm;
The chaos of a mighty world
  Is rounding into form.

I will only detain you a moment or two longer, to point the moral of this discussion. If the farm is the efficient school of these manly qualities, which we have seen that it is, all classes of society have a direct interest in the improvement of the soil and of its cultivators. The strength and life of the rural population permeates the manufacturing, the mercantile, and the commercial interests of the country. No man, then, has occasion to ignore the farm. These are worthy occasions in which all classes meet to pay their homage to the primitive calling of mankind. It is meet that all should join in the festivities of these rural holidays which are becoming so marked a feature in American life; that the physician should leave his patients, and exhibit his pills and syrups instead of administering them; that the lawyer should give over his briefs, clients, and fees, and fee the doorkeeper where the plowboys hold their court; that the schoolmaster should be "abroad" on these occasions, and college professors, to quicken their wits and enlighten their philosophy in respect to the affairs of practical life; that the divine should leave his study and sermons, and study the signs of the times; that the citizen should pay his country cousins a visit, and see where all the delicacies that load his table are produced; that trade, commerce, and the arts should all bring their offerings to grace the scene. Every such festal day, abundant in its honors, throws a fresh charm about the husbandman's lot, and gives a new impulse to his labors.

And if I have spoken justly of this calling, and not overestimated its influence upon the character, is it wise for tillers of the soil to send forth so many of their sons and

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daughters to other pursuits, and retain upon the soil not enough of their skill and wealth to develop its resources? Is it wise, young men of the farm! to leave so many of the old homesteads, hallowed by all the precious memories of childhood and of kindred, to relapse into barrenness and desolation? Why should you seek the distant city, or tempt the wilderness, in quest of fortune, while fortune waits to smile on you at your own doors? Do you long for riches? Here are they in your own soil in greater profusion than in the golden placers of our Pacific shore. Do you long for heroic deeds and fame? Here are conquests worthy of your courage, glorious deeds such as Adam, unfallen, courted when he entered upon the subduing of the soil. Are you content simply to enjoy life? Where can one learn more of its bliss than in the peaceful pursuits of husbandry, surrounded by the friends of his youth, his children taught in the same school where he learned to read, his family worshipping at the same altars where his fathers worshipped, and the sun of his life going down in the same skies that overspread the place of his birth? No man is dwarfed upon the farm for lack of room to develop what is in him. It is the school of all manly virtues, and a broad field for their exercise.

Let us then cleave to the paternal acres, and make them more fruitful and beautiful. Let every passing year witness our onward march at home. Let every declining autumn gather us to these exhibitions of the products of our skill and more abundant harvests mark the waning years.

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Report of the Transactions.

At the Quarterly Meeting of the Executive Committee, March 5th, a resolution was offered and adopted, that the Committee recommend holding a Cattle Show and Fair, in Brooklyn, on Wednesday and Thursday, September, 17th and 18th, and voted $1,194 to be paid in premiums.

A committee consisting of Col. Erastus Lester, Charles Mathewson, and Ezra Dean, was appointed to examine and

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purchase (if thought expedient) a tent owned by Messrs. Goodman and Mason, of Hartford.

The Secretary was directed to order the publication of 600 copies of the address delivered at the annual exhibition by the Rev. A. H. Vinton, D. D., of Boston.

A committee was appointed consisting of Ralph W. Robinson, Charles Mathewson, and Albert Day, to select a permanent location for holding the shows and fairs, to ascertain the expense, and to receive proposals for enclosing with a permanent fence.

Whereupon a special meeting of the Society, was ordered to be held the 26th day of March, at which the committee reported favorably upon the purchase of the tent, and the treasurer was directed to purchase it, and loan the Society $100 from the life fund for payment.

The committee on permanent location, &c., reported in favor of purchasing five acres of land, (a few rods south of the village,) owned by Adams White, Esq., at $100 per acre. The report was adopted and Albert Day was appointed the Society's agent to complete the contract with Mr. White, take a deed for the Society, and the treasurer was directed to invest an amount of the life fund sufficient for payment.

A committee consisting of Olney Tanner, E. P. Harris and James B. Whitcomb, was appointed to enclose the land with a board fence eight feet high, to manage the ground for the best interest of the Society, and to dispose of the wall standing thereon. The treasurer was directed to loan the balance of the life fund if required toward the payment of the foregoing contracts.

James B. Whitcomb, Albert Day, Edwin Scarborough, Edwin Newbury and William H. Putnam, were appointed a committee of arrangements, and Calvin D. Williams, A. C. Lester, Charles Burton and Charles Osgood, Marshals.

Premium lists were published containing the offers of awards upon the several classes, with the names of the judges and general regulations of the Society. Show bills were posted in various parts of the county, with a programme of the proceedings.

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The days on which the fair was held were beautiful indeed. All nature was still decked in her loveliest attire, the sun shone brightly in a cloudless autumnal sky, a gentle breeze fresh and aromatic from the fields not yet ripe with the golden corn, was refreshing to the happy throng assembled. At an early hour the thoroughfares leading to the enclosure were thronged with people of all ages, from the hoary head of four score years, to the tender youth with cheerful countenance and light heart, all pressing on to enjoy this pleasant festival of industry. Oxen, cows, bulls and horses, intermingled with sheep, swine and poultry, all moving on to be admired in common with the rich products of the field, the dairy and the flower garden.

The tent was erected at the South-East corner of the enclosure, for the exhibition of fruits, flowers, the dairy, mechanical productions, &c. The exhibition of fruit was very fine considering the great scarcity of that article, and greatly enriched by fifty or sixty varieties of pears, from Hovey & Co., of Boston, by Edwin Newbury.

Contributions of flowers were made from the conservatories of Edwin Newbury, Miss Emily Brown and others, which shed their sweet perfume. In fancy articles, paintings, drawings, &c., the exhibition was fully equal to that of former years. Leather finely tanned was exhibited by Ezra Dean and Francis Clark. Carriages by L. M. Dean, of the nicest workmanship. Gold pens by Bard and Brothers. Watch cases by Preston and Jacott, and spectacles that would *almost* give sight to the blind, by E. Newbury, all equal to the manufactures of *any* State. The butter and cheese was of great excellence and premiums were awarded to the full amount proposed. Of vegetables and grain, the show was very meagre, and we would here recommend the Society to offer larger premiums on these healthy, and necessary articles.

In mill manufactures, the exhibition was small but of superior quality. Some excellent castings were exhibited by Messrs. Backus and Barstow, and the "model of a self-

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acting farm well," was an object of great interest. Four farms were entered for premiums, but not until after repeated solicitation from some members of the Society. "Real merit is always modest," yet no apology need be offered when farms without fence and covered thickly with rocks are put in complete order, so that acres can be plowed without any obstruction, unsightly swamps reclaimed and made of great value, and convenient barns with cellars for saving the fertilizers, take the place of hovels and rickety sheds.

Many pairs of fine oxen well trained were exhibited, and the show of horses was equal to that of former occasions. Too little interest has been felt in the raising of horses in this county, and the farmers are beginning to pay more attention to breeding this most noble and useful animal. Of thorough bred animals the exhibition was well sustained. The show of sheep, swine and poultry, was highly creditable to the owners.

The plowing match was upon land owned by the estate of Clark Parker, about one half mile from the enclosure. It was animated and lively, well contested, and as usual drew large numbers to witness the operation.

The Hon. Francis Gillette, so well known to the citizens of this State, for his interest in all that pertains to the advancement of the industrial classes, was expected to deliver the annual address, but severe indisposition unfortunately prevented the fulfillment of his engagement. In his anxiety to do his duty, he arose from a sick bed and came to Brooklyn, determined to act his part, made a short stay, but was so unwell that he was obliged to return to his home much to the regret of all.

Brief addresses were made from a platform not political but agricultural—an ox wagon, by Peleg C. Child, D. P. Tyler, H. L. Read, Secretary of the New London County Agricultural Society, and J. H. Coe, Esqrs., who seemed to be familiar with the stand as well as the subject. Concise reports of the awarding committees were then read by the secretary from the stand and the committees requested to

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give a full and circumstantial account in their several departments at a more leisure time.

No accident occurred to mar the festivities of the occasion and at the close of the exhibition, the multitude left for their homes, happy in the thought that they could assemble on *one occasion* at least without sectional or political jealousy. The officers and many members of the Society, have been unremitting in their exertions in its behalf, yet can not but feel that they fall far short of what they wish to do toward the promotion of its interests.

More than four fifths of the wealth of these United States is invested in agriculture; their splendor and glory which extort the admiration of the old world, and constitute this the most desirable of all lands are sustained by agriculture, yet it has received but little help from government.

There are yet some, we believe that their number is fast diminishing—who are skeptical as to the benefits obtained from agricultural associations by the productive class. We are confident that the period is not very remote when these unbelievers will be with us heart and hand; but in the mean time we would call their attention to some of the results which have followed the carrying out of the principle of association (not Fourier's,) as applied to agriculture. Our neighbor Massachusetts, though favored by Nature with a less fertile soil than that of our own State, is yet far in advance of us in productiveness, and in the intelligent application of scientific principles to the cultivation of the earth. This difference is due, not to any natural superiority in our neighbors, but to a long-existing and widely diffused system of intercourse among agriculturists—a system which brings a man in contact with the minds of others, and with the results which they have obtained. There is no more healthy stimulus to the farmers' intellect, in the line of his occupation, than that which is supplied by this exchange of thought, and by the natural desire to equal, if not to excel the products which meet his eye at these annual gatherings. We do not hesitate to say that thousands of dollars will not measure the mere pecuniary benefits annually derived from agri-

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cultural exhibitions to those who visit them with an intelligent eye, and with the determination to gain some addition to their stock of practical knowledge. And if we speak of the social and intellectual influence of these exhibitions, we shall be at a loss how to measure their importance. One thing is certain, that wherever agricultural associations are the most generally diffused, and the best sustained, *there* will be found a marked improvement in both the science and the art of cultivating the soil; an increasing appreciation of the pleasures of social life, (which in some of our farming communities are wofully neglected) and a growing disposition for intellectual culture.

The introduction of improved breeds of domestic animals is a benefit to the farming community, which agricultural exhibitions have most efficiently aided in bringing before the public. An advertisement of improved stock in a newspaper might be hastily read, and as soon forgotten; but the living four-legged advertisements which salute the eyes and ears of visitors to a "cattle show" make an indelible impression on the memory, and provoke comparisons much to the disadvantage of the *present* home stock, and to advantage of the *future*.

We might, perhaps, class horses and cattle among agricultural implements, were it not that we have a certain respect for the phrenological developments of the aforesaid animals which makes us unwilling to degrade them by placing them among even the most cunning devices of man's intellect. And we much question whether the breed of horses has been as much improved within the last hundred years as the breed of plows. A crooked stick seems to have been the original model of a plow; between which and the earth-rending instruments of the present day, how great the interval!

The name of the irreverent individual who first "poked sticks," at mother earth has not descended to us. Yet he was an improver in his day; and as we behold the light and elegant implement of our times gliding through the turf like some sharp-prowed boat through the waves, we may drop a tear to the memory of the original plowman, thinking what

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a hard time he must have had. But we would say a few words respecting the improvement of implements. This must of necessity keep pace with the demand for the more rapid and thorough execution of the various operations required on a farm.

Time, certainly at some seasons of the year, is emphatically money to the farmer, and thousands of dollars are annually lost for the want of sufficient help in securing crops. Hence it is of the utmost importance to him that he should have an opportunity of comparing the merits of different labor and time-saving machines, such as horse-rakes, corn-planters, mowing-machines, &c. Such opportunities are often afforded at the exhibition of agricultural societies and possibly farmers might derive as much benefit from witnessing the performance of half a dozen mowing machines, as from a trial of speed between blood horses.

ALBERT DAY,
Corresponding Secretary.

BROOKLYN, Jan., 1857.

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Treasurer's Report.

Dr. WINDHAM COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY LIFE FUND, *in account with* JOHN GALLUP, 2D, *Treasurer.* **Cr.**

To Cash paid A. White, for five acres Land, . . .	$500.00	1856.	By Cash received of 201 Members, at five dollars each,	$1,005.00
" " —— Goodman, for Tent, ...	100.00			
" " sundry persons, for Lumber, Labor on Fence and Office, Digging Wells, &c.,	488.33			
	$1,088.33		Balance due Treasurer, ...	83.33

Dr. WINDHAM COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, *in account with* JOHN GALLUP, 2D, *Treasurer.* **Cr.**

To Cash paid Doct. Vinton, for Address, ...	$20.00	1856.	By Balance of old account, December 19th, 1855, . .	$746.51
" " E. P. Harris, fencing Fair Ground, 1855,	135.00		" Subscription for Cattle Pens, ...	16.34
" " A. D. Lockwood, for Cloth, ...	19.10		" Cash of James Pike, for do.	3.00
" " Freight and Cartage of Tent, ...	27.50		" " for Interest on Life Fund and Loans, . . .	37.25
" " Printing Address, Premium Lists, &c., .	35.55		" " " Admission Tickets at Fair, ...	247.01
" " Premiums Awarded, 1855, ...	569.50		" " of State Treasurer, ...	200.00
" " for Labor, keeping Cattle, Rope, Badges,			" " " Members, A. D. 1855, ...	7.00
Gate-keepers, Cards, Postage, &c. . .	128.99		" " " do. " 1856, ...	310.00
			" " for Chips, Old Wall, on Account, &c., . . .	31.90
Amount paid past year, ...	$935.64			
Cash on hand, to new account, ...	663.37			
	$1,599 01			$1,599.01

Respectfully submitted by JOHN GALLUP, 2D, *Treasurer of Windham County Ag. Soc.*

December 3d, 1856.

BROOKLYN, December 3d, 1856. We, the undersigned, have this day examined the foregoing account, and find the same to be correct.

S. DAVISON. }
RALPH W. ROBINSON. } *Auditors.*

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REPORTS.

CLASS I.—REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON FARMS.

Your Committee would respectfully report:—That entries for premiums have been made by Philip Scarborough, of Brooklyn; Erastus Lester, of Plainfield; Lyon & Sumner, and James Lyon & Son, of Woodstock. These were all entered in the first division, as farms of not less than one hundred acres. The committee visited the farms of these gentlemen during the first week of the month of September, and it gives us pleasure to say, that if the politeness and attention with which we were treated, and the hospitality with which we were entertained, had been the ground of merit, they would all have been entitled to a first premium. But, by the rules of the Society, we are required to award the premiums to the best cultivated farm. And we found upon trial, that it was no easy task, properly, to discriminate and decide between the different modes practiced by the different farmers, which modes of practice were well adapted to the different farms, according to the nature of their soils and their location. Each farm was carefully examined as to its general appearance; the condition of its fences; the condition of the crops then on the ground; the nature of the soil, &c. And each farmer was required to state to the committee his practice in regard to manufacturing, saving, and applying different kinds of fertilizers; his method of preparing the ground to receive the different kinds of seed; and his manner of managing the different crops, through all their different stages of growth and maturing, until they are gathered and stored away for use. Also, the amount sold as the product of the farm from year to year; and the cost of producing the same; together with the amount expended each year on the farm by way of improvement.

We also noticed the character and condition of the stock on each farm; and particular notice was taken of the buildings, their arrangement for convenience and economy.

These, with such other considerations as suggested themselves during our examination, form the basis of our decision in regard to

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the claimants. The farms that were examined, were all excellent, and well managed.

We shall not enter into a minute detail of our examination though there are many things worthy of notice. But we shall leave it for each one to give his own practice and experience to the public. The committee, after making the examination as above stated, have awarded to

Philip Scarborough, of Brooklyn, the	1st	premium, of	-	$20
Lyon & Sumner, of Woodstock, the	2d	do.	- -	15
James Lyon & Son, do.	3d	do.	-	10

Your committee regret that they have not a premium in their hands to award to Col. Lester, who is certainly deserving of much praise for the skill and perseverance which he has manifested in improving his farm, and particularly for the good taste he has shown in arranging and ornamenting the grounds around his elegant and spacious mansion.

Submitted by

ASA T. CHILD.
JOHN DAY.
CALVIN D. WILLIAMS.
R. W. ROBINSON.
EDWIN SCARBOROUGH.

STATEMENT OF PHILIP SCARBOROUGH.

The farm which I enter for premium, is situated a little to the north of the centre of the town, and very nearly in the centre of the county, on the road leading from Pomfret to Brooklyn.

The land is uneven, lying on the east side of a hill, running from north to south, with an occasional bluff of rocks. The soil is a dark loam, retentive of manures, and was originally, to a considerable extent, filled with rocks. Prior to my possession, it contained 278 acres, and kept from 15 to 20 head of cattle.

In the year 1813, I came into possession of the farm, containing 166 acres; 142 of improved land, and 24 acres of wood land; 112 acres having been disposed of previous to my purchase.

My average number of cattle is now 40 head. Twenty cows is my usual number, from which I make 300 lbs. of cheese per cow, which averaged me 14 cents for the past season; calves $5 per head at five weeks old, besides the spring and fall butter. My cows lay in an

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open yard during the pleasant nights of summer, which is covered with peat or loam, and replenished with a new supply once in two or three days. Two or three acres are sowed with corn for feed, which I usually commence cutting in the early part of August. It is cut when the dew is off, and left to dry 24 hours before feeding.

My pastures have all been reclaimed by plowing and manuring, and seeding with ten pounds of clover, six quarts of timothy, and three pecks of red-top seed to the acre, which will last longer together than either separate, and keep the soil in better condition. I have laid 4,000 rods of heavy wall, and removed (I should think) as many more stones into ditches, mud-holes, heaps, bridges and cause-ways. I use the Patent Horse Planting Machine for Indian corn, running it in rows 3½ feet apart, and 22 inches between the hills. It does the work admirably. My land is plowed from 7 to 10 inches deep.

I have reclaimed my low lands in different ways; some by plowing, and others by carting on gravel, and irrigation, and there is no portion of which but has returned me 6 per cent.—a portion has received 300 loads per acre, and has changed it from a worthless, miry spot, producing not more than 1,500 lbs. of poor fodder per acre, to be cariried out on poles, to land now producing three tons of excellent fodder per acre, and can rake it with my horse, and drive over the ground with cart and oxen for the hay.

I consider that manures are, to the farm, what a rudder is to a ship—the basis of all well-regulated operations, and without which our hills and vallies would be barren wastes. Instead of paying $40 or $50 per ton for fertilizers, I save the material that is wasted in various ways around the buildings and the farm. The night water is poured into a barrel filled with peat and ashes and covered with gypsum, charcoal, or salt, to retain the ammonia. The effect of which, when applied to fruit trees, corn or potatoes, will dispel all doubts of its worth. Soap-suds are conveyed to the compost heap, and add to the alkaline qualities, for which the vegetable will show signs of thankfulness whenever we give it an opportunity. The hen-roost is supplied with muck or loam, adding to the comfort of the "biddy," and making an excellent fertilizer for the field.

The foregoing is a condensed account of my farming operations for forty-six years very pleasantly spent, hoping to enjoy a few more.

BROOKLYN, June, 1857.

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STATEMENT OF LYON & SUMNER.

The farm which we offer for premium, contains about 200 acres; seventy-five of which is in mowing and tillage, and the remainder in wood and pasture. The replies which we made to the questions propounded by the State Committee, covering nearly every branch of our farming operations, will undoubtedly appear in another portion of this volume, and render a repetition of what we then stated unnecessary.

Being fully convinced that the foundation of successful farming on the exhausted lands of New England, lies in the manure-heap, we have endeavored in every possible way to accumulate, preserve, and apply this treasure to the best advantage. Our object has been, first, to increase the produce of our farm,—to make "two blades of grass grow where one grew before," and thereby promote our own interest, and add to the material which sustains the human family. A farm adorned with beautiful buildings and fine walls, presents to our eye a sad spectacle, unless those desirable attractions are accompanied with corresponding productiveness of the soil. Believing that almost every farm possesses the facilities for enriching itself, we have used special fertilizers to a very limited extent. Experience has taught us that capital can be more profitably employed in digging muck, carting head lands, road scrapings, and deposits from the hollows and wall sides of the roads, leaves and other absorbents, to the hog-pen and compost heap, than by purchasing guano and most of the nostrums offered for sale in our markets. That these concentrated manures, such as Peruvian guano, DeBurg's No. 1, and Lloyd's superphosphate of lime, may be used to advantage in some cases we do not doubt. In the hands of judicious men, as an auxiliary to stable manure, they may be profitable. Bone manure has a powerful effect on our soil generally, especially pasture land, where the phosphates have been carried off for generations in the form of butter and cheese. We have experimented somewhat with different brands of superphosphate of lime, in comparison with that of our own make, by dissolving bones with sulphuric acid, and the result has been invariably in favor of the latter. In connection with the subject of making manure, we would say that we have a cellar under our main barn, into which quantities of muck are carted every autumn, to be mixed with the droppings of the cattle and horses during winter. This barn is 75 by 44 feet. On the east side are stables for twenty-

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two head of cattle, each stall of 7 feet, accommodating two animals tied by chains to an upright post. The west side is appropriated to a horse stable, carriage-house, and bays. The horse stable is 20 by 25 feet, with stalls 5 feet in width; and the cattle stable 13 feet wide, running the entire length of the barn. The cattle stand upon a platform 5 feet wide, behind which is a gutter, 6 inches lower, which receives all the manure. Behind the gutter, and 3 inches higher, is a dry walk. By standing upon this platform, they are kept clean, which is essential to thrift and comfort. Connected with this barn on the north, is a building 50 by 20 feet, forming a shed and stable for stall feeding cattle; this building and the main barn protect the north and west side of the yard; on the south of which, and connected with the barn, is the piggery, 20 by 40 feet. The hogs have access to the barn-cellar, where their operations at composting are never interrupted by the entrance of frosts. These buildings were erected seven years ago. The barn-cellar we found quite too shallow for convenience, being about 7 feet deep. Two years since, we remedied this difficulty by raising the whole concern, barn, sheds, and piggery, 2 feet, and at the same time we partitioned off a root-cellar, 40 by 30 feet; all of which your committee examined, and can judge of its benefits. Cheese has been made upon this farm for forty years prior to 1850, since which we have made butter, not from choice, but necessity; for we believe the former to be more profitable than the latter. We usually milk from eight to ten cows, though the number for the past summer averaged about five. The greatest quantity of butter made in one week of last June from five cows, was 62½ lbs.; and the largest yield for one day, 10 lbs. The cows received no food but grass. When our pastures begin to fail, we commence cutting corn-fodder, sowed in drills at different times during May, June and July. We prefer the "Stowell Evergreen" corn for soiling. The cows are fed night and morning in the stable with a full supply of green fresh stalks from the 25th of July until frost comes. Apples and pumpkins succeed the corn, and are followed by roots, such as carrots, mangold wurtzel, or sugar beets. Thus we manage to keep up a constant and nearly uniform supply of milk from the 1st of June until the middle of November. There is great prejudice existing in the minds of many farmers against feeding apples to milch cows. Apples, they say, "dry them off." This erroneous conclusion is the result of mismanagement. Apples fed in too large quantities at first, operate like a surfeit of all other kinds of food, which produces inflammation, and thereby decreases the quantity of milk.

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Four quarts a day for a cow, is sufficient to begin with. This quantity may be gradually increased up to a bushel per diem for each cow, with profit. By way of experiment, we fed five cows six days with a mixture of sweet and sour apples, a peck to each, night and morning; and during the six following days, they received an allowance of three quarts of meal each, per day; and the yield of butter was about equal in both cases. As food for all kinds of stock, apples are not sufficiently appreciated. But our confidence in them is such, that if unable to sell a single barrel for human consumption from our 500 young trees just beginning to bear, we shall consider the investment a good one for stock-feeding purposes. Our herd of cattle consists of thorough bred and high grade short-horns, and was established by breeding a thorough bred bull, from a deep milking family, procured from the herd of Paoli Lathrop, Esq., to the very best native cows possessing the same dairy quality. Our object was to preserve the milking points of the native, and add to it the superior form and other characteristics of the short-horn—such as early maturity and capacity to take on flesh; and our object has been accomplished. Our three year olds are as ripe and heavy as the natives were at five, thereby saving the expense of two years' keeping. But we are accused of "fussing over and stuffing" our cattle. We plead guilty to the charge, for ours are the cattle that will bear "stuffing," and pay at that. Yet we will defy any farmer in the county to winter a herd of the same number, size and *profit*, and have them come out in the spring in the same condition, on less food than ours consume. We care not what breed he may have. That our cattle are well fed we acknowledge, but that they are *pampered* we *deny*. Can it be expected that a cow will yield twelve or fourteen pounds of butter a week, or two year olds weigh 125 pounds a quarter, on nothing? We hold that it is poor economy for any man to keep more stock than he can feed well and take proper *care* of. *Care* is the great thing after all, and quite as important as food; and if we would discard a portion of our stock and feed the remainder better, our purses would be better filled. And unless our farmers adopt this system, the introduction of improved breeds of cattle into this region, at least, will result in disappointment and loss. The best blood of any breed will deteriorate, and finally run out, under careless treatment.

Our winter management of cattle is this: We aim to promote the *comfort* of our animals in every respect, by *regularity* and sufficiency of food, cleanliness and gentleness. They receive their first foddering of hay, at six in the morning, after which an allowance of roots,

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varying according to the condition of the animal and the supply of roots, from four quarts to half a bushel each. At nine, six animals are carded and led out for water and exercise; their stalls and mangers are cleaned and fresh litter shaken under them. When this process is finished and six more carded, those out are ready to return to their stalls, which they do voluntarily in cold weather. After the whole number have been treated in this way, they receive the remainder of their breakfast. At noon they have another slight foddering of coarse hay. At four o'clock they are again turned out, the stables cleaned, and more litter added, and about five they get their supper. It is an invariable practice with us, to visit the barns at nine in the evening, to see that all is safe, and feed for the last time. By foddering our cattle often, and giving but little at a time, they consume all that's eatable, and nothing is wasted. This practice of going to the barns in the evening, we would not abandon, for we have saved the lives of some valuable animals by so doing. We regret to say, that we have no small quantity of coarse fodder to dispose of. But instead of forcing the cattle to eat it without any change until the supply is exhausted, we feed them alternately with good and poor hay, or both, mixed in equal proportions. All of our straw, corn-fodder, and swale hay, is passed through the cutting machine, as is the largest portion of good hay; a change and variety of food is as essential and acceptable to the dumb beasts as to the human family. Our young stock get more roots and good hay than the older cattle. They enter the stable for the fall in high order, and we consider it important to maintain this condition, and keep them growing through the winter; for the moment they begin to lose condition, that moment they cease to be profitable. Our object in housing cattle during the day in winter, is to increase their manure, guard against accidents of hooking, &c., and save food. Science teaches us that the heat of the animal system must be kept up to a certain temperature, and that this must be done either by additional food, or its equivalent in warmth, and experience has convinced us that cattle constantly kept in warm, well ventilated stables, require less hay than those exposed to the open air of our cold and changeable climate.

The breeding of good horses has proved a profitable branch of husbandry to us, and we have no doubt a similar attempt by other farmers would result equally well. Three horses do the business of our establishment; they are pastured in summer, and in winter are fed with "cut food" and carrots. In the morning, each horse receives

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six or eight quarts of carrots, with half a bushel cut hay; at night, he has the same quantity of hay mixed with three quarts of provender, consisting of oats and corn ground in the ear. This keeps them in fine working order.

Our hogs consist of full blood Suffolks, and a cross of the Suffolk and Mackay. For the last few years, we have fattened pigs of this cross, making them weigh about 200 at seven or eight months old, and we are fully convinced that pork of this breed can be made much cheaper than from the larger and coarser kinds.

Our farm is not generally adapted to the growth of the cereal crops; and it is only by deep and thorough tillage, and high manuring, that we get remunerating returns of corn, wheat, barley and oats. It is an invariable rule with us, to plant no more than we can cultivate to the best advantage. By increasing the manure heap, gradually deepening the soil, underdraining, and reclaiming waste lands, and good cultivation, we have increased the products of this farm nearly one-third during the last six years; yet our improvements have hardly commenced; and so unsatisfactory, and so far short are they of what the general condition of the farm should be, that we never would have entered it for your Society's premium of our own accord, and we only did so to gratify the wishes of some gentlemen whose opinions we highly respected, and who were complimentary enough to discover some features of our management, which they deemed worthy of imitation.

LYON & SUMNER.

WOODSTOCK, February 6th, 1857.

CLASS 2.—BULLS.

The committee beg leave to submit the following report:

As this class comprises all Bulls entered for premiums at this exhibition, your committee have found its duties arduous and in some cases difficult to determine to which animals to give the preference. We regret that we are obliged to withhold a considerable portion of the premiums allotted to this class for want of competitors. The Ayrshire and Alderney not being represented. Your committee have found on exhibition only two thorough bred Devon Bulls, over two years old, one of them not offered for a premium.

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We award the first premium of six dollars to Isaac Backus, of Canterbury.

Your committee have found on exhibition three thorough bred Short Horned Bulls, two years old and over, all of them noble animals.

We award the first premium of six dollars to Nelson Lyon, of Woodstock.

The second premium of four dollars to Lyon and Sumner, of Woodstock. We regret that we are not able to award a premium to a fine animal owned by Philip Scarborough, of Brooklyn, having taken the second premium last year, therefore could only compete for the first. We recommend a gratuity of three dollars to Mr. Scarborough. There was but one Short Horn of one year old offered, not deemed worthy of the first premium. We award the second premium of two dollars to George Mathewson, of Pomfret. We find seven Grade and Native Bulls among yearlings, and award the first premium to Lyon and Sumner, of Woodstock. Second premium to C. C. Burdick, of Brooklyn. We recommend a gratuity of two dollars to George Sanger, of Canterbury.

We find two Devon Calves, and award the first premium of three dollars to George Sanger, of Canterbury. Second premium of two dollars to Isaac Backus, of Canterbury. We also find two thorough bred Short Horn Calves, and award the first premium of two dollars to Charles Osgood, of Pomfret. Your committee find only three calves of the Native breed, and award the first premium of three dollars to Solomon Bennett, of Canterbury. The second premium of two dollars to Jesse Burnham, of Hampton.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

ERASTUS LESTER, *Chairman.*

CLASS 3.—MILCH COWS.

The committee on single Cows would report:—that there were only three Cows of this class presented to us, two of which were entered as single Cows, the other from a herd, all of which were very fine specimens. To the two single Cows, one owned by Asahel Hammond, of Brooklyn, the other by Lyon and Sumner, of Woodstock, although fine animals, we award no premiums, not having strictly complied with the rules of the Society.

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To the one from a herd of not less than five, exhibited by Lyon and Sumner, of Woodstock, we award the first premium of six dollars.

By order of the committee.

WM. BROWN, *Chairman.*

CLASS 4.—HERDS OF COWS.

The committee on this class submit the following report:

Two herds of Cows only were exhibited, one of which complied with the rules of the Society. We therefore award a second premium of eight dollars to Wm. Lester, of Plainfield, for his herd of six Cows.

Submitted for the committee, by

WILLARD DAY.

CLASS 5.

Your committee on this class of stock, have attended to the duties of their appointment and respectfully beg leave to report:

There were on this class of stock 29 entries, the most of which were very good, and your committee are of the opinion that they will compete well with that class of stock in any part of the State.

First premium for best two years old heifer to Wm. H. Putnam, of Brooklyn, - - - - -	$3
Second premium to Charles Osgood, of Pomfret, - -	2
For best yearling heifer, 1st premium to Charles Mathewson, of Pomfret, - - - - - -	2
Second premium to Solomon Payne, of Canterbury, - -	1
For best Calf, to E. P. Kenyon, of Brooklyn, - -	2
Second do. to Samuel Spalding, - - - -	1

Respectfully submitted by

J. GILBERT, *Chairman.*

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CLASS 6.—HEIFERS AND HEIFER CALVES.

The committe on herds two years old heifers, one year old and heifer calves, report that they have attended to the duties of their appointment and have awarded premiums as follows:

To Wm. H. Putnam, for the best herd of three two years old heifers, - - - - - -	$3
Philip Scarborough, for second best two years old heifers of a herd of four, - - - - - -	2
John Witter for the three best yearling heifers, - -	3
Charles Clark for a herd of three, the second premium of -	2
Wm. H. Putnam, for a herd of 6 heifer calves, the second pre-premium of - - - - - -	3
Perrin Scarborough, for a herd of three calves, - -	2

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. BENNET, Jr., *Chairman.*

Brooklyn, Sept. 18, 1856.

CLASS 7.—TOWN TEAMS.

To the Windham County Agricultural Society:

The committee on Town Teams having attended to the duties assigned them ask leave to make the following report:—There were two teams on the ground for exhibition, both entered for premiums, one team from the town of Brooklyn, the other from the town of Hampton.

Most of the oxen presented were young, well matched, and very fine animals. Your committee are of the opinion that the combination of good qualities presented in this class has not been excelled at any of our previous exhibitions. Your committee regret very much that so few towns are represented in this important class. Your committee have awarded to the town of Brooklyn, for the best team, fifteen dollars. To the town of Hampton, for the second best, ten dollars.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOSEPH J. GREEN, *Chairman.*

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CLASS 8.—WORKING OXEN.

The committee on Working Oxen, have attended to the duties of their appointment and submit the following report:

There were entered 21 yoke of Working Oxen, fourteen pairs of which were on the ground and a trial of their strength made. Oxen five years old and over were attached to loads of 4,500 lbs., and those of four years old with a load of 3,500 lbs. The committee are happy in being able to state, that the appearance of the oxen was highly creditable to the County, and to the exhibitors; being in good condition, well matched, and well trained; and in the trials of strength, not one was made which could be regarded as a failure.

The committee would state that in awarding the several premiums on oxen, they were unanimous in their decisions in every instance, and that too, with one exception upon the first ballot.

The committee have awarded the premiums as follows, *viz.:*

To oxen five years old and over, 1st premium to John Hyde, of Brooklyn, - - - - - -	$6
2nd premium to Alonzo Martin, of Chaplin, - -	4
3d do. to Apollos Richmond, of Brooklyn, - -	3
Best oxen, four years old, 1st premium to Lewis Averill, of Pomfret, - - - - - - -	5
2d premium to John P. Webb, of Windham, - -	3
3d do. to Nathan Williams, of Pomfret, - - -	2

It was also made the duty of the committee to award a premium to the most skillful driver, and whatever may have been the unanimity of the committee in deciding upon oxen, it was found upon trial, to be a very different thing to decide upon drivers, there being as many minds as numbers.

The committee finally decided that John Hyde, of Brooklyn, was the most skillful driver and awarded to him a premium of $2.

Of the Oxen which were exhibited, and to which no premium was awarded, we would mention as worthy of special commendation, a pair belonging to that good farmer and skillful driver, Mr. John Witter, of Brooklyn, a gentleman, who is always present with his team on occasions like this.

Also a well trained pair of four years old oxen belonging to and driven by Dea. Nathan Allen, of Canterbury. Two pairs of oxen belonging to N. P. Witter, of Brooklyn, were exhibited, one pair of which exceeded any on trial in managing the load, but to which no

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premium could be awarded, on account of former premiums which they had received.

Two pairs of oxen belonging to D. A. Daniels, of Killingly, performed well. James Brown and Willard Day, of Brooklyn, exhibited each a pair of four years old oxen well matched and trained.

In behalf of the committee.

CHARLES OSGOOD, *Chairman.*

CLASS 9.—STEERS 3 YEARS OLD, 2 YEARS OLD, 1 YEAR OLD, AND MATCHED CALVES.

The Committee appointed to examine Stock under Class 9th, viz.: Steers of Different Ages. In making their report, would say, that in this department there have been quite a number of competitors for the premiums.

Of the Steers 3 years old, there were three pairs. Of those 2 years old, there were seven pairs. Of yearling Steers, there were five pairs. Of matched Calves, there were three pairs.

Of this Exhibition of Stock, generally, the Committe feel authorized to speak in terms of high commendation. The award of premiums they have concluded to make as follows:

For the best yoke of 3 years old steers, the first premium of $4, to George and Henry Kendall, of Canterbury. For the second best yoke of steers 3 years old, a premium of $3, to George Hammond, of Hampton. For the third best, a premium of $2, to James Fuller, of Hampton.

For the best pair of 2 years old steers, $3, to John Hyde, of Canterbury. For the second best, $2, to Andrew Lester, of Plainfield.

For the best pair steers, 1 year old, $2, to Andrew Lester, of Plainfield. For the second best, $1, to Ebenezer Barrett, of Woodstock.

For the best yoke of matched calves, a premium of $3, to George Hammond, of Hampton.

WM. A. LESTER, *Acting Chairman.*

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CLASS 10.—FAT CATTLE.

The Committee on Beef Cattle have attended to the duties of their appointment, and beg leave to make the following report:—And first, your Committee, as on former occasions, have great reason to regret the very limited number of entries of beef cattle, there having been but two pairs of oxen entered for premiums, consequently there was very little or no competition. The only question for your Committee to decide, was, which of the two pairs was the best; and they came to the conclusion that the oxen offered by Daniels and Searls? were of a very extra quality, and entitled to the first premium of $6. The oxen offered by John Paine, of Woodstock, were also a very good pair of oxen, and entitled to second premium of $3. All of which is respectfully submitted.

PELEG C. CHILD, *Chairman.*

CLASS 11.—SHEEP.

The Committee have awarded the following premiums:

Long Wooled Sheep.

Best Leicester Buck, Jos. P. Lester,	$3
Second best Leicester Buck, Juni S. Evans,	2
Best five Ewes, Walter P. Webb,	5
Best three Buck Lambs, John P. Webb,	3
Best three Ewe Lambs, John P. Webb,	3

Middle Wooled Sheep.

Best South Down Buck, Nelson Lyon,	3
Second best South Down Buck, Levi Ross,	2
Five best Ewes, Nathan Williams,	5
Five second best Ewes, John Franklin,	4
Best three Ewe Lambs, John Franklin,	3

Merino Sheep.

Best Buck, Erastus Kinne,	3
Best five Ewes, E. L. Fuller,	5
Second best do., E. L. Fuller,	4
Best three Lamb Bucks, Wm. Brown,	3
Three Ewe Lambs, Wm. Brown,	3

In behalf of the Committee.

E. L. FULLER, *Chairman.*

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CLASS 12.—SWINE.

The Committee on Swine have attended to the duties of their appointment, and report as follows:

For the best Boar, Caleb D. Williams, Brooklyn, - $5
Second best Boar, Willard Day, Brooklyn, - - - 3
Third best Boar, William H. Putnam, Brooklyn, - 2
A fine boar pig, worthy of special notice; owned by John Payne, of Plainfield.
Best Breeding Sow, Wm. H. Putnam, Brooklyn, - - 5
Second best Sow, Geo. W. Pinckney, Plainfield, - 3
Third best Sow, Chas. Clarke, Brooklyn, - - - 2
For three best Suffolk Pigs, the only specimen of Suffolks on the ground, S. G. Bullock, - - - 3
Best Grade Pigs, Perrin Scarborough, Brooklyn, - - 3
Second best Grade Pigs, Geo. W. Pinckney, Plainfield, - 2
For five fine Pigs, eleven weeks old, we recommend a gratuity of $2 to Erastus P. Harris. All of which is respectfully submitted, for the Committee.

ELKANAH C. EATON.

CLASS 13.—STUD HORSES.

The Committee on Class 13, comprising Stud Horses of all ages, respectfully report that they have attended to their duty, and regret that so few animals of this class were offered; and also, that they were not of a quality to justify the Committee in awarding the first premium to any horse over three years old. We did award the second premium of $8 to Caleb Anthony, of Windham, and the third premium of $5 to Edward Cutler, of Putnam. The first premium of $8 for the best three years old, we awarded to Charles Cady, of Pomfret, and the second premium of $5 to D. Morse, of Brooklyn. The premium of $5 for the best two years old, we award to Andrew Bowen, of Woodstock. The first premium for yearlings, of $4, we award to Abram Shepard, of Brooklyn, and the second, of $2, to Edwin Warren, of Pomfret. All of which is respectfully submitted.

HENRY S. SEARS, *Chairman.*

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CLASS 14.—MARES AND COLTS.

We have attended to the duties assigned us, and make the following report:

There were fourteen Mares with Foal at foot; among which were quite a number deserving a premium that were hard to decide upon. We award the first premium of $8 to Frank Wilkinson, of Pomfret, on a mare and colt. The second premium, of $6, to Elkanah S. Penneman, of Woodstock. The third premium, of $4, to Chas. P. Litchfield, of Killingly.

On three years old mares we award the first premium of $6, to Lucius L. Chandler, of Pomfret. The second premium of $4, to John W. Griggs, of Chaplin.

On two years old, there was but one on exhibition; it being above mediocrity, we therefore award the second premium of $2, to Wm. P. Williams, of Brooklyn.

Also, but one yearling on exhibition, on which we award the second premium of $2, to Caleb Anthony, of Windham.

JAMES ALLEN, *Chairman of Committee.*

CLASS 15.—GELDINGS AND MARES FOR FAMILY USE.

The Committee on the above Class beg leave to report that they have attended to the duty assigned them, and make the following awards of premiums:

For the best Gelding,	J. G. Martin, Chaplin, - -	$6
Second best do.	L. T. Button, Hampton, - -	4
Best Mare,	Benjamin Child, Pomfret, - - -	6
Second best Mare,	H. Reynolds, - - - -	4
Best Matched Driving Horses,	F. Richmond, Putnam, -	8
Second best do.	F. Steere, - - -	5
Best Matched Draught Horses,	E. Wilkinson, Putnam, -	8
Second best do.	G. W. Pinckney, - -	5

Of the draught horses, there were but two pairs entered for premiums. Of family geldings and mares, there were some fine specimens on the ground. All of which is respectfully submitted, for the Committee.

MASON MORSE.

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CLASS 16.—POULTRY.

Your Committee on Poultry would respectfully report, that they regret the show of poultry is so limited. They agree that the exhibition is not such as Windham County ought to make.

We are of the opinion that there is no stock that is of more profit in proportion to its value and expense of keeping, than poultry, and if more money was given to encourage the show of it, and less for worthless articles, it would better sustain the object of the Society.

Your Committee were limited in the amount of premiums to the sum of $15, and award the following premiums:

For coop of Mountain Gray Geese, N. Williams, -	$3
do. China Geese, N. Williams, - - -	1
do. Turkeys, N. Williams, - - -	2
do. do. S. Austin, - - - -	1
A lot of Poultry, S. Sessions, - - - -	2
For coop of Poland Fowls, S. Austin, - - -	2
One Duck with eighteen young ones, Caleb Anthony, -	2
Two Poland Fowls, Thos. Braman, - - -	1
One coop of Poultry, H. D. Newbury, - - -	1

Respectfully submitted by C. G. WILLIAMS. AMASA CHILD. WM. MADISON. } *Committee.*

CLASS 17.—BUTTER.

The Committee on Butter beg leave to report, that twenty-one parcels were presented, and that after a careful examination we have awarded the following premiums:

To Zebediah Holt, - - - - - -	$7
To Isaac Backus, - - - - - - -	6
To Charles Burton, - - - - - -	5
To Albert C. Chandler, - - - - -	4
To Charles Adams, - - - - -	3
To Lucius L. Chandler, - - - - -	2
To Elisha P. Hale, - - - - - -	1

We feel that few, if any of your Committees had a more delicate duty to perform. The discriminating and deciding on the relative merits of twenty, or more, samples of butter, all good, and of which no

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manufacturer need be ashamed, is not a very enviable task. Your Committee have the satisfaction of a consciousness of acting without being biased by interest or favoritism in their decision, not knowing an individual to whom they were awarding a premium, until they learned the names attached to the numbers, at the office of the Secretary. And, we feel also a pleasure in being able to say that not a sample presented but would be a recommendation to Windham County for butter-making. The butter of Lewis Avervill, which has been kept over a year; of Charles Clark, Jeremiah Hills, R. W. Peckham, recently made, are all prime articles and worthy of premiums, had we not arrived at the extent of our limits. All of which is respectfully submitted.

NATHAN ALLEN, *Chairman.*
NATHAN OLDS.
PERRIN SCARBOROUGH.

Statement of Lucius Tucker.

Strain the milk in tin pans, about half full; set in a cool place and let it remain until the cream is raised; then skim the cream, and keep it cool; then churn, work out the buttermilk, and add salt to the taste. After standing twenty-four hours, work again with the hands and ball for use. It usually requires about one pound of salt to twenty pounds of butter.

Statement of Chas. Hubbard.

This butter was made from the 10th to the 15th of September. The milk was first strained into pans and allowed to remain undisturbed thirty-six hours. The cream was then taken off, and placed in a well twelve hours; then churned—the butter rinsed in cold water and salted, allowing about one ounce of dairy salt to each pound of butter. After which it was kept in a cellar-room twenty-four hours, then it was separated from the buttermilk and made into lumps with butter-spatters.

Statement of John K. Holbrook.

This butter was made from cows fed on grass. The milk was put in pans two and a half inches deep; the cream was taken off when the milk began to sour; churned and worked by hand, and salted to suit the one who buys the dairy; it was then set in a cool place twenty-four hours and worked again. This butter was churned September 15th, and is a specimen of over eleven hundred pounds made the present season from ten cows.

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Statement of Charles Burton.

The milk was strained into pans, filling them about half full. After standing thirty-six or forty-eight hours it was skimmed, the cream cooled and churned. Use one ounce of salt for a pound of butter, worked three times by hand.

Statement of Elisha P. Hall.

The milk was strained into pans, and after standing twenty-four hours, the cream was taken off and churned. Put in one ounce of salt for one pound of butter, and work three times.

Statement of Charles Adams.

The milk is strained into tin pans, and the cream taken off after it has all risen; put in a cool place until churned. The butter is rinsed in cold water, and an ounce of salt added for a pound of butter; next morning worked again and made into balls.

CLASS 18.—CHEESE.

Your Committee on Cheese have attended to the duties assigned them, and submit the following report:

The noble specimens of cheese offered for premiums, nineteen lots in number, beautiful to the eye and agreeable to the taste, were such as Windham County may well be proud of. They were all *good* and would do credit to a *World's Fair*. But, all are aware, that there is a difference in good things, and your Committee found it so upon this occasion. After a careful examination of the several specimens offered, and without knowing who the owners were, we were unanimous in awarding premiums to certain numbers, and then by referring to the Secretary's book, to ascertain the names standing against those numbers, we found we had awarded to

Lucius Tucker,	1st premium,	$7
Charles Hubbard,	2d do.	6
John K. Holbrook,	3d do.	5
Philip Scarborough,	4th do.	4
Willard Day,	5th do.	3
Wm. H. Putnam,	6th do.	2
John N. Burdick,	7th do.	1

RALPH W. ROBINSON, *Chairman.*

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Statement of Mrs. John J. Holbrook.

The night's milk is strained into a tub, and warmed in the morning until it is milk-warm, then add the morning's milk. Then add sufficient rennet to bring it to proper consistency to cross with the cheese-knife.

It is then permitted to stand till the whey begins to separate from the curd, when it is broken up carefully; then dip off all the whey you conveniently can, and remove the curd to the cheese basket to be thoroughly drained. It is again placed in the tub and scalded with whey, when it is removed to the cheese basket and drained again and salted to the taste, then pressed twenty-four hours.

Statement of Mrs. J. N. Burdick.

The milk is strained into a tub at night, and, in warm weather, a tin vessel filled with water is placed in the centre of the tub, to cool the milk. The cream is taken off in the morning and warmed with a part of the night's milk; the morning's milk added, with rennet sufficient to bring it to a curd in thirty or forty minutes.

It is then cut up with a cheese-knife, and stands until the whey separates; the curd is then carefully broken, raising that from the bottom to the top; after standing a few minutes, the whey is dipped off, heated moderately, and used in scalding the curd; this process is continued until sufficiently cooked, taking care to stir it occasionally, to equalize the heat, and prevent it from settling into a solid mass. Drain and cool thoroughly, then add a tea-cupfull of Liverpool salt to fifteen pounds of cheese, weighed when taken from the press. Press two days, then rubbed with lard and colored to fancy. Turn and rub with lard every day until cured.

Statement of Mrs. Philip Scarborough.

The milk, at night, is strained into two large vessels, to promote rapid cooling. It is put together in the morning, and the morning's milk added. To this quantity of milk, stir in enough rennet to bring it to a curd in about twenty or thirty minutes, (use fresh, sweet rennet every day, as necessary to a *pure* flavor.) Cut it up with a cheese-knife; let it stand a few minutes, then gently break up the curd with a skimmer—as soon as the whey separates, take off, say, two pailsfull, to heat, for the purpose of scalding the curd. Continue the breaking up process till it is quite fine, (great care being taken

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not to bring a white whey;) draw off as much whey as can be easily, and add that which is heated, gradually, till the whole is of the temperature of milk from the cow; let the mass then stand from half to three-quarters of an hour, occasionally stirring it, to have it harden equally. Cast off the whey; take the curd into a basket to cool and drain; keep it in separate particles by straining it carefully with the hands, in such a manner as not to *press* out its richness, and when *very* cool, and *very* dry, salt to your taste, well incorporated. Press twenty-four hours in Kendall's Patent Press, (turned once in the time.) Daily care required, by turning and rubbing till carried to market.

Statement of Willard Day.

After the milk is strained into the tub, put in rennet sufficient to change it to a curd in half an hour; cross it with a cheese-knife, and let the whey arise; pour warm whey over the curd, and break it carefully, continue the cooking and breaking until it will squeak between the teeth. Drain and cool thoroughly, then add one-third of an ounce of salt for each pound of cheese, and press two days.

*Statement of Charles Hubbard.**

The cheese I offer for a premium was made about the 1st of July from the milk of eleven cows.

The milk is strained into a tub at night, and a tea-cupfull of fine salt added to it. Three pailsfull of the night's milk is warmed in the morning and poured back into the tub. The morning's milk is then poured in, and rennet added sufficient to bring it to a curd in from fifteen to thirty minutes. After crossing, separating, and breaking up the curd, a portion of the whey is warmed and added. After draining and cooling thoroughly, another cup of salt is added; the cheese is pressed twenty-four hours.

Statement of Lucius Tucker.

As soon as the milk is strained in the tub, rennet enough is added to bring it in about three-quarters of an hour. The curd, when formed, is broken with a long knife, and allowed to stand until morning. The morning's milk is set in another tub and brought to a curd,

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* I have not the records at hand, but think it must be Mr. Hubbard's statement.
A. Day.

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and stands about an hour; warm whey is then added to the night's curd and both are put together. Let it remain thus a few minutes, cut it up finely and dip off the whey as it rises. When the curd is made, dip it out carefully into a cheese-basket; let it drain from an hour to an hour and a half, cutting it once in twenty-five or thirty minutes. The curd is then broken fine; warm whey is gradually added, cutting and stirring it constantly until the curd is separated from the whey, then drain and salt it, allowing about two-fifths of an ounce to a pound of curd. Press twenty-four hours; turned and rubbed every day, or every other day, as the weather may be.

CLASS 19.—DIVISION A.

The committee on Class 19, Division A., would respectfully beg leave to report, that they have awarded the following premiums, *viz.:*

Largest and best collection of Pears, to Edwin Newbury, of Brooklyn, - - - - - $3.00
2d largest and best collection of Pears, to Lemuel P. Grosvenor, of Pomfret, - - - - 2.00
3d largest and best collection of pears, to Philip Scarborough, of Brooklyn, - - - - 1.00
The best 6 varieties of pears, to Amos P. Dennis, of Pomfret, $1.00
The best dozen pears, to James Allen, of Pomfret, - 1.50
2d do. to Daniel Wheaton, of Pomfret, - 1.00
3d do. to E. Lester, of Plainfield, - .50
Best dish of pears, to George B. Mathewson, of Pomfret, - 1.00

There were no pears, of the 12 best varieties, or 8 best entered for premium.

1st largest and best collection of Apples, to N. H. Chandler, of Pomfret, - - - - - 3.00
2d largest and best collection of Apples, to E. Lester, of Plainfield, 2.00
3d do. do. do. Philip Scarborough, of Brooklyn, - - - - 1.00
Best collection of Apples, not less than 6 varieties, to Lewis Averill, of Pomfret, - - - 2.00
Best 8 varieties of Apples, to Apollos Richmond, of Brooklyn, 1.50
Best 6 varieties of Apples, to Nelson Lyon, of Woodstock, 1.00
Best peck of one variety of Apples, to Apollos Richmond, of Brooklyn, - - - - 1.00

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2d best peck of Apples, to Nelson Lyon, of Woodstock, - $0.50
Best dish of Apples, to Apollos Richmond, of Brooklyn, .50

Your Committee would further say that many of the varieties, plates, dishes, &c., of Pears and Apples were so near alike that it was with much difficulty we could determine the awards of the premiums. All that were offered for a premium were very nice especially for this year, and added much to the interest of the exhibition. A lot of dried apples for which we had no power to award a premium, were well worthy of notice. Also a basket of fruit which added much to the appearance of the table. There were also a very large variety of pears from Hovey & Co., Boston, exhibited by E. Newbury, which were of a fine quality and also added much to the show.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DAVID GREENSLIT, *Chairman.*

CLASS 19.—DIVISION B.

The Committee on Class 19, Division B., having attended to the duties assigned them would report, that they have awarded the premium for the

Best collection of peaches, to G. B. Mathewson, - - $3.00
Best 6 varieties do. do. - - 2.00
Best dish of peaches, to Charles Mathewson, - - 1.00
Greatest collection of grapes, Philip Scarborough, - 2.00
Best Isabella grapes, to J. B. Whitcomb, - - - 1.00
2d do. do. do. - - .50
Best dish of grapes, to Rufus P. Mathewson, - - 1.00
Best cranberries, to J. H. Cutler, - - - 2.00
2d best do. Ezra Starkweather, - - - 1.00
Best Figs, to Charles Burton, - - - - 1.00

As there were no peaches entered for the *best dozen*, and there were some of that class worthy of notice, your committee would recommend, that Nathan Allen receive the premium for the best dozen. Second best, Daniel Wheaton.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

A. D. LORING, *Chairman.*

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CLASS 19.—DIVISION C.

The Committee on Flowers have awarded as follows:

Best Fig Tree, Isaac Simmons,	$1
1 Basket Flowers, Jane Brown,	1
Best collection of Flowers, Edwin Newbury,	4
Best Dahlias, Edwin Newbury,	2
Cut Roses, do.	1
2nd best collection of Flowers, Miss Emily Brown,	3
1 Flowering Plant, do. do.	1
Best Bouquet, do. do.	4
1 dish Flowers, do. do.	1
1 Basket Wild Flowers, Mrs. Woodward,	1

"While many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness on the desert air."

The taste of Mrs. Woodward, and her industry in gathering, have redeemed a basket of modest "Wild Flowers," and the artistic skill displayed in their arrangement is surpassed only by the delicacy and grace of "*Wild Flowers*," *themselves*.

All which is respectfully submitted by your Committee.

DANIEL P. TYLER, *Chairman.*

CLASS 20.—VEGETABLES.

The Committee on Vegetables, have distributed fifteen dollars, the sum left at their disposal, as follows, *viz.:*

For 4 Marrow Squashes, Richard King,	$1.00
Sample White Beans, Jesse P. Burnham,	1.00
2 dozen Ears Corn, David Lester,	1.00
Lot Crooknecked Squashes, J. P. Nettleton,	.75
Early oxheart Cabbages, Charles Burton,	.75
Sample White Beans, Joel Fox,	.50
Sample White Beans, Caleb D. Williams,	.50
Prince Albert Potatoes, Lewis Averill,	.50
2 Albion Squashes, George Davison,	.50
Lot Red Onions, Albert Averill,	.50
Specimen Danvers Potatoes, Albert Averill,	.50

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For	2 Cabbages, William Foster,	$0.50
	1 Crooknecked Squash, 1 year old, John J. Green,	.50
	3 Heads Cabbages, Amos J. Gallup,	.50
	Lot Norfolk Turnips, Albert Chandler,	.50
	Specimen Red Onions, Wm. Bennet, Jr.,	.25
	Specimen Kohl Rabi, Joseph F. Hibbard,	.25
	Specimen Tomatoes, Daniel Wheaton,	.25
	3 Pumpkins, Edward P. Kenyon,	.25
	1 peck Canada Potatoes, Nathan P. Witter,	.25
	Specimen Purple Kohl Rabi, John K. Holbrook	.25
	Sample Beets, Charles Burton,	.25
	3 Albion Squashes, Richard King,	.25
	Lot Squash Peppers, Albert Averill,	.25
	Specimen Turnip Beet, Eben Shepard,	.25
	Sample Mangold Wurtzel, John Payne,	.25
	2 Cabbages, James E. White,	.25
	1 Citron, Charles H. Burdick,	.25
	2 Squashes, Wm. Foster,	.25
	1 Box Lima Beans, A. D. Lockwood,	.25
	1 dish Tomatoes, A. D. Lockwood,	.25
	Specimen Silver Skinned Onions, Wm. Bennet, Jr.,	.25
	Specimen Turnips, Wm. Bennet, Jr.,	.25
	1 Bunch Carrots, Amos J. Gallup,	.25
	4 varieties Garden Beans, James Clapp,	.25
	Squash Peppers, James Clapp,	.25
	Specimen Tomatoes, J. P. Nettleton,	.25

Respectfully submitted by the Committee.

JOHN R. ALLERTON, *Chairman.*

CLASS 21.—WHEAT.

The Committee on Class 21, respectfully report:—That there were but two entries for the premium on Spring Wheat, neither of which was in accordance with the requirements of the Society. Mr. Joel Fox, of Hampton, entered an acre of wheat, but the product being eighteen bushels and seventeen quarts, the minimum crop specified by the Society being twenty bushels to the acre, your committee were not able to award him a premium. Mr. Daniel P.

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Tyler, of Brooklyn, entered three-quarters of an acre. The product of this ground was after the rate of 20 bushels, but the land was short in measure. Both these samples of wheat were very fair, and in view of the importance of this interest for the county, and the desirableness of encouraging the growth of this grain, your committee respectfully recommend the gratuity of three dollars each to the above named gentlemen. No Winter Wheat was entered.

LUCIUS CARTER.
HENRY A. DYER. } *Committee.*
A. M. LITCHFIELD.

CLASS 22.—DIVISION A.

The Committee on this Class make the following awards:

For Top Buggy, to L. M. Dean, of North Woodstock, -	$5
Open Buggy, do. do. do. - -	3
Carriage harness, Charles Pearl, do. - - -	3
Carriage, L. M. Dean, do. - -	1
Buggy harness, do. do. - - -	1
For a set of wagon wheels, we recommend a gratuity to Ralph Snow, - - - - - - -	1
For a miniature Chaise, gratuity to L. M. Dean, of N. Woodstock,	1

Submitted by

CHARLES MASON.
WM. B. AMES. } *Committee.*
NATHAN ALLEN, Jr.

CLASS 22.—DIVISION B.

The Committee on Leather, Boots and Shoes, report the following premiums:

For best specimen of Upper Leather, Ezra Dean, of Woodstock,	$3
Second do. do. do. do.	2
For best specimen of Calf Skins, Francis Clark, of Brooklyn,	5
2nd do. do. Ezra Dean, of Woodstock,	3
For best specimen of Harness Leather, Ezra Dean, of Woodstock,	5
2nd best to Francis Clark, of Brooklyn, - - -	3

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For best specimen of Belt Leather, Ezra Dean, of Woodstock, $2
2nd best to Francis Clark, of Brooklyn, - - - 1

For best specimen Misses Boots, all offered were four pairs by Martin H. Williams, for which we award a premium of $1.

SAMUEL H. WILLIAMS, *Chairman.*

CLASS 22.—DIVISION C.

The Committee on Class 22, Division C, submit the following report of awards:

For Watch Cases, by Preston and Jacott, of Brooklyn,	-	$5.00
Spectacles, by Edwin Newbury, do.	-	3.00
Case of gold pens and cases, Bard and Brothers, Brooklyn,		5.00
Two watch cases, engraved by E. Kingsley, do.		4.00
one parlor chair, exhibited by Albert Averill,	-	.50
Table bell, by H. D. Lockwood, - - -	-	1.00
Specimen of clothing, by J. E. Short & Co., W. Killingly,		3.00
do. printing, by J. A. Spalding, do.		2.00
do. dentistry, by Albert Crawford, of Putnam,		3.00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

CHARLES BURTON, *Chairman.*

CLASS 22.—DIVISION D.

The Committee on Class 22, Division D., ask leave to submit the following report:

Your Committee regret that the number of entries on their book is so small. Several articles on which premiums were offered, we find no entries.

Since it is the *first* duty of man to cultivate the soil, it is of the *first* importance, that he should be provided with the most perfect implements, to render labor easy and effectual.

It is interesting to notice the improvements which have been made within a few years past, and it is to be hoped, that the same spirit of improvement, will continue for years to come.

Your Committee would call your attention to the *model* of a *self-*

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acting farm well on exhibition, as being a desirable fixture to every farm yard. Also an Improved Parallel Vice on exhibition, by H. B. Chafee. After a careful examination of articles entered, we recommend the following premiums:

To Backus and Bastow, best Plough,	$3.00
Daniel Arnold, Marble Table Top and Alphabet,	2.00
Ewd. P. Kenyon, best Horse and Ox Shoes,	2.00
Michael Tearney, 2d best Horse Shoes,	1.50
George James, 3d best Horse and Ox Shoes,	1.00
E. R. Baker, Steel Weaving Reeds,	2.00
Backus and Bastow, 1 Furnace for House warming,	5.00

All of which is respectfully submitted.

C. MATHEWSON, *Chairman.*

CLASS 24.—BREAD.

The Committee on Bread, Class 24, have made the following awards.

For best Wheat Bread, Catherine Conant,	$2
2d do. do. Anna P. Burdick,	1
best Rye Bread, Joseph Williams,	2
2d do. do. F. B. Pellet,	1
best Brown Bread, Philip Scarborough,	2
2d do. do. James Clapp,	1
best specimen Honey, Albert Averill,	2
2d do. do. do. John Gallup, 2d,	1

W. WOODBRIDGE.
MRS. JAS. HOLBROOK.
MRS. CHARLES OSGOOD.
MRS. GURDON PHILIPS.
MRS. AMASA CHILDS.
} *Committee.*

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CLASS 25.—HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURED ARTICLES, AND FANCY WORK.

The Committee on Household Manufactured Articles, and Fancy Work, respectfully report:—That they have attended to the duties of their appointment, and having carefully examined the different articles entered at the present Fair of said Society, and submitted to their inspection, are of opinion that the following premiums ought to be awarded:

To Miss Nancy Mathewson, fine Needle Work, - -	$4.00
Mrs. J. J. Green, 1 pair Domestic Blankets, -	2.00
do. do. Crotchet Collar and Stool Cover, -	.50
Mrs. Miller, 1 Pellet Table, - - -	2.00
do. Embroidered Cape and Cushion, - -	2.00
Mrs. John Danielson, 1 pair of Linen and Rug, -	2.00
do. Catherine Conant, 1 Worked Hdkf., - -	1.50
do. do. 1 set Transferred Work, -	1.00
Miss Jane Hammond, Wax Fruit, - - -	1.00
do. do. Leather-work What Not, -	1.00
do. do. Embroidered Talma, - -	1.00
do. do. Crotchet Tidy, - . .	.25
do. do. Leather-work Basket, - -	.50
Mrs. Harvey Dyer, Patch-work Chair Cushion, -	1.00
do. do. Wrought Skirt, - - -	.50
do. Amasa Child, 1 Bed-spread, - - -	1.00
Miss E. A. Lyon, 2 Crotchet Collars, - - -	1.50
do. Marian Fuller, 1 Embroidered Hdkf., - -	1.00
Mrs. William Dexter, 1 piece Woolen Sheeting, -	1.00
Miss Marian Adams, 1 Bed Quilt, - - -	1.00
do. Fogg, 2 Wrought Collars, - - - -	1.00
Mrs. James Clapp, 20 yards Rag Carpet, - -	1.00
Miss J. E. White, Knit Curtains, Bed-spread and Pillow-Case, - - - - - -	2.00
do. Sarah Cady, 1 Embroidered Skirt, - -	1.00
Mrs G. B. Mathewson, 1 Rag Carpet, - -	.75
Miss Anna Bowers, 1 Fancy Worked Chair, - -	1.00
do. Holbrook, 1 pair Embroidered Slippers, -	.25
Mrs. Jesse Burnham, 1 piece Carpeting, - -	.50

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To Miss Scarborough, Wrought Work,	- - -	.25
do. L. A. Lyon, 1 piece Carpeting,	- - -	.50
do. B. Parkhurst, 1 pair Linen Stockings,	-	.50
do. Emily Brown, Infant's Shoes,	- - -	.25
do. Sarah J. Burdick, 1 Skirt,	- - -	.25
do. Miss White, 1 Fancy Basket,	- - -	.25
Mrs. Emma Haines, Fancy Raised Work,	- -	.50
do. A. C. Chandler, 1 Cradle Spread,	- - -	.25
do. J. A. B. Douglas, 5 yards Carpeting,	- -	.25
Miss Francis Harris, 1 Skirt,	- - - -	.50

All which is respectfully submitted, per order of the Committee.

J. J. PENROSE, *Chairman.*

CLASS 26.—MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

The Committee on Millinery and Dress Making, have awarded the following premiums, *viz.* :

For 6	Bonnets, to	Misses Jewett & Kingsbury,	West Killingly,	$5.00
2	do.	Miss Bennett,	do.	2.00
3	do.	George Kenyon,	do.	1.50
1	Cap and Head Dress,	Jewett & Kingsbury,	do.	1.50
2	Cloaks,	do.	do.	3.00

Submitted by

EDWIN ELY.
MRS. CHARLES BURTON.
MISS MARY T. HAMMOND. } *Committee.*
MRS. ASA T. CHILD.
MRS. JAMES ALLEN.

CLASS 27.—FINE ARTS.

The Committee appointed upon the Fine Arts, under Class 27, have attended to the duties of their appointment, and ask leave to report:—That they found a much larger number of Pencil and Crayon Pictures, than they have seen exhibited at any former meeting of this Society; and among them many good specimens, and wor-

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thy of larger premiums than are hereby awarded; but in consequence of the limited amount appropriated to this class of articles, they are obliged to make their awards with less discrimination than they otherwise would, had the appropriation been greater; and here take the liberty to recommend that, on future occasions, there be a larger amount appropriated to this branch, which adds so much to the interest of the Fair, and as an encouragement to the young artists of Windham County.

They also found exhibited several good specimens of Oil Paintings. Also Ornamental Paintings upon Glass, which were quite attractive.

There were some pictures worthy of premiums which had no class or numbers upon them, that they were obliged to pass by.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. M. JACKSON. }
PLINY PRATT. } *Committee.*

Mrs. Harvey Dyer, 1 Pencil Drawing,	$0.50
Miss Sarah D. Lockwood, 1 Oriental Painting,	.50
Miss Amarillys Mathewson, 2 Crayon Drawings,	.75
H. N. Sawyer, 2 Improved Framed Ambrotypes,	.50
H. N. Sawyer, 1 Monochromatic Painting,	1.00
Mary M. Osgood, 1 do. do.	.75
do. do. 1 do. do.	.50
do. do. 1 do. do.	.50
do. do. 1 do. do.	.50
Amelia D. F. Lockwood, 1 Oriental Painting,	.50
Miss Olive Averill, 4 Pencil Drawings,	.50
do. Jane F. Arnold, Oriental Painting Portfolio,	.50
do. Ellen N. Witter, 1 Crayon Head,	.50
do. do. 1 Monochromatic Drawing,	.50
do. Emma Lyon, Pencil Drawings,	.50
do. Marian Fuller, 1 View of the Hudson,	2.00
do. do. 1 Painting,	1.25
Abby Storrs, 1 Frame and Pencil Drawing,	.25
Albert Averill, 1 Crayon Drawing,	.75
Mary A. Marcy, Oriental Painting,	.25
Nathan Olds, Jr., 1 Crayon Drawing,	.75
E. Brown, 1 do.	.75
Mrs. E. Carpenter, 1 Oriental Painting,	.50
	$15.00

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CLASS 28.—PLOWING MATCH.

The first employment of man was that of Agriculture,—placed in a garden "to dress it, and to keep it." History informs us of the early use of the plow. The improvements in its mechanical construction have kept an even pace in the advance of civilization. Wherever the church and school-house are found, there too this pioneer in agriculture is found. From the crotched stick, used to scratch the surface, it has gradually been improved to the highest state of mechanical skill, and adapted to the different localities of the country.

Many theories have been advanced upon this subject; still the matter does not seem to be thoroughly understood. From the first use of the plow, to within the last twenty-five or fifty years, it was the custom to merely scratch the surface. But, by the aid of science, and the study of the nature of plants, it was found that more earth-room was necessary for their fullest development; that it was necessary to plow deeper, and stir the soil more thoroughly. In this particular, many have erred without knowing why.

Immediate deep plowing, in many instances, is not safe. An analysis of most soils, shows that there are some elements in them poisonous to most plants, as the per-oxide and prot-oxide of iron; the latter of which is poisonous, but when exposed to the air for a sufficient length of time, is changed and becomes comparatively harmless.

A heavy soil, that has usually been plowed to the depth of four or five inches, from the very act, has become compact and closer than when in its natural state. Such soils need a gradual deepening in order for the best crops, at once; not more than an inch of the sub-soil should be thrown up at each time of plowing until it has been deepened to that of ten or twelve inches; whereas, if the soil was thrown up to that depth at one plowing, a small crop must be the result, without great quantities of manure to counteract the poisonous effects of the sub-soil. Sandy and loose soils may be plowed deeply at first, and the most beneficial results have usually followed from such a course. We should never hear such frequent complaints of the drought, if the soil was in a proper condition. Land that is plowed eight or ten inches deep, is not half as liable to suffer as that plowed only five or six inches deep. Land that is stirred to the depth of eight or ten inches, is always moist, holds the moisture better, and is continually

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absorbing from the atmosphere the very substance that the plants require to perfect their growth.

There were seven entries in this class: five of oxen, and two span of horses. The contest was spirited, and the work done finely.

The Committee award the following Premiums:

For the best operator, with single team,

1st premium, to	John Hyde,	- - - -	$6
2d do.	Nathan P. Witter,	- - - -	4
3d do.	Appollos Richmond, performed by Peter Reynolds.		

Horses.

1st premium, to	Charles C. Burdick,	- - -	$6
2d do.	Olney Tanner,	- - - -	4

Respectfully submitted by

ALBERT DAY.
JOHN PAINE.
C. D. WILLIAMS.
NELSON LYON.
} *Committee.*

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TOLLAND

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

OFFICERS.

President, EPHRAIM H. HYDE, 2d, Stafford.
1st Vice-President, RALPH B. CHAMBERLIN, Coventry.
2d Vice-President, JOHN S. YEOMANS, Columbia.
Secretary, G. D. HASTINGS, Tolland.
Treasurer, ALVAN P. HYDE, Tolland.
Auditor, MARCUS WOODWARD, Somers.

REPORTS

Of the several Committees to the Tolland County Agricultural Society, at their Annual Meeting, holden on the 15*th of October, A. D.*, 1856.

FARMS.

The Committee on Farms would respectfully report:—That they have viewed and examined the several farms entered for premiums in all respects pertaining to agricultural improvements, and your committee are gratified to see the improvement that is steadily moving onward, not only in those farms entered for premiums, but which is to be seen in a highly commendable degree in all parts of our County. Farms are better fenced, better stocked, in short, better cultivated in every respect, while the dwellings of farmers are being made more attractive by good and permanent repairs and adornings, as well as by a tasteful arrangement of shade and ornamental trees, interspersed with the rose of early summer and the dahlia of autumn.

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Your committee have been governed in awarding the premiums by the greatest improvement and the best cultivation, without having reference to the capital employed,—the amount expended upon any farm or parcel of a farm, or the advantage that one individual or company may have over another in obtaining fertilizers or laborers. Therefore, it will readily be seen that those in the immediate vicinity of our villages have one advantage that can not be available to those situated away from them, for in a community of all farmers no one has manure to sell.

There were entered for premiums four farms: one in Vernon, two in Tolland, and one in Coventry; all were well cultivated, and showed incontrovertible evidence that improvement had been made, was being made, and would continue to be made just as long as they remained in the hands of lovers of good farming.

Your committee first visited the farm of Ralph Flynt, Esq., of Coventry. Few, indeed, are the farms that compare with this in neatness, order, good fences, and clean cultivation; good fruit and garden vegetables. The barns were well arranged, and commodious yards, supplied with running water; a very nice and convenient barn for sheep, fitted up with racks and feed troughs; in fact all the conveniences for carrying on the farm. The Home Farm contains ninety-nine acres, eighteen in a detached piece.

Mr. Flynt has in cultivated crops eight acres, three in seed hay, twenty in mowing, twenty-eight in pasture, thirty-two in wood-land; eight of the eighteen were last year sown to rye, from which was reaped a bountiful harvest the present season.

The stock usually wintered on this farm consists of fifteen head of neat cattle, one horse and twenty sheep. The cattle were native breed, in good condition. Sheep, South Down and Merino. Mr. Flynt cuts about thirty tons of hay yearly. On his farm is an excellent orchard of choice fruit. The farm exhibited thorough cultivation and a great amount of improvement, being formerly one of great sterility.

The farm next visited was that of Joseph Vaughn, Esq., of Tolland. This is another of the sterile farms of Tolland County that has been made to yield to well-directed labor and persevering efforts, until many parts of it have become handsome, productive land. This farm contains one hundred and sixty-two acres of land; it is well fenced, many parts of it by heavy stone wall. Mr. Vaughn has made great improvement by subduing bushes, draining, blasting and removing rocks from his land. He has one under-drain of forty-seven

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rods in length, built of stone, of about twenty-seven inches opening. The crops grown on this farm the past season, were twelve acres of rye, one hundred bushels (four and a half acres) of buckwheat, one hundred and fifteen and three-fourths bushels (three and three-fourths acres) of oats; seven acres of good corn, estimated from sixty to sixty-five bushels per acre; two and a half acres of potatoes. The farm will keep twenty-five head of cattle, two horses and twelve sheep.

The farm is at present not fully stocked. The cattle are native breed. The barns are large and well arranged; under one is a cellar for making manure. Fruit has received some attention; all the old stocks have been grafted but no young trees set. The farm exhibits good cultivation, excellent management, and we believe, yields remunerative profits.

The Committee next viewed the farm of Ira K. Marvin, Esq., ot Tolland. This farm, containing ninety acres, was formerly quite forbidding sterile land, and much of it has been made, to some degree, feasible and very fertile. Mr. Marvin has subdued the bushes on a number of old fields, by the only sure method, that of the plow and harrow and cultivated crops. He has four acres of good corn, six of rye, two of buckwheat, yielding forty bushels. He mows about thirty acres and gets about thirty-five tons of hay; can winter seventeen head of cattle, one horse, and twenty sheep. This farm is tolerably well fenced, ample barn-room, barn-yards rather exposed. On this farm was grown one-quarter of an acre of tobacco the past season. Mr. Marvin's farm is well cultivated, and improving; andwe think compensates the owner for the improvements made.

The last farm viewed belonged to the New England Company, of Rockville, which consisted of thirty acres, home-lot; a part of which had been disposed of in village lots, and a lot of seventy acres detached.

This Company commenced their farming operations four or five years since, and wherever they have commenced they have made thorough work. Twelve acres, or more, of side-hill on the home-lot, which but a few years since was covered with birches and bushes, is now as beautiful a piece of grass-land as can be found in the county, producing about two tons of hay per acre. On the home-lot is a thriving young orchard of choice fruit-trees. There is an excellent barn, with a cellar, for making and keeping manure, which is managed in the best manner. The compost heap, near the mill, was viewed

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with great interest; this was large, containing from three to four hundred loads of muck, straw, and refuse from the mill; on to which was emptied the water or suds used in cleansing the cloth at the mill from time to time, making a good, effective manure and an abundance of it. In addition to this, the Company purchase large quantities from the hotel stables. The main part of the farm, which was an old, worn-out pasture, when purchased about four years ago, has been well fenced, in part with stones taken off the land, and is now in a high state of cultivation. The crops raised this season:—Ten acres of corn, four acres of rye, one and a half acres of potatoes, one acre of carrots, four acres of oats, cut fifty tons of hay; all of which is fed on the place to horses and cattle of the Company, and those kept by them for different individuals.

The cultivation of this farm has been thorough. The application of compost and stable manure bountiful; and the improvements have been carried on with enlarged views and a liberal hand.

Your Committee have awarded to the New England Company, of Rockville, for the best cultivated farm, $12. To Joseph Vaughn, of Tolland, for the second best farm, $8.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL F. WEST, *Chairman.*

PRODUCE.

To the Tolland County Agricultural Society:

The Committee on Produce have attended to the duties devolving upon them, and would report as follows:

Your Committee were highly gratified with the interest manifested by the Farmers of Tolland County, at the late Annual Fair, by presenting for exhibition the products of the farm in quality and quantity, that will bear a favorable comparison with the more fertile portions of our State; particularly, were they pleased with the exhibition of eight specimens of wheat, some of which equaled that of the Far West. Two parcels, each of one-half acre, were entered for premiums, and, although they do not come within the rule, (one acre being required,) yet your committee would recommend a premium of one-half that offered.

There were but two entries of corn by the acre, one of eighty

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bushels, and one of a hundred and twelve and one half bushels, as certified to by the Town Committee. Your committee have to regret that they have no information in regard to the kind of soil, previous crops, and mode of cultivation.

One entry, only, of Buckwheat by the acre, of thirty-seven bushels, as certified by the Town Committee.

One entry of Rye of twenty-five bushels to the acre, as certified by the Town Committee.

There was no entry of Barley or Oats by the acre.

The display of Vegetables was fair, and encouraging to all growers of the numerous variety of esculents.

The specimens of Dairy Products were most excellent.

Bread and Honey was exhibited in profusion, and could not be rivaled in the world. In many instances your committee found it extremely difficult to decide, from the near equality of the specimens; yet they have endeavored to award the premiums to the rightful competitors.

Your committee award the following premiums:

	Best	Acre of Spring Wheat,	24¼	bushels, Marcus Lillie,	$2.00
2nd		do.	13½	Dwight Hunt, - -	1.00
	Best	do. Rye,	25	Jeduthan Willis, -	3.00
		do. Corn,	112½	William Gould, -	3.00
2nd		do. do.	80	David C. Day, -	1.50
	Best	do. Buckwheat,	37	Wm. Holman, - -	2.00
		bush. Wheat,		Samuel H. Ellis, -	1.50
2nd		do. do.		Jesse James, - -	.75
		do. Rye,		J. A. Kibbee, -	1.00
2nd		do. do.		Ralph Flynt, - -	.50
		do. Corn,		James Stone, -	1.00
2nd		do. do.		John Havens, - -	.50
		do. Buckwheat,		Wm. Holman, -	1.00
		do. Oats,		J. A. Kibbe, - -	.50
		do. White Beans,		Porter Walbridge, -	1.00
2nd		do. do.		H. Meacham, - -	.50
	Best	Sand Lake Potatoes,		Theodore Hall, -	.50
		Mercers	do.	Ira K. Marvin, -	.50
		Pink Eyes	do.	William Edgerton, -	.50
		Carters	do.	Jesse James, - -	.50
		Dovers	do.	R. P. Walker, -	.50
		Zeofords	do.	James Storm, - -	.25

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	Best Jenny Lind Potatoes,	Harvey Kingsbury,	$0.25
	6 Pumpkins,	Ira K. Marvin, -	.75
2nd	do.	Sherman Chapman,	.50
	6 Water Melons,	Ira K. Marvin, -	.25
	Flat Turnips,	J. A. Kibbee, -	.50
2nd	do.	Harvey Merrill, -	.50
3rd	do.	Daniel Edgerton, -	.50
	6 Heads Cabbage,	L. L. Perk, - -	.50
	6 Crookneck Squash,	Sherman Chapman,	.75
	6 Winter do.	William Keith, -	.75
	bushel Parsnips,	do. -	.50
	bushel Onions,	Dwight Hunt, - -	.50
2nd	do. do.	Chauncey Paul, -	.25
	String Onions,	Prosper Smith, -	.50
	bushel Beets,	H. F. Corbin, -	.50
2nd	do. do.	Porter Walbridge, -	.25
	Peck Tomatoes,	E. Pember, -	.50
	do. Peppers,	Barton Kibbee, -	.50
2nd	do. do.	Wm. J. Aborn, -	.25
	Specimen 6 lbs. Butter,	A. McKinney, -	1.00
2nd	do. do.	Francis Porter, -	.75
3rd	do. do.	Ira K. Marvin, -	.50
	2 Cheese,	Levi Edgerton, -	1.00
2nd	do.	R. P. Walker, - -	.75
3rd	do.	Nathaniel Johnson,	.50
	Sage Cheese,	H. W. West, - -	1.00
2nd	do. do.	B. L. Young, -	.50
	Old do.	John E. Porter, -	.50
	Wheat Bread,	Wm. Brace, -	1.50
2nd	do. do.	Mrs. M. Wells, -	1.00
3rd	do. do.	E. Pomeroy, Jr., -	.50
	Wheat Bread, wheat grown in Co.,	Porter Walbridge,	.50
	Brown Bread,	E. G. Meacham, -	1.50
2nd	do.	A. L. Talcott, -	1.00
	Rye Bread,	H. W. West, -	.50
	Barley Wheat,	Healey Corbin, -	.50
	Onion Seed,	Frank Hatch, -	.50
	2 Pumpkins,	Chauncey Paul, -	.50
	Specimen Honey,	D. N. Kimball, -	1.00
2nd	do. do.	S. H. Wade, - -	.50

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL F. WEST, *Chairman.*

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HORTICULTURE.

To the Tolland County Agricultural Society:

The Committee on Horticulture respectfully report:—That they have attended to the duties of their appointment, and have been gratified with the number and variety of horticultural productions presented for their inspection. In their judgment, it is quite apparent that a new interest has sprung up in Tolland County in the cultivation of fruits and flowers, and garden vegetables of every sort. On account of the excessive drought of the past summer, the committee were not prepared for the fine exhibition of fruits which it was their privilege and pleasure to witness at the late fair of this Society. The show of apples especially greatly exceeded their anticipation and testified to the attention this noble fruit is receiving in our community. The pears and grapes also were very fine, showing that the Catawba can ripen to perfection in this county, and that pears thrive well in our soil; we bespeak for the pears a more assiduous culture, and hope to see every old tree in our midst and many such are scattered about in our county, bearing the finest fruit, such as the White and Gray Doyenne, the Bartlett, the Flemish Beauty and the Seckel. There were some splendid peaches shown and although the quantity was small the quality was very choice. The flowers were exceedingly beautiful and abundant and bore witness both in kind and arrangement to the taste and refinement of our farmers' wives and daughters. The wines from different native fruits were excellent. The Committee know this by actual experiment, that sure test of excellence. The committee in their department have awarded the following premiums, *viz.:*

For Apples.

To Phillip Barrows,	Mansfield,	38	Varieties,	$1.00
Ralph Flynt,	Coventry,	10	do.	1.00
John Havens,	Tolland,	7	do.	1.00
Theodore Chapin,	do.	7	do.	.50
Chauncey Paul,	Union,	8	do.	.75
J. Brown,	Tolland,	4	do.	.50
Rufus B. Chamberlain,	Coventry,	5	do.	.25
Prosper Smith,	Union,	12	do.	.25
Theodore Hall,	Coventry,	6	do.	.25
George Kellogg,	Vernon,	1	do.	.25
Stanley White,	do.	1	do.	.25
A. Kneeland,	do.	1	do.	.25

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Peaches.

To H. West,	Tolland,	- - - -	$1.00
J. B. Thorp,	Stafford,	- - -	.75
J. H. Kingsbury,	Coventry,	- - -	.50
David Eaton,	Ellington,	- - -	.50

Wines.

To D. P. Sprague,	Andover,	best Currant, - - -	.50
J. B. Thorp,	Stafford,	do. Grape, - -	.50
H. Holmes,	do.	do. - - -	.50
David Eaton,	Ellington,	best Grape, Currant and Cherry,	1.00

Grapes.

To George Kellogg,	Vernon,	Isabella, - - -	1.00
Marcus Lillie,	Coventry,	do. - -	.50
D. N. Kimball,	Ellington,	Catawba, - - -	1.00
F. Porter,	Coventry	do. - -	.50
David Eaton,	Ellington,	best variety, - - -	1.00

Pears.

To M. D. Spafford,	Mansfield,	Flemish Beauty, - -	1.00
David Eaton,	Ellington,	13 Varieties, - -	1.00
D. N. Kimball,	do.	Flemish Beauty and Seckel,	.50

Flowers.

To Mrs. David Eaton,	Ellington,	100 varieties in 1 Bouquet,	1.00
Mrs. Louisa Kilbee,	Somers,	- - -	1.00
Mrs. G. D. Hastings,	Tolland,	- - - -	1.00
Mrs. E. H. Hyde,	Stafford,	- - -	.50
Mrs. L. Loomis,	Tolland,	- - - -	.25
Mrs. Fessenden,	Ellington,	- - -	.25

Cranberries.

To Kimball and Brown,	Tolland,	- - - -	.50

All of which is respectfully submitted.

DAVID EATON, *Chairman.*

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PLOWING.

To the Tolland County Agricultural Society:

The Committee on Plowing, submit the following report:

The ground selected to plow was about an average of the land in the county.

There were five entries and four competitors. The work was performed in a workmanlike manner, all of which exhibited skill and tact for the trial.

Your Committee award the following premiums:

1st	Premium to	Edward H. Dow, Coventry,	$5
2nd	do.	Chester F. Hunt, Vernon,	4
3rd	do.	A. W. Chapman, Vernon,	4

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN E. PORTER, *Chairman.*

GRADE AND NATIVE STOCK.

To the Tolland County Agricultural Society.

The Committee on Grade and Native Stock, having attended to the duties of the office assigned them, award premiums as follows, *viz.:*

To John M. Niles, of	Ellington,	Bull 3 years old,	$3
do.	do.	do. do.	2
Henry A. Ashley,	Tolland,	do. do.	1
Aaron Kellogg,	Vernon,	do. 26 months,	1
Calvin Carver,	Bolton,	do. 1 year old,	1
Valrus Kibbee,	Ellington,	do. Calf, 4 months old,	1
do.	do.	do. 2 do.	1
do.	do.	Cow, 6 years old,	3
D. W. Crane,	Stafford,	do. 8 do.	2
Charles Underwood,	Tolland,	do. 5 do.	1
Valrus Kibbee,	Ellington,	do. 3 do.	1
D. B. Isham,	Tolland,	do. Heifer, 2 years old,	2
J. D. Tourtellotte,	do.	do. do. 4 do.	1
Wm. Lathrop,	Coventry,	do. 2 do.	1
Wm. H. Atwood,	Mansfield,	do. 2 do.	1
Harvey Merrick,	Willington,	do. 1 do.	1

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To Nathan Gillette,	Hebron,	Calf, - - -	$1
Albert Ingalls,	Stafford,	do. 3 months old, -	1
Stanley White,	Vernon,	do. 7½ do. -	1

Respectfully submitted in behalf of the Committee.

JOHN WALKER, *Chairman.*

TOLLAND, Sept. 25th, 1856.

WORKING OXEN.

To the Tolland County Agricultural Society:

The Committee on Working Oxen, 6 years old and over, respectfully report:—That in entering upon the duties assigned them, they found 6 pairs entered for premiums, two of which did not appear on the ground.

Of those exhibited, your Committee award the following premiums, *viz.:*

1st Premium to	Josiah Hammond, Vernon,	- - -	$5
2nd do.	F. G. White, Bolton.	- - -	3
3rd do.	Egbert Brown, Hebron,	- - -	2

All of which is respectfully submitted.

SAMUEL H. ELLIS, *Chairman.*

WORKING OXEN.

To the Tolland County Agricultural Society:

The Committee on Working Oxen, four and five years old, respectfully report:

There were ten yoke of four years old, and seven of five years old presented for exhibition, all meritorious.

After a careful examination, your Committee have awarded premiums as follows, *viz.:*

To N. H. Pease,	Somers,	best yoke, 4 years old, - -	$5
Samuel H. Ellis,	Hebron,	2nd do. do. - -	3
E. Pomeroy,	Coventry,	3rd do. do. - -	2
Asa Fuller,	Vernon,	best 5 years old, - -	5
Rufus B. Chamberlain,	Coventry,	2nd best 5 years old,	3
J. A. Kibbee,	Ellington,	3rd do. do. -	2

All of which is respectfully submitted.

FRANCIS PORTER.
TIMOTHY HOLT. } *Committee.*
E. L. CHAPMAN.

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STEERS AND FAT CATTLE.

To the Tolland County Agricultural Society:

The Committee on Steers and Fat Cattle, would respectfully submit the list of awards:

To Chester Hunt,	Vernon, best Steers, 3 years old,	- -	$4
William L. Ellis,	Hebron, 2d do.	- -	3
J. A. Kibbee,	Ellington, best Steers, 2 years old,	-	3
John E. Porter,	Hebron, 2nd do. do.	-	2
Horace Meachem,	Somers, best do. 1 do.	- -	2
M. Woodward,	do. 2nd do.	- -	1
Nathan Gillette,	Hebron, best Fat Ox,	- - -	5
Asa Fuller,	Vernon, 2nd best Fat Ox,	- -	3

Your Committee also recommend the following discretionary premiums, *viz.:*

To Samuel F. Bradley,	Tolland, best Fat Cow,	- -	$1
Timothy E. Fosket,	Stafford, 2nd do.	- -	1

Respectfully submitted.

ASAPH McKINNEY, *Chairman.*

BLOOD STOCK.

To the Tolland County Agricultural Society:

The Committee on Blood Stock, offer the following report:—There was a very respectable number of animals presented for premiums in this department, mostly Devons; most of them fine animals, displaying the good taste and judgment of their owners. The great difficulty, on the part of the committee, was of classing Durhams and Devons on the same list, and competing with each other. It is desirable that, ere long, the two breeds may become sufficiently numerous, that they may be divided into different departments. After carefully examining the different animals, your committee have decided to award premiums as follows, to wit:

Rufus B. Chamberlain, Coventry, best Bull, 4 years old,	-	$4
E. H. Hyde, Stafford, 2d best Bull, 1 yr. 3 mos. and 10 dys,	Devon,	2
Rufus B. Chamberlain, best Bull Calf, 7 months,	do.	3
E. H. Hyde, Stafford, 2d do. do. 3 do.	do.	2
do. do. do. best Cow, 5 years,	do.	4

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Harvey Kingsbury, Coventry, 2d best Cow, 2 years, Devon, $2
S. F. Bradley, Tolland, best Calf, 7 months, do. 2

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JABEZ COLLINS, *Chairman.*

TRAINS OF WORKING OXEN.

To the Tolland County Agricultural Society:

The Committee on Trains of Working Oxen, submit the following report:—Two trains of cattle only were presented for premiums, one from Vernon, and one from Hebron. The train from Hebron showed much spirit and interest on the part of the farmers, in producing some very fine cattle, but for strength of form, and age, the Vernon train was superior.

Your committee have therefore awarded the

1st premium to the Vernon train, - - - $15
2d do. Hebron do. - - - - 10

All of which is respectfully submitted.

MARCUS WOODWARD, *Chairman.*

SHEEP AND SWINE.

To the Tolland County Agricultural Society:

The Committee on Sheep and Swine, report as follows, *viz.:*

To Charles Sykes, of Ellington, best Sow and Pigs, - - $3
Ralph Flynt, of Coventry, 2d do. do. do. - 2

As there was no competition on the following animals, your committee would recommend discretionary premiums as follows, *viz.:*

To Abner Barrows, Willington, Boar, 5 years old, - - $2
Gurley Phelps, Andover, Fine Wool Buck, - - 2
William West, Tolland, flock of Sheep, - - - 2

All of which is respectfully submitted.

RALPH STORRS, *Chairman.*

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HORSES AND COLTS.

To the Tolland County Agricultural Society:

The Committee on Horses and Colts, respectfully report:—That they have awarded the following premiums, *viz.:*

To Henry Kimball, Ellington, best Stallion, 4 years old, -	$6
Noah Collins, Somers, 2d do. do. - - -	8
Valrus Kibbee, Ellington, best Breeding Mare, with colt at her side, - - - - - -	5
Alfred Bishop, Andover, 2d do. do. - -	8
Samuel H. Ellis, Hebron, best Colt, 3 years Old, -	3
Harvey Lyman, Andover, 2d do. do. - -	2
Lorin Pinney, Ellington, best Colt, 2 years old, -	3
Edward H. Dow, Coventry, 2d do. do. - -	2
W. E. Hunt, do. best yearling Colt, -	2

In behalf of committee.

ELEAZER POMEROY, *Chairman.*

MATCHED AND SINGLE CARRIAGE HORSES.

To the Tolland County Agricultural Society:

The Committee on Matched and Single Carriage Horses, would respectfully report:—That the number of entries for horses presented for their examination, was *thirty-three.* Some of the horses presented were very fine, and your committee are of the opinion that there are many other horses in the County that would have done honor to the exhibition had the owners been to the trouble of exhibiting them. Your committee indulge the hope that, at future exhibitions of this Society, a much larger number may be exhibited, and a more general interest taken in this most useful of all animals presented for exhibition and premiums. The horse is truly a noble animal. In many parts of our county, much interest is manifested in improving the breed of horses.

The prices which good horses readily command at the present time, ought to stimulate every one raising and owning them, to share in the profits and pleasure of using, and improving them in every

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possible manner, believing that no branch of industry remunerates the owner better.

Your committee are unanimous in awarding the following premiums, *viz.:*

To H. C. Griswold,	best pair of Matched Carriage Horses,	$4
Oliver Eaton,	2d do. do. do. do. do.	2
W. S. Holt,	best do. do. Draft do.	3
Jabez Sears,	do. do. do. All Work, do.	3
Geo. W. Paulk,	do. Single Carriage Horse, raised in County,	6
C. P. Coggshall,	2d best do. do. - - -	4
Wm. Shaffer,	3d do. do. do. - - -	3
Wm. Lathrop,	best Carriage Horse, owned in County, -	5
F. A. Harwood,	2d do. do. - - -	3
Ch's Underwood,	3d do. do. - - -	2
W. S. Holt,	Single Draft Horse, - - -	2

All which is respectfully submitted, in behalf of committee.

D. P. SPRAGUE, *Chairman.*

TROTTING HORSES.

To the Tolland County Agricultural Society:

The Committee on Trotting Horses, award premiums as follows, *viz.:*

For the best Trotting Horse, owned in the County, having reference to style, action, and general value:

To William Smith, Stafford, - - - - $6

For the best Trotting Horse owned in the County, having reference to speed only:

1st premium,	to D. F. Dart, Somers, - - -	$5
2d do.	J. Blodgett, Stafford, - - - -	3
3d do.	J. Aborn, Tolland, - - -	2

A true copy of the memorandum on committee's book.

Attest, G. D. HASTINGS,
Sec'y Tolland Co. Ag. Society.

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POULTRY.

To the Tolland County Agricultural Society:

The Committee on Poultry, awarded premiums as follows, *viz.:*

To Norman B. Perkins, of Mansfield, - -	1st premium,		3
F. B. Thorpe, of Stafford, - - -	2d	do.	2
Porter Walbridge, of Tolland, - -	3d	do.	1

A true copy of memorandum on committee's book.

Attest, G. D. HASTINGS,
Sec'y Tolland Co. Ag. Society.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

To the Tolland County Agricultural Society:

The Committee on Domestic Manufactures report as follows:—Although, in this department, the number of entries made this year falls somewhat behind that of last; and although, perhaps, less interest is apparent in furnishing articles for exhibition than has hitherto been manifested; yet, the Society may be encouraged by the exhibition of very many articles of utility and taste. To explain the meagerness in the show of articles of strictly domestic manufactures, we are to recollect, that the factory is now doing for us what the spinning-wheel and loom in the house, formerly performed under the hands of the house-wife and her daughters. The committee, however, regret not being permitted to see at least, in the exhibition, by the side of those specimens of delicate tracery, wrought out by fair fingers, a larger variety of those comfort-suggesting, old-fashioned lambs-wool Hosiery and Blankets. We fear the familiar snap of the knitting-needles, by the home fire-side, on the long winter evenings, will soon cease to soothe the good man in his comfortable snoose while resting in the "old arm chair." We see already, that embroidery, cone, and leather frame works are taking the place of domestic flax-work; and that paintings and endless fancy-work are soon to drive those gorgeous specimens of patch-work, and the less gaudy, yet more luxurious home-made blankets and lambs-wool stockings from our homes.

The committee, however, take pleasure in recognizing and commending many articles of domestic industry and skill, and of decided utility.

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Your committee found, that in several instances very meritorious articles were exhibited, but on which there was no competition. In these cases, where, in the opinion of the committee, the article was of decided merit, a premium has been awarded.

Premiums awarded as follows:

To Mrs.	John E. Porter, Hebron, for best Rag Carpet,	$2.00
do.	James H. Townsend, Columbia, 2d best do.	1.00
do.	P. Merrick, Willington, best Bed-Quilt,	2.00
do.	L. Kendall, Coventry, 2d best do.	1.00
do.	O. Edgerton, Tolland, one Bed-Quilt,	.50
do.	Daniel Grover, do. do.	.25
do.	Wm. Ladd, do. best Bed-Blanket,	1.00
do.	M. A. Hicox, Stafford, 2d best do.	.50
do.	Philena Hyde, do. for a Bed-Quilt in a remarkable state of preservation, made by herself sixty-five years ago,	.25
	Also, Linen Sheet, Towel and Table-Cloth, for which she pulled the flax herself, and spun and wove, thirty-five years ago,	.25
do.	O. P. Waldo, Tolland, Linen Table-Cloth,	.25
do.	Edmund Joslyn, do. best Hearth-Rug,	1.00
To Miss	Adelaide Talbot, Coventry, do.	.50
	Francis Weaver, Coventry, Table-Spread,	.50
	H. C. Parker, Rockville, Gents' Clothing,	2.00
	Mrs. Henry Ashley, Tolland, Sofa Pillow,	.50
	P. Walton, Tolland, case of Bonnets,	1.00
	M. V. Gould, do. do.	.50
	Mrs. Samuel H. Ellis, Hebron, 1 piece Check Flannel,	.50
	Mrs. F. Porter, Coventry, Woolen Yarn,	.25
	James H. Townsend, Columbia, 1 pair Silk Hose,	.25
	P. Merrick, Willington, Wool Hose,	.25
	Wm. Bunce, do. 1 pair Cotton Hose,	.25
	C. N. Meacham, do. do.	.25
	Miss Frances Weaver, 2 Bunches Sewing Silk,	.50
	New England Co., Rockville, Fancy Cassimeres,	1.00
	Merrow Manufacturing Co., Mansfield, exhibition of Hosiery,	1.00
	Converse and Brother, Stafford, best Satinet,	1.00
	Converse and Hyde, do. 2d best do.	.50
	Staffordville Co., Stafford, best Oxford Mix,	.25
	Leeds Co., Rockville, Printed Cassimeres,	.50
	J. W. Kennedy, Central Village, 1 Wash-Tub,	.50

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To Willington Glass Co., assortment of Glass-Ware,	$1.00
Sprague and Perkins, Andover, Top Carriage,	1.00
James B. Blinn, Vernon, Corn-Sheller,	.50
John R. Washburn, Stafford, one-fourth inch Check,	1.00
L. Hooker, Mansfield, lot Axe Helves,	1.00
Dwight Cushman, Stafford, Iron Water-Wheel,	1.00
Hubbard Tucker, Vernon, Farming Tools,	2.00
A. P. Pherson, Plated Harness,	1.00
Selah Hibbard, Coventry, Hand-Rakes, (very nice,)	1.00

D. E. and H. Whiton exhibited (though not entered for premium,) a Brass Drill-Stock Improved Calipers, and Model Water-Wheel, which commended themselves to the committee as being improvements on those tools. All of which is respectfully reported.

A. C. CROSBY.
HORACE R. FARGO. } *Committee.*
JOS. B. MERROW.

ARTS AND FINE ARTS.—NO. 1.

To the Tolland County Agricultural Society:

The Committee, No. 1, on Arts and Fine Arts, having attended to the duties assigned them in the examination of articles of this class, would respectfully report the following persons entitled to premiums:

To Miss	Charlotte E. Burnham,	best Lace Embroidery,	$0.25
do.	Ann E. Griggs,	Embroidered Slippers,	.50
do.	Emily Clark,	do. Collar,	.25
To Mrs.	Ralph Flynt,	do. Table-Spread,	.50
do.	L. F. Selden,	do. Lamp Mat,	.50
do.	B. B. Gillett,	do. Dress,	.25
do.	H. S. Gardner,	do. do.	.25
do.	Anna Taylor, 1 Collar,		.25
do.	Calvin Chapman, 1 Collar,		.25
To Miss	Eliza Parish,	Transferred Work,	.50
do.	Elizabeth S. Kent,	do.	.75
do.	Mary McLean,	Crotchet Worsted Tidy,	.25
do.	Adelaide Talbot, 1 Tidy,		.50
do.	Emily Clark,	pair of Undersleeves,	.25
do.	Addie M. Converse, 1 Chair,		.50
do.	E. M. Ruggles, Ottoman,		.25

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To Mrs. Carlton Grant, Crotchet Table Spread,	-	$0.50
do. O. P. Waldo, Lace Veil,	- - -	.50
do. D. N. Sprague, Chair Ornaments,	- - -	1.00
do. A. P. Wells, Cone Basket,	- - -	.25
do. P. Merrick, Shell Card Basket,	- - -	1.00
do. E. Joslyn, Card Basket,	- - -	.25
do. D. Pomeroy, do.	- - - -	.25
do. L. F. Seklen, Leather Work Basket,	- -	.25
Miss L. I. Walker, Cone Picture Frame,	- - -	1.00
Mrs. D. Pomeroy, Cone Frame,	- - -	.50
Miss S. E. Bennet, Paper Flowers,	- - -	1.00
H. C. Parker, Watches, Jewelry, &c.,	- -	1.00
Nathan Spalding, Specimen of Beryl,	- - -	.25
C. Leavitt, Jr., Watches, Jewelry, &c.,	- -	1.00

In behalf of the Committee.

GEORGE POMEROY, *Chairman.*

ARTS AND FINE ARTS.—NO. 2.

To the Tolland County Agricultural Society:

The Committee, No. 2, on Arts and Fine Arts, have attended to the duties assigned them, and award the following premiums, viz:

To Miss Carrie E. Converse, best Landscape Painting in Oil,		$3.00
do. Lydia Parish, best Fancy Sketch in Oil,	- -	1.00
do. Ellen A. Porter, best specimen of Penciling,	-	2.00
do. Lydia Parish, do. do.	-	.75
do. Ellen C. Carpenter, do. do.	-	.50
do. Ellen A. Porter, best specimen of Crayon Drawing,		1.00
do. Jane Burnham, do. do.		.75
do. Sarah McLean, do. collection do.		.50
Mr. Brigham Payne, specimen of Monochromatic,	-	.75
Miss Ann E. Griggs, do. Grecian Painting,	-	.75
Mr. C. Leavitt, best colored Photographic Portraits,	-	.50
Miss Ellen E. Hyde, best Oriental Painting,	- -	.75
Mrs. H. F. Fisk, Oriental Painting,	- - -	.50
Miss Lydia Parish, Water-Color Painting,	- -	.50
Miss Sarah McLean, best specimen Lephia Painting,	-	.25

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To Mr. E. P. Kellogg, best specimens Daguerreotypes and Frames, - - - - - - - $1.00
To Mrs. C. A. Johnson, best specimen of Painting, - .50

Respectfully submitted.

J. R. ARNOLD,
Chairman of the Committee.

FEMALE EQUESTRIANSHIP.

To the Tolland County Agricultural Society:

The Committee on Female Equestrianship awarded premiums as follows, to wit:

To Miss Frances W. Kellogg, Vernon, 1st, - - - $7
do. Miss Alice Niles, Ellington, 2d, - - - 5
do. Ellen E. Hyde, Stafford, 3d, - - - - 3

A true copy of the memorandum on the committee's book.

Attest, G. D. HASTINGS,
Secretary of the Agricultural Society.

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LITCHFIELD

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of this Society, was held in Litchfield, September 17th, 1856. The officers appointed for the ensuing year, were as follows:

President, Robbins Battell.

Vice-Presidents, Joseph Bennet, Royal A. Ford, and John M. Wadhams.

Recording Secretary, Robert Pierpont.

Corresponding Secretary, J. G. Beckwith.

Treasurer, E. C. Seymour.

Standing Committees.

On Domestic Animals, Phineas North, David Matoon, Austin Spaulding.

Manufactures, Leman W. Cutler, Richard W. Griswold, Theodore S. Gold.

Agriculture, Nathan Hart, Jr., Benjamin Webster, George C. Hitchcock.

The President, Vice-Presidents, Secretary, Treasurer, and the several Chairmen of the Standing Committees, form the Executive Committee.

The Annual Fair for 1856, was held September 16th, 17th and 18th, and was the most successful one the Society has ever held. The weather, during the three days, was very favorable; and the receipts from all sources, were $1,300, of which $575 were paid in premiums; $400 for land and in-

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debtedness accruing from inclosing the same; and $325 for incidental expenses, permanent fixtures, &c.

The success of the enterprise is now considered beyond a doubt, and illustrates the propriety of enclosing grounds and providing conveniences for all departments of the Fair within the same enclosure.

The first day was a general preparative day. The second was devoted to the exhibition of neat cattle, sheep, and swine; and every available hitching-post, ring, and pen in the enclosure, of about four acres, was occupied, mostly with the beautiful Devon cattle for which our County is so justly celebrated; and a good representation, also, of other breeds, particularly of the Short-horns.

There were about 150 pairs of working oxen and steers, and numerous bulls, cows, heifers and calves, which, with the crowd of visitors, formed a scene of joyous active life, pleasant to look upon, and showed it to be truly the farmer's holy-day.

The last day was devoted to the exhibition of horses, and was a vast improvement upon former years; and was so conducted, that the most fastidious could not find fault, notwithstanding they were provided with, not a race course, but a track on which they could exercise the powers which alone make them valuable.

The award of premiums was read by the President, and an excellent practical address was delivered by Mr. Orange Judd, editor of the American Agriculturist. The tables, under a spacious tent, were filled with the products of the dairy, the orchard and the garden, and general and domestic manufactures. A small tent adjoining, was occupied with a floral collection, not easily excelled, also drawings, paintings and fancy work, and a collection of fine daguerreotypes, executed by Mr. Judd, of Litchfield.

The names of gentlemen and exhibitors, who have contributed much to the success of the exhibition under review, are those that are usually found connected with every enterprise which has in view the improvement of agriculture and the various breeds of domestic animals. Among them, is the

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President of our Society, and most of the members of the Executive Committee. The Messrs. Hulls and Griswolds, of Torringford; the Atwoods and Judds, of Watertown; the Whittleseys, Coggswells and Hitchcocks, of Washington; the Andrews, Harts, Fords, Websters and Baldwins; and a host of others from all parts of the county.

I must not fail to notice a train of oxen and steers, of some forty or fifty pairs, got together under the auspices of Mr. Pierpont, the Secretary of our Society, every pair of which was a credit to the owner, and all of them collected from a single neighborhood.

It is well known to all who have ever been upon the Society's grounds, that it is rendered unproductive by a superabundance of water. A public spirited gentleman of the Society, has recently purchased, draining tile, which he expects to have put down, in the spring, and which will, no doubt, result in much good, by its silent influence in the improvement of the grounds. Measures are also being taken to purchase a tent which will lessen considerably the incidental annual expenses.

In concluding remarks upon the late exhibition, I would say, that the friends of an improved husbandry, are much encouraged at its result, and the evidence it affords that a spirit of improvement is abroad in the County. Yet there is much to be done, very much, before the resources of the County are fully developed. In fact, the work has but just commenced, and where it would be desirable to see every farmer in every community alive to the success that invites him to labor, and judicious outlay, we see every system of farm-management practiced that has ever been followed since the days of Noah. Here and there is one in every community, who is awake to every improvement which the inquiring mind suggests, or that he finds advocated in his researches after information, that his judgment approves. Such an one receives fresh stimulus on every occasion he meets to discuss with kindred minds the merits of various methods of cultivation, application of manures, or for witnessing the success of the same. It is a relief to the

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weary traveler in climbing over our rugged hills, to pass farms cultivated by such men, giving evidence of industry and judicious management, and occupied with neat dwellings and out-buildings. It is pleasant and profitable to ramble over such a farm, to see the satisfactory results of experiments in the reclamation of swamp lands, now converted into handsome meadow, by a thorough system of underdraining; and fine fields of upland, cleared of stone, which are laid up into substantial walls, and the luxuriant crops giving evidence of a strong soil and good cultivation; barn-cellars well lined with muck, and compost heap not neglected; the fruit-yard well stocked with the best varieties of fruit, more or less extensively, according to the means of its owner; and the farm-stock, of whatever variety or breed, the best of its kind, and in fine condition. One feels an impulse to go and do likewise.

Would that the contrast to this was no where to be found; but it is too often seen in close proximity, and the tumble-down mansion and ill-arranged out-buildings, and the slovenly appearance of everything connected with the farm-management indicates too clearly the benighted condition of its occupant, with the advantages of extent, and quality of the soil, equal to the first. The one earning money, and enjoying the comforts of fruitful toil; the other, hardly making both ends of the year meet, and enjoying such comforts as that farmer can, whose only shelter for the dumb beasts which God has entrusted to his care, is the warm side of a rail-fence, with the mercury below zero. The large majority, however, of our farmers, occupy middle ground between these extremes. They are mostly men well to do in the world, farms paid for, and, perhaps, a little laid by for a rainy day, in the shape of bank-stock, or small notes drawing 6 per cent., until within a few years, very much satisfied with the present,—pursuing about the same system of farm-management their fathers did, and quite disposed to stamp any innovation upon the time-honored way as book-farming. But the example and success of a few pioneers in

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general improvement, are having their effects; and it is surprising to what an extent the work of reform has gone.

This, then, I consider to be the present state of agricultural improvement in our County. A few thorough, enterprising, successful farmers, surrounding themselves with improved farm-buildings, adapted to the making and saving manure and the comfort of farm-stock, and convenience of arrangement. Providing themselves with improved implements, breeds of cattle, horses, sheep and swine, and giving proper attention to the cultivation of fruit.

And a still larger class, who are becoming awake to the importance of a better knowledge of their business, and a more thorough system of farm-management, which exhibits itself in repairing and modernizing dwellings, replaceing farm-buildings with others better adapted to their purpose; opening swamps for the purpose of increasing their means of enriching their exhausted uplands, reconstructing old walls and building new, cleaning up old hedge-rows, setting out fruit-trees.

A mixed husbandry seems best adapted to a region of country so diversified in surface, and soil as is Litchfield County, consequently we find that while some particular branch of industry may be the leading pursuit, still it is not so to the exclusion of others. In some localities, the dairy is the leading pursuit; in others, fattening beef, and in others still, raising cattle; and, at the same time, various other sources of income receive no small share of the farmers' attention.

The principal agricultural products of the county of which a surplus is raised, are butter and cheese, beef, pork, veal calves, market lambs and to some extent wool and poultry. Very little if any grain of any kind is raised for export. In fact not enough is raised to supply the wants of the manufacturing villages. And the article of wheat flour is almost entirely brought from abroad, although the continued high price of flour has turned the attention of some to the cultivation of wheat, and it has succeeded well, yielding from 20 to 30 bushels per acre, and has been reported as

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high as 35 bushels per acre. Corn is also imported to some extent for feeding team horses.

But perhaps, no branch of industry so distinguishes the county, as her herds of beautiful Devon cattle. Almost every town has a few pure bred animals, or nearly so, which form a nucleus around which are raised many of more or less purity of blood. And in some localities it is a leading pursuit. The pure bred animals sell at a high price and the grades are raised for working oxen, for which they are highly esteemed, and there is a constantly increasing demand for them. They vary in price from $125 to $250 per pair, and higher, depending upon age, size, symmetry of form, color and training. They are usually sold before attaining maturity.

The cows are bred for the dairy, and when crossed on good families of Natives are highly prized. Other improved breeds have received but little attention comparatively. A few Short-Horns are raised and judicious crossing with Natives results in good dairy and beef stock. But the replacing the hardy Devon with any other breed with which we are acquainted is of doubtful expediency.

Some very superior sheep are raised in this County, consisting of the Cotswold, Southdown, Merino and Saxony, and no where in the country are they more successfully raised, and even in Europe it is difficult to obtain better animals than may be found here.

A cross of the Cotswold or Southdown on the common sheep, giving a heavier carcass as it does, than either of the originals, forms a profitable investment in raising market lambs, and is followed to some extent, and is increasing from year to year.

The breeding of horses has been much neglected until within a few years. The increased encouragement given to this branch of industry by our County Agricultural Society, and the enlightened public spirit of a few gentlemen of means, has given an impetus to the breeding of this useful animal, and our County can now show an array of good stallions, adapted to all the purposes for which this valuable animal is

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used, including the heavy draught, carriage and trotting horse, equal to any in the State.

The County has met with a loss not easily repaired in the death of two valuable stallions, owned by Mr. Battell, of Norfolk; the extent, the value of the young stock as it aproaches maturity alone indicates.

The increased facilities for raising good horses, their freedom from disease to which they were formerly subject, owing undoubtedly in part to the introduction of better breeding stock, and the ready sale at high prices of good animals, indicates this to be a source of income that our farmers would do well to avail themselves of.

The mass of our farmers have given but little attention to the cultivation of good fruit except for their own family use, and for this sufficient attention has not been paid to procuring the best varieties. A few however, in all parts of the County, have done enough to demonstrate the capabilities of our soil, and that the rigor of the climate is not such as to deter from a general cultivation, particularly of apples and pears, and there are a few fruit orchards of considerable extent and variety, which afford a profitable return to the proprietors.

The great enemy of the apple tree in the northern part of the County, is the borer, and for the first few years in the growth of the tree it requires much diligence to preserve them from its ravages. A few seedling apples have originated in the County which promise to take a creditable place among standard varieties, and no doubt the list might be added to with proper cultivation.

Where the pear has come into bearing the fruit compares favorably in size and flavor with other localities, and for healthy vigorous growth of the young trees I have seldom seen them equaled.

Grape culture has received but little attention. The Isabella ripens well in favorable localities, and the cold grapery is very successful in a few instances in raising the more delicate foreign varieties.

With great facilities afforded by numerous streams of

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water for manufacturing purposes, and easy access to the best markets by lines of railroads, a strong soil, salubrious climate, and social and religious institutions permanently established, it would seem that the future ought to be one of great promise. And if time in its results do not fulfill the expectations these natural facilities excite, I know not where to lay the odium of failure, if it be not at the door of the tillers of the soil. Let them but invest their surplus means in the soil, and receive its double return in increased productions and permanent value, and the work is done; neglecting to do this and it is left for future generations to do.

NATHAN HART, Jr.

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FAIRFIELD
COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Officers for the year 1857.

President, Hon. Thomas B. Butler, Norwalk.

Vice Presidents, Thomas A. Mead, Greeenwich; Isaac L. Hoyt, Darien; David M. Marvin, Westport; Eliakim Hough, Bridgeport; Birdsey B. Plumb, Trumbull; Curtis L. Bostwick, Monroe; Gregory T. Osborne, Weston; Stephen Hoyt, New Canaan; George Osborne, Redding; Nathan Seeley, Bethel; John Hawley, Brookfield; Drake Woolsey, Sherman; John B. Knapp, Stamford; Josiah Kellogg, Norwalk; David H. Sherwood, Fairfield; Wm. Nash, Stratford; David Beecher, Huntington; James S. Cole, Easton; John Davenport, Wilton; William Lee, Ridgefield; P. T. Crosby, Danbury; Aaron Sanford, Newtown; Amri Rodgers, New Fairfield.

Corresponding Secretary, A. H. Byington, Norwalk.

Recording Secretary, Edwin Hoyt, New Canaan.

Assistant Secretary, James E. St. John,* New Canaan.

Treasurer, Jonathan Camp, Norwalk.

By a vote of the Society the annual Fair is held in the town, which, in proportion to its inhabitants, shall raise the largest sum of money for its use. At a meeting held on the 5th day of March, 1856, it was voted to hold said fair at Nor-

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* Since deceased. Mr. St. John was a young man of rare qualities both of head and heart, and was undoubtedly the most thorough scientific young farmer in our midst.

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walk, that town having made the highest bid therefor, on the 23d, 24th, 25th and 26th days of September.

A premium list was made out with much care, and unanimity, to nearly $1,000, which was printed in pamphlet form, with committees attached after the general plan of the State Society's Lists. Packages of these were sent to the Vice Presidents, in each town, for general distribution. Subsequently posters were issued and circulated throughout the county, and a programme and an abstract of the premium lists prepared and published in all of the papers of the county, thus giving the utmost publicity to the exhibition and awakening a more general interest in the cause of agriculture than was ever elicited before. Although this was accomplished at an outlay of some $200 to the Society, the great increase of articles presented for exhibition, the immense concourse of people from all sections of the county, which continued to pour in and throng the enclosures of the fair to its close, proved beyond a question the *economy* of this large expenditure.

The Society were particularly fortunate in procuring their show grounds, which were gratuitously tendered them by Messrs. Curtis, Bishop and Olmstead, on "Union Park," a beautiful platteau just west of Norwalk Bridge, and owing to the wide avenue leading thereto, easy of access, both for pedestrians and equestrians. The mammoth tent of the Society was erected on the square, so as to front the main avenue leading to the park, while immediately within the fences which surrounded it were erected the pens for sheep and swine and the posts for tying cattle, while the open space in the rear of the tent, afforded a fine ground for the exhibition of horses and colts and the display of the many trains of fine working cattle, (some 250 yokes) which graced our exhibition; then on either side of the main avenue were arranged the many coops and cages of galinacious birds and fowls, with which our section of the county abounds. To add to the effect, some half dozen different exhibitors were allowed, "for a proper consideration," to erect their tents on either side of the wide entrance, and each with the American

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flag flying at mast-head, tended to give our county exhibition more the appearance of a State Fair, than a mere local exposition. The living tide of bipeds as they passed out and in, the splendid collection of animals on all sides, with numerous jacks, pennants and streamers flying in the breeze, was truly an animating sight, to say nothing of the attractions within the tent.

The number of entries made of articles to be exhibited within the tent was something over 1,000, and in most of the departments excelled all previous fairs. An immense concourse of people was in attendance throughout the entire exhibition, and although the tent was capable of holding some 3,000 people, thousands were obliged to remain outside unable to gain admittance. About $800 was received for admission at the door, which at 12½ cents each will give a better idea perhaps of the number of admittances, when it is considered that the great majority go in under their *annual* passes, which admit the purchaser and *all his family*, amounting in some rare instances, as our door-keeper informs me, to over a score of persons; a season ticket being thus made to comprehend in true scriptural style, not only "the ox and the ass, but the stranger within the gates." But the farmers of Fairfield County, as a body, can not be accused of a want of liberality whatever else their errors.

The tent was then opened to the public on Tuesday evening, and being well and beautifully lighted, the reflected flashes of lights upon the polished wares was most magnificent. Dwight Morris, Esq., of Bridgeport, made the opening address, his theme being that which is uppermost in most minds when contemplating an agricultural exhibition. "The Horse," in which he united the happy faculty of pleasing and *instructing* his audience at the same time. As we endeavor to make our annual fair the best exhibition possible of our best staples and products of soil and workshop, so by mingling the attractions of the orator and the musician, we endeavor to draw out our finest specimen of muscular *men*, of well developed *women*, and healthy, rosy, rollicking, frolicking *children*. So on each day and evening within the tent the

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brass band is to discourse sweet music, while the audience promenade; then when tired of viewing and desirous of "resting on their arms," or honors, we are prepared with some popular speaker to entertain the mental while they refresh their physical natures. Thus was introduced Gov. Minor, Judge Butler, Hon. O. S. Ferry, Dr. Barbour, Henry C. Vail, Mr. Clift, of Stonington; Goldthwait, of Norwich; Shaffer, of New Canaan, &c., and others too numerous to recall, from which it will be perceived that we adopt every means of making our exhibitions *instructive* and *profitable* to the farmer, as well as entertaining. Of the many able addresses given, we shall consume your space with only one, and that one in particular, only because it has happened to be placed at our disposal and in a more convenient form than the others, from the fact that yielding to a very generally expressed wish to have it published, Mr. Chaffer furnished a copy for publication to the Norwalk Gazette, from which I cut it for you. It possesses the merit, however, of having for its subject a matter in which every individual has a deep interest. The suggestions too, were prized here all the more from the fact that Mr. C. makes no higher pretensions than that of being a "good farmer," and "talking is not his trade," this being his first or "maiden speech."

But to close my already too lengthy communication, we may aver without ostentation, that in all the essential elements of mind and matter, we had a *first-rate exhibition*, and one that will not be lost for good upon the wide-awake, and enterprising farmers of old Fairfield County.

I submit to you also an able address made by Mr. Ferry, which should have been published before, which if you think will do aught toward remedying the evils alluded to, you are at liberty to publish should you have the room.

At a meeting lately held, a vote was passed locating the next fair at Derby, when we expect to see one of the finest exhibitions of cattle ever "shown up" in our county.

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SPEECH OF HON. O. S. FERRY.

At the opening of the Fairfield County Agricultural Society on Tuesday Evening, Sept. 25th.

In the year 1803, an association was formed in New Haven, styled "a Society for promoting agriculture." Its object was indicated by its name, and the furtherance of that object was, for many years, attempted in meetings of the members held for discussion, and for the reading of papers, written both by scientific and practical men, upon the various branches of agricultural pursuit.

In the year 1817, the Hartford County Agricultural Society was formed, and in the ensuing season set the first example, in this State, of one of those annual gatherings of which the present assemblage is the latest successor. Two years after the New Haven Society held a similar exhibition, then called and substantially being simply "*a cattle show.*"

In 1839, an association of the same kind was organized in Litchfield County, which distributed a small amount of premiums at a fair in October of that year.

By this time public attention had been awakened to the importance of these institutions in many parts of the State, and the propriety of extending to them the encouragement of legislative action was frequently canvassed and generally admitted. Accordingly at the session of 1840, an act was passed prescribing the mode in which county agricultural societies might be formed, with the powers of corporations, and providing that every such Society which should raise by contribution or tax upon its members, the sum of one hundred dollars or more, in any one year, should be entitled to receive from the treasury of the State, in September or October of that year, an equal sum, not exceeding two hundred dollars in any one year. This act of enlightened legislation produced its natural results. During the summer of 1840, associations were formed under the statute in Fairfield,

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Windham, and Middlesex Counties, and at a later period their example was followed in New London and Tolland, so that now every county in the State has its agricultural Society, and their annual fairs have become an established institution.

But the beneficent action of the legislature has not stopped with the passage of the act above referred to. The Connecticut State Agricultural Society, was incorporated by the General Assembly of 1852, and at the sessions of 1854 and 1855, appropriations of $2,500 each, were made from the treasury of the State, to be distributed in premiums at the fall exhibitions.

The foregoing brief review will serve, in some degree, to indicate the interest felt in our beloved Commonwealth in the improvement of agriculture within its borders. It is not an unworthy interest. Though our bays and harbors shelter a flourishing commerce—though our streams form a thousand waterfalls and turn a thousand mill-wheels—yet a great proportion of our population is, and ever must be, engaged in the cultivation of the soil, and with their prosperity is linked inseparably the prosperity of the rest. Though our skies are often bleak, and our air inclement, though Spring here follows late after winter, and autumnal frosts press close upon Summer heats—though our landscape be often a panorama of hills, and our soil as rugged as the virtue of our sires, yet the blessing of God, and the industry of a hardy people have made the barren places fruitful, and the waste lands to glow with a golden harvest. Gathering here as we do at the close of a season unparalleled in my remembrance, for the exuberance of its fruitfulness, when, after the drought of the preceding year, and the financial reverses of the winter, it has seemed as if Nature, in compassion upon man, her tributary, had showered upon him her richest stores, causing the meadows to yield abundantly, and the grain fields to bend with plenty, spreading rich pastures for the cattle on a thousand hills, and loading the orchards with their precious burden, filling barns, and granaries, and store-houses, even to overflowing—assembled as we are, in the midst of proofs of

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this wonderful bounty, it has seemed to me eminently proper that this agricultural fair should be opened, as it has been, with thanksgiving to Him who giveth the rain, the sunshine and the dew, and from whom cometh alike seed-time and harvest. God is co-worker with the farmer, and the primal curse which fell upon the ground for man's sake, Mercy has turned into a blessing.

I repeat that the interest manifestly felt in agricultural improvement in this State, is not an unworthy interest. It is an interest which comes right home to the perception of us all; the pursuit, which has awakened it, brings to us our daily bread, ministers to all our daily wants, is essential to our daily comforts; it crowns our tables with our most healthful food, and superadds thereto our most innocent luxuries. As it was the first pursuit of the race of man, so it is the one to some personal participation in which the individual man almost always looks forward with hope. It was remarked to me this morning, that everybody expects sooner or later to be a farmer, and the remark was truer, than at first sight it would seem. The boy goes out from the home of his youth, full of sanguine expectations and lofty hopes. The drudgery of the farm appears repulsive, the unremitted labor, the sweat of the brow, ordained of old, he can not relish, and so he seeks a trade, or engages in mercantile business, or plunges into professional life. Time passes on, the cares of the world thicken along his path, the vexatious disappointments and sorrows of life gather round him, and gradually a change comes over him. He looks forward still with hope, indeed, but with hope of what? The vision that haunts him is a quiet home and a little glebe, no matter how small, that he may call his own, that he may cultivate with his own hands, and enjoy the produce thereof, sweetened by his own toil. The language of inspiration in depicting as part of the scene of earthly human felicity, "every man under his own vine and fig tree," appealed to the strongest, deepest and most permanent feeling of the human heart, a feeling old as Adam, lasting as the globe that we inhabit.

Nor is the manifestation of that interest, in the mode here

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exemplified, a useless one. The farmer lives, perhaps too much by himself; he meets his neighbors indeed, in their social gatherings, and exchanges views and opinions, but the very nature of his occupation is such as to confine him much to one spot, such as to give him little opportunity of personally observing what is going on further off. Here, his experience may gain a wider circuit, and his field of knowledge expand by accretions from the possessions of others, without diminishing, but rather adding to their demesnes. Here too his mind may expand to the comprehension of the greatness of his calling. This is *his* exhibition, the show of what he, his wife, and children can do and are doing. The merchant may indeed exhibit his wares, the mechanic display the excellence of his handiwork, the professional man may speak, but the Fair is the Farmer's Fair—the others are but accessories.—Here, too, the farmer may learn that, which from his practical nature, he might be apt to leave unlearned—I mean the cultivation of the God-given faculty for the beautiful. Cast your eyes around this tent: here are noble specimens of the grains, the esculent roots, the varieties of the melon kind, the fruits, and the skillful handiwork of the faithful wife, and bright-eyed daughter;—they are useful, but are they useful only?—Look at them—are they not beautiful also? Who gave to the melons their green, and golden, and mottled hues?—Who imparted their symmetry to yonder clustering ears of corn? Who painted even the roots of the earth red, and white, and blue? The same Almighty hand which gave the peach its blush, the grape its purple, and the apple its crimson; the same great Artist who "so clothed the lilies of the field, that Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of them." The grains, the melons, the roots are here, but, on this first day of the Fair, in all the freshness of their heaven-given beauty, I see the flowers here also.

To this place on the succeeding days of the exhibition, are to be brought the samples of your domestic animals—the horse, noblest of brutes—the ox, the patient companion of your toils—the cow, the sheep, the swine, the poultry—living implements of the farmer's trade, and all of them for-

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ever associated with the farmer's home. Why should not the exterior of that home be ever as pleasant to the eye, as the interior ought to be to the heart? Men and women are so constituted as to be powerfully affected by even the apparently trifling adventitious circumstances in which they are placed. He whose home serves merely to shelter man and beast, implement and crop, may, it is true, live and thrive, but his neighbor, who superadds to these the elegance of neatness and the charms of taste, will not only live and prosper, but will ordinarily be the happier and the better man. I have seen a house, unpainted and moss-grown, with the bricks falling from the chimney-top, the roof-shingles rattling in every tempest, the windows blindless and with hardly an uncracked pane among them, and the weather-beaten doors admitting each passing blast, between their edges and the casing. It stood a little way from the road-side, with a rough board fence, embrowned by age, between the building and the highway, the gates always open, or fastened occasionally with a rusty hook.—No tree cast its grateful shade there in the sultry summer days, but where the side-walk should have been, stood the pig-trough, around which the lean animals periodically made the day hideous with their hungry clamor. On one side close upon the street was the dilapidated barn, its ridge bending in like a broken-backed beast, its siding knot-holed, gaping, and dropping off. On the other side was, what was once a garden, but the chestnut paleing had grown old, and warped by sun and black with storms, and it now inclosed a wilderness of vervain, cockles, stramoniums, and ear-drops, a little diversified with stunted cabbages and straggling beans. The door-yard, without shade or lawn, was covered with wood, chips, and weeds, among which were scattered the axe, the rake, and the hoe. The plow, the yoke, the cart, and the harrow stood always in the street, when not in actual use. The farmer who owned that place, owned with it his hundred acres of land unincumbered, his crops were often good, and he had money at interest. He is dead now, but how many of his generation are left? There are at this mo-

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ment, in Fairfield County, scores of homesteads, to which the foregoing description would apply more nearly than any other.

But even as I speak of these, there arises before my mental vision, the pleasing contrast which I have witnessed in some parts of this county. I have seen a farm-house neatly painted, its windows peeping through green blinds, beneath the foliage of over-arching trees, whose shadows fell softly upon the gravelled walk, and smooth green-sward below. A substantial fence, preserved from decay by paint, separated the lawn from the street, and a row of growing elms and maples indicated the line of the side-walk. In the rear, the capacious and well kept barn and outbuildings bespoke the care and thrift of the owner. In the garden, the clean beds and luxuriant growth of esculent vegetables promised the most healthful luxuries for the table, while the trim walks and many colored flower-borders, suggested pleasant thoughts of the wife and daughters, whose gentle hands had tended them. There was nothing indicating extravagance or even wealth, but who would doubt that the days of the proprietor of the latter homestead were passing more happily, and therefore more profitably than those of the owner of the former?

I have wandered from the current of ideas which I had embarked upon, but the thought of the domestic animals suggested the farmer's homestead, and in view of what I have often felt, I could not refrain from what I have said. It would be a good thing were our farmers to improve their homesteads according to their means and opportunities, by combining the tasteful with the useful, to a greater extent than is often done. I know that I speak to farmers, or to those, who, if they have any interest in the occasion, must, for the time at least, enter into and sympathize with the feelings and aspirations of farmers; but why should not the home of the cultivator of the soil be a place whose every influence shall conduce to the happiness, the intelligence, the refinement, and the virtue of the dwellers in his household; a spot from whose every part are to proceed sweet influences,

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lightening his daily labor, and enabling him to bear contentedly the hardships of his lot, rather than one whose dreary aspect is calculated to darken his life and harden his heart? Is the expense feared? Remember the parable of the lilies, whose simple beauty not all the wealth of Israel's king could vie with. Is it useless? Why has the Deity filled *his* creation with loveliness, except for an example to man. The streams sparkle and dance in the sun-beams, the fields are clothed in ever-renewed verdure, the trees playing with the winds sway their branches in curves of unending grace, the flowers blossom along the road side, in the meadows, among the crevices of the rocks, and in the deep wilderness where man hath never trod, and high over all, the blue sky looks down and smiles. Is there no lesson here? Oh! man, your homestead is your creation, and as it grows beneath your hand, imitate God!

I have spoken of grain, and roots, of fruits, of flowers, of beast and fowl, that are to be assembled here, but there is one product that I have reserved for final allusion. Here, during the days of this Fair, are to be gathered the farmers themselves of Fairfield County. They ought to be a race to be looked upon with pride. Descended from men who braved an almost unknown ocean, a howling wilderness, and a savage foe, to lay the foundation of our prosperity, from men, the successors of the former, who, even where we stand, saw their houses in flames, their wives and children fleeing to the woods for refuge, while they, the husbands and the fathers, fought for liberty and right, from men who laid the foundation of our State upon the Rock Christianity, and buttressed it with the strong towers of Education, these farmers, reared in this noble Commonwealth, with light, and law, and freedom around them from infancy, with no man to call them master, and none to molest or make them afraid, what ought they not to be? Let the question be well considered, and if it be found that they come short in anything befitting men and citizens of this free State, then let the memories of the past, and the privileges of the present, combine to animate them to fill up the measure of well-doing.

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ADDRESS OF C. F. SHAFFER, NEW CANAAN.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I am perhaps presuming too much, when in my first attempt at public speaking, I take hold of a subject of so much importance as that of "Fruit Culture," and with it venture to stand face to face with the beauty and chivalry,—not of South Carolina, but of old Fairfield County. But you will, I am assured, grant me your indulgence for all mistakes and blunders I may commit while I proceed with my subject, requesting your attention for a few moments to the remarks I have to offer upon the importance and management of the orchard.

Tree and fruit-culture, for some unknown cause, has been kept out of all of the discussions of this Society. I know not why it should be so, but it is an indisputable fact, that none have until now ventured to open his mouth and speak in defence of our much neglected and abused orchards. I did, indeed, think, upon one occasion, last fall, that our friend Professor Vail, of New Jersey, was going to prove a champion for the right. But just as I had arrived at that conclusion, and had gained a position where I could treasure up every word he uttered, he suddenly dropped the subject. I knew not what to think of it, but finally concluded that it must be a forbidden topic, or that it was a kind of dog's Jew's harp, and, consequently, all were afraid of it.

In the culture of fruit and flowers, we have the poetry of earth culture. It affords everything that can please the eye or gratify the taste. What can equal the beauty of the flower or the delicious flavor of the fruit? Of the former, it has been said, that "Solomon, in all his glory, was not arrayed like one of these;" of the latter, "It's praise is in every mouth."

As good fruit becomes more common and accessible to a greater number, those fevers and billious disorders now so prevalent in city and country, where fruits are scarce, will become lessened, and health and happiness increased.

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How delightful is the succession of fruits. First in the spring, when, with the ardor of impatience, we are awaiting the arrival of luscious fruits, comes the strawberry, deliciously smothered in cream, giving a new zest to life; then follows the raspberry, filling the room with fragrance; then the cherry, the currant and gooseberry. Then comes the apricot, the peach and plum; and though last, by no means least, the apple and pear,—all forming a delightful succession of nature's best gifts; to which, if the cultivator will but turn his attention, he will secure to himself both pleasure and profit as a reward for his labor.

We all of us know the present condition of fruit culture in this vicinity. New England may, indeed, boast of her intelligence and her enterprise, her advancement in the arts and sciences, the increasing interest felt for agricultural improvement, the extent and magnitude of her mechanical and manufacturing operations; of the impetus a world has received from the unwearied energy and persevering character of her inhabitants. But there is one important object which has been left so far in the rear, that it has been nearly lost sight of. I speak of her orchards and her fruit yards. I regret to say, they come near being numbered among the things that were. New York has outstripped and outwitted us in this respect; she has out-Yankeed "Yankeedom." For while you have folded your arms, and vainly tried to make yourselves believe it would not pay to raise fruit, her inhabitants have gone on, planted her orchards, and fruit-yards in the western part of the State, much further from the city than you are, and are now receiving large dividends from monies so invested. You are still, to a great extent, sleeping on the subject. The great majority of our land-holders have, it is true, a few scrubby-looking things that are called trees; but it is a libel on the name. In many parts of New England, the people know but little about the modern varieties of fruit. I have found neighborhoods where the name of even our oldest standard varieties were unknown. Of the apples among them, I found no greater claims to excellence, than that they were "grafted fruit;" all sorts being comprehended

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under the two distinctive names, "*natural*" and "*grafted.*" Among the fine fruits, I found the same distinction, except that they were sometimes known as "*wild*" and "*tame.*" Tame enough, in all conscience, most of them are.

Fruit-trees, at the present time, are within the reach of every one, and it does seem strange to me that the owner of even the smallest plat of ground should be without a small collection;—for, unlike most other trees, they are both useful and beautiful; while some kinds serve the threefold purpose of supplying food, ornament and shade. How few ornamental trees, more beautiful than the cherry! How many are there in nature more pleasing to look upon, than the apple and peach in full bloom! What more palatable, than the melting pear, or the luscious apple and peach! And yet, how few of our farmers do we find enjoying the benefit of these things! Many of them, who own one, two, and three hundred acres of land, excuse themselves from planting trees by saying they have no land to spare for that purpose. Thus they go on, from year to year, treading the same old beaten track in which their fathers trod,—passing through life, knowing nothing of the comforts and conveniences, to say nothing of the luxury of having an abundance of fruit.

A want of faith in the success of the orchard is one reason why we have no better fruit. It is thought that a great risk attends the planting of the trees; this is a mistake. If a tree be regaded as a thing of life, and treated as such, there is little on no risk. But if it be planted and treated as you would plant and treat a fence or gate-post, you have no right to expect anything more than a fence or gate-post, and hardly that, in return.

Nothing of the kind, certainly, would be more pleasing, than to see every family in the land well supplied with the best fruits throughout the year. It would certainly prove a most interesting auxiliary in the building up and advancement of domestic enjoyment, and increasing the attraction of home, if every one had the resources within themselves for this supply. But, unfortunately, we see but little good fruit among the people at large, except at the most abundant sea-

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sons of the year. How many, for example, enjoy plenty of the best pears, with the exception of two or three of the most common sorts, for a few weeks, at furthest. How many are supplied with a full dish of strawberries, on every table during the strawberry season? But when we come to look at the whole yearly circle of fruits; the succession that may be had, not only through the ordinary fruit season, but also through the destitute period of spring, where shall we find such supply, except in the commonest sort of winter apples, and a few rare specimens of inferior pears? The latter, like angels' visits, few and far between. How many of my hearers, living as they do in a district where nature has dealt lavishly, and made it one of the finest countries in the world for the raising of fruit, have ever seen a single barrel of fine, well-ripened pears at the opening of spring. Where, then, are the millions of people embraced within the district of the United States, to procure anything like a supply of this delicious fruit? Nearly the same may be said of the apple; and yet how often do we hear it said, that so many are going into the business, that it will soon be overdone. This, however, is neither said, or for a moment thought of by those who have made the slightest effort to discover the extent of the market, for the reason that they have never been able to find its extent. They have hunted the civilized world over, and the end is not yet. From my soul, I pity that short-sighted individual whose mental and moral vision is so bedimmed and beclouded that he cannot see through the mist, and behold the future destiny of fruit culture and the fruit trade. "Overdo the business?" Why, sir, we might as well attempt to dip the water all out of Long Island Sound with an egg-shell, as to think of creating an over-supply of these delicious and wholesome luxuries. I would as soon attempt the one as the other. We have never yet been able to supply the demand here at home, to say nothing of that of our wide-spread country and populous cities. We should attend to our own wants first; then, if we have a surplus, millions of mouths are watering for it in foreign lands, and we will send it to them, unless, indeed, a party should arise

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by that time, bearing upon its banner the inscription,—"Americans feed America, and her only," and thus refuse to grant us the privileges of exportation. But even then, we'll contest every inch of ground,—we'll not give up the ship! no, no! We'll load her with fruit, and send her on her way to cheer the hearts and gratify the palates of our trans-Atlantic cousins. When we have supplied their wants, we'll send the good old ship to other ports, even to the "Celestial Empire," where she has already been, carried some of our fruit, and not only has she carried it, but sold it when she reached there, at twenty-five dollars per barrel. She has learned the way, and we'll send her again when that long predicted over-supply arrives. American vessels, laden with American fruit, and manned by American crews, shall yet be found in every foreign port, disposing of their cargoes, and high over all will be seen and proudly hailed, "the star-spangled banner," fluttering triumphantly in the breeze.

There is one thing very certain, that so long as an appetite for delicious fruit,—and this appetite appears to have been universal in all ages,—so long as this continues, trees will be planted and fruit will be gathered. When our orchards become so extensive, well selected, and general, that all mankind may partake of these delicious and wholesome luxuries throughout the year,—then, and not till then, shall we have enough. We are now very far from reaching that point. Very few have more than a plentiful supply, and that only in autumn. It sometimes happens that a surplus exists of perishable fruit, if it chance to be of an inferior quality. What we need most in our provision for the future, is such a selection as will give a varied and excellent supply through winter and spring. Long keepers may be sent safely half the circumference of the globe; they will not only supply all seasons, but all countries and climes. We need not fear to plant too many of these. A large supply will create large facilities for their distant transportation, and open large markets for their sale. Need we, then, fear that the country is becoming too full of orchards? If we were to suppose that twenty millions of trees were to be planted annually in the

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United States,—yet it would not be one to each inhabitant,—then take into account the casualties to which they and their crops are liable through bad management, the amount needed for foreign markets, and the immense quantities that might be profitably consumed in feeding various domestic animals, for which they are not only cheaper than roots, but better, cleaner, and more easily gathered for winter storage.

Will diseases, enemies, and adverse seasons, so increase, that good crops will become difficult and rare, as some are led to fear? I do not entertain any apprehensions of the kind. These disasters often prevail at certain periods, and with particular kinds at a time; but they generally become greatly shorn of their magnitude under good management, and most of them, after running through their course, disappear from our orchards and gardens. I never question the benignant promise, that "while the world remains, seed time and harvest shall not cease," but think it applies as well to our fruit-crops as to the other productions of the earth; and that the enemies and difficulties we have to encounter are not calculated to check our endeavors, but to incite us to renewed action and increased diligence, and like the other difficulties and calamities of life, to develop our energies in a manner that would never be accomplished in a life of indolence, or of sailing down the current of a smooth stream.

The want of good cultivation is sorely felt in this vicinity. No one who has not seen trees managed both ways, standing side by side, can appreciate the value of good cultivation. In connexion with this subject, permit me to point out one error of those who do not wholly neglect the claims of the orchard. This is a practice of digging over the ground in the immediate vicinity of the tree, but not extending their operations far enough off. It has been ascertained, by actual measurement, that the growth of the roots of an apple-tree will average more than three feet a year. I once measured the first year's growth upon the roots of a peach-tree, and found it five feet long. A friend once measured the growth upon the roots of an apple-tree three years old, and found

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them over nine feet long. The root of an apple-tree eight years old, was traced until twenty-seven feet in length had been brought to light. How much remained in the ground, was of course unknown. Hence, the great error of attempting good cultivation in a small circle about each tree. Again the roots that gather its nourishment are, or should be, in the soil, near the surface. Hence, the other error of deep plowing. The orchard ground should receive surface culture only, after the first few years.

An orchard, even under partial cultivation, is a very rare sight. However, dear-bought experience is enforcing its lessons, and good cultivation is becoming more frequent and better understood. It was an old belief, (but is now becoming quite antiquated with intelligent persons,) that the planter of trees was not to expect fruit in his life time,—that he planted only for his children. No doubt but that this opinion originated in the slow progress made by neglected young trees.

Now, no one can justly say, that the cost of cultivation is too great for general practice, provided an arrangement can be made for horse cultivation, which should always be the case in this land of high-priced labor. No farmer complains of the cost of cultivating an acre of corn or potatoes, or carries his complaints so far as to propose to let these crops take care of themselves, as so many do with their young trees. Yet it is much easier to keep an acre of orchard clean and the land well pulverized, than an acre of corn or potatoes; for there are usually but one or two hundred trees upon the acre, which may be easily worked about with a harrow or cultivator, while there are three or four thousand hills of corn or potatoes, every one of which requires separate attention.

Most men are anxious to make a comfortable provision both for their own old age and for the tender years of their children. This anxiety will sometimes deepen and strengthen until it gains the force of a ruling passion. Its votaries will rise early, sit up late, and eat the bread of economy, contrivance and extreme toil, to the end, that they may be free from

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pinching want, and place themselves in independent circumstances. One is ambitious to acquire in his deeds, and to own more acres than his eye can see over. Another has a ravenous appetite for dividends, and is covetous of stocks, shares and mortgages. The pursuit of this kind of property is so attractive and engrossing, that its perils are apt to be overlooked or totally disregarded. The danger that banks may fail, that bubble-shares may burst, and stock companies declare assessments instead of dividends, by many is not taken into account.

We flatter ourselves that we are shrewd enough to look after our own interests, and know when we are well off. We take fire with indignation and wrath if anything to the contrary is even hinted at. But are we not sometimes a little singular in our way of manifesting this shrewdness and self-sufficiency? While in ordinary times the annual profits of our farming operations are allowed to be small, we yet toil on year after year, in the same beaten track, doing this season the same work we did last season, expecting to reap the benefits next season, and so on until our limbs are stiffened by age and we are compelled to resign the plow and hoe to our successors. Now without supposing it to be possible to carry forward the operations of the farm in any other way than by repeating each successive year the work of the last, is it not both possible and feasible for farmers as they advance in years and lose the vigor of youth, to gradually release themselves from the necessity of cropping a large number of acres, and this too without diminishing their annual income?

If there is any other way to secure a competence for one's declining years, it is certainly worth knowing. I shall now aim to prove that there is, and that it can be more successfully accomplished by the planting of trees and the raising of fruit, than in any other manner. I will point out a course by which every farmer, if he will but adopt it, will find his toils greatly lessened as years grow heavy upon him, while at the same time his revenue shall steadily increase. The man who plants a fruit-tree, in soil to which he has a clear

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title, makes an investment attended with fewer hazards than he who puts faith in scrip and rent-rolls. It has been proven by repeated trial, and is a matter of statistical record, that of those who engage in mercantile business and speculation, a very large proportion end their days in the sorrows of bankruptcy. No such fearful risk is encountered by him who is content to own a few acres, to stock them with choice trees, to provide for their necessities, and then to confide cheerfully in a good Providence for the showers and sunshine which are essential to the growth and ripening of the fruit.

The original cost of a fruit tree is but a trifle; it occupies but a small space of ground when planted; the amount of attendance it needs is never large, and is always on the decrease. But, when it has reached its maturity, says a writer on the subject, it will yield an annual income of sometimes ten, sometimes twenty, and in rare cases, even fifty dollars. I will cite a few cases of the bearing to prove my assertions true.

Dr. E. Ware Sylvester, of Lyons, Wayne County, reports before the Fruit Growers' Society of New York State, that an acre of orchard gave him $175 as a nett profit with but partial cultivation. He knew some orchards that paid $100 per acre, without extra culture. Another orchard of five acres, gave its owner the year before last $510, last year from the same orchard about *four* hundred barrels of apples were sold, but he had not yet received his pay. Samuel B. Millington, of Bloomfield, sold the fruit from three acres of orchard last year for $525. He thinks he will realize $700 to $1,000 this year from the same orchard. The orchard has received good culture, and is but seven years old. Mr. Burtiss reports the production of a Baldwin and a Rhode Island Greening tree, five years old. He gathered from the greening two and a half bushels—the Baldwin produced three and a half bushels. Mr. Burtiss condemns the practice of planting trees thirty to fifty feet apart. He says he has traveled through every county in the State of New York, and through most of the fruit-growing States, and wherever he has seen trees growing close together, he has found them loaded with fruit, while

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many that were planted thirty to fifty feet apart had little or no fruit upon them. This has also been the result of my observations. I unite with Mr. Burtiss in recommending the "double row" system of planting trees, for protection, economy, and profit. Mr. Archibald Stone, of Himmansville, Oswego County, reports a tree of the Baldwin apple that produced $37.50 of apples, besides three bushels left unsold. It was shown conclusively that $150,000 was paid in Oswego County, last year for fruit, the principal part of which was destined for the New York market. The committee for the county, report that one acre of cultivated orchard produces more money upon an average than twelve acres of the ordinary farm crops.

Statements were also made in relation to the pear, of which I have not time to speak at length. It was shown that they had richly rewarded the cultivator.

A gentleman in Columbia County, whose name I can not now call to mind, sold in 1853, $450 worth of apples from three acres of orchard. Previous to that season, the fruit had been nearly worthless for the want of good culture. Mr. Robinson, of Chester, New Hampshire, has an orchard that, according to his own statement, has yielded an annual net profit of more than $200 for the last ten years. Moses Jones, of Brookline, Mass., has an orchard of 112 trees, that gave him 228 barrels of apples the eighth year after planting, but has done much better since. The celebrated orchard of Robert L. Pell, Esq., of Ulster County, New York, is said to yield the enormous sum of $40,000 as an annual nett profit. Mr. Pell planted his orchard himself in his younger days, and has long been reaping a golden harvest. His fruit has been sold in Liverpool, as high as $21 a barrel. When Mr. Pell planted his orchard he was called "fool," "fanatic," "insane," etc. Some went so far as to propose appointing a guardian over him, alleging that he was not competent to take care of himself. But time has proved that he was not only competent to take care of himself, but that he was wiser than his neighbors in his provisions for the future, in that he had a little care to devote to

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his orchard. And now that orchard is, and has long been discharging its debt of gratitude. A tree belonging to Seth Cooley, of South Harford village, Washington County, New York, has yielded from fifteen to fifty bushels annually for thirteen years. I now have a letter in my pocket, just received from a friend in that place, who informs me that the tree is again filled with fine fruit, as near as he can judge about thirty bushels. This is in return for good cultivation.

It is unnecessary for me to follow this subject farther. You all know of the existence of single trees that receive accidental cultivation, and that they bear enormous crops of fruit—frequently more than any I have quoted. They are all around us on every side. I could cite cases without number were it necessary to do so, but I have already quoted enough to prove the pecuniary advantages arising from the cultivation of the orchard. I will close this part of my subject by saying that if we expect to get a crop of corn or potatoes, and a crop of grass, oats, wheat, and rye, off the same piece of land in one season—we will learn our mistake when the harvest comes around and we find that neither has arrived at perfection, but that they so operate against each other, that neither is worth the gathering. Whereas had we been content to have put but one crop upon the ground, we undoubtedly should have had the satisfaction of seeing it prosper, and been well rewarded for our labor. So with the orchard. If you expect to make a meadow, a cornfield, rye-lot, wheat and oat field of the orchard, and at the same time have your orchard do well, you will most assuredly be disappointed. But whoever will plant an orchard, though it be but one acre, he may reasonably expect in a very short time that it will yield him a far greater profit than any other investment he could possibly make. As years roll by, it will demand but little care, and the owner will be at liberty to retrench his more laborious operations, without curtailing his means of support. He has made a horticultural investment, and with the smiles of Heaven—without which, no

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enterprise can succeed—the regular and handsome dividends may be expected in their season.

But this matter deserves to be looked at in a less sordid light. A light more pure and holy than that reflected from silver and gold. There is a moral, a social and a civil good connected with the culture of trees, in comparison with which the question of profit and loss shrinks away out of sight. Our first parents were placed by their Creator in the position best fitted for the cultivation of their moral and social susceptibilities. They were placed in a garden. Their employment was "to dress and keep it." Their home and daily walks were among trees, pleasant to the sight and good for food, which the Lord God had made to grow out of the ground. Human life at its best estate, was a life among cultivated trees. If we wish to bring back our spirits to something of that purity and calm enjoyment—something of that freedom from social strife and corroding envy which made Eden a type of Heaven, the perfection of earthly bliss, we must not neglect the culture of trees.

To hoard one's earnings and gloat over them in secret, is mean and miserly. To invest some portion of them in trees is provident and self-ennobling. To amuse one's self in caring for a tree's necessities, in ministering to its appetites and developments, in protecting it from vicious insects, from the blasts of winter and the fervors of summer, and finally to rejoice over the rich, ripe and ruddy return which it makes for all this solicitude, is a pleasant care that leaves no rust in the soul. It rather tends to open the heart and let in the sunshine of generous emotions to its sullenest recesses. It teaches faith in the goodness of Providence; it teaches us to adore that infinite wisdom and skill which erects the stately tree from the crude soil, and causes the vital sap to run on its errand from root to leaf, and the savory, luscious fruit to emerge from the fragile blossom. Said a celebrated minister to me, upon a certain occasion, of the inhabitants of a district that was nearly destitute of fruit: "The cultivation of fruit is an occupation that will do more toward bringing this people out of that state of semi-barbarism into which they

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have settled, than anything else that can be introduced in the way of employment."

The social value of trees is also immense. They render home lovely and attractive; they supply children with delightful memories for their years of manhood and womanhood—memories which bind their hearts with a three-fold chord, not easily broken, to the scenes of their earliest and purest enjoyments. It is truly surprising, how much of what is usually designated love for home, may be resolved, by a little reflection, into a love for trees. Refer to the pages of those who have written upon the subject, and you will find that this sentiment is described in connexion with some ancient and venerated tree. Some sheaf topped elm perchance, bending like a guardian angel over the homestead; or perchance some generous apple or pear-tree, with an equally generous grape-vine hugging its trunk, surmounting its lofty branches and exhibiting in tempting array its beautiful clusters of rich golden fruit; or some giant sugar-maple which has been tapped so often in spring, that it looks like some huge, round cartridge box, or some gnarled oak, beneath which the girls gathered acorns for their babycups and saucers; or some yellow-limbed willow, near the brook, in whose ample boughs the boys built their cuddies, and in whose refreshing shade the girls paused to rest and watch the rippling of the water, as they returned from school during the long days of summer. Many there are whose memories will revert to the hours passed among those venerated trees, as among the pleasantest of their lives.

If, then, it is desired that children should love their home—that they should think of it often with pleasure when they grow up to be men and women, when they are separated from it by many leagues, when they are steeped to the lips in worldly cares, when their fathers and mothers are locked in the slumbers of the tomb—those fathers and mothers should take pains to make home beautiful and attractive; they should plant trees about it, and thus woo the birds of the forest thitherward. An unsightly house, on a bare spot, exposed to sun, wind and rain, will be remembered with

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some unpleasant recollections. "Home is still home, be it ever so homely," says the old proverb, and it says truly, if the house have but a tree to stand sentinel over it. A mud-built hut is a picturesque object, if it rest in the shadow of a graceful elm. But without some such companion, you may call it a habitation, a dwelling, a tenement, or what suits you if you will only leave unperverted the social word "home."

Speaking in general terms, it may with truth be said, that a tree is one of the most beautiful things in nature. Airy and delicate in its youth, luxurious and majestic in its prime, venerable and picturesque in its old age, it constitutes in its various forms, sizes and developments, the greatest charm and beauty of the earth in all countries. The most varied outline of surface, the finest combination of picturesque material, would be comparatively tame and spiritless without the inimitable accompaniment of foliage. Let those who have passed their whole time in a richly wooded country—whose daily visions are deep, leafy glens, forest-clad hills, plains luxuriously shaded, and orchards, the branches of whose trees are groaning and bending to the ground beneath their weight of rich golden fruit, transport themselves for a moment to the desert, where but a few stunted bushes raise their feeble heads above the earth, or to those wild steppes, where the eye wanders in vain for some leafy garniture, where the sun strikes down with parching heat, or the wind sweeps over with unbroken fury, and they may perhaps learn to estimate by contrast, their beauty and value.

The future destiny of fruit culture, therefore, is that of improvement. But the most important improvement will consist in the moral influence which must be exerted by an increase in the attractions of home, which will always result when family comforts are connected with rural culture, and where tasteful planting of every kind is made to add to the interest of a country or suburban residence. How many young men would be rescued from the gambling-house and grog-shop, if every owner of a dwelling endeavored to increase these home attractions, in place of what is now too often dull or repulsive! How greatly augmented would be

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the happiness of a community, if in connexion with these influences a disposition were cherished to discard cold and selfish feelings, and to encourage the prevalence of human sympathies! How often may the possessor of a fine fruit-garden, find means to contribute to the happiness of those whom sickness has stripped of every physical comfort! And how frequently will the acts of such an individual drop the balm of kindness into the corroding irritation of bad nature, and like the atmosphere of spring, breathe cheerfulness and sweetness around all within their influence!

Attachment to home is one of the elements of patriotism As trees strengthen the attachment, it follows that they also strengthen the sentiment of patriotism. Here I find closing argument in favor of tree culture. It is productive of a civil good. It aids in the rearing of good citizens, honest voters, and incorrupt freemen.

As I am drawing near the close of my remarks, permit me briefly to recapitulate. The planting of trees, (if I have uttered the truth,) is a profitable investment of capital. It will insure a comfortable provision for one's old age, and for the tender years of his children. The culture of trees also contributes to the development of the moral and social susceptibilities. It has a tendency to keep alive and strengthen the sentiment of love for home. It makes better citizens and purer patriots.

"But then," whispers an objector, "the uncertainty that trees will live and do well, when planted, is a great drawback upon all this fine prospect. And besides, trees will not do as well upon the soils of New England as they will in a newer country." I grant, that in growing trees, as well as corn or potatoes, or any other crop, there can be no absolute guarantee of success, and if you select soil that is worn out and good for nothing, whereon red sorrel would die of starvation, and you make no effort to restore it to its original fertility, trees can not flourish upon it, and of course will not. But these difficulties may be easily overcome by planting trees in a proper manner, and ever after remembering in our treat-

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ment of them, that they are living, organized, digesting, breathing creatures—not dead posts.

In conclusion, I can express no kindlier wish for my dearest friend, than that he may live to a green old age, at peace with man and his Maker, and pass it amid vines and peach-trees—amid plum and pear-trees—amid apple and cherry-trees, with here and there a thrifty elm or maple, linden or oak, or horse-chestnut, with its spreading head and broad leaves, or the evergreens, with their conical forms and beautiful foliage, or the mountain-ash, with its magnificent clusters of red berries, or the larch, with its graceful drooping branches, which his own hands have planted, pruned and mulched, manured and defended in his and their earlier years, with none to disturb him by a note protested, or harrass his mind by a threatened lawsuit. All this, and much more, do I wish most heartily may be granted to each and every one of my attentive hearers.

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MIDDLESEX

COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Middlesex County Agricultural Society held its Annual Cattle Show and Fair in the city of Middletown, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 1, 2 and 3. Manufactured Articles, Fruits, Vegetables and Dairy Products were exhibited in the McDonough Hall. The display was not large, but remarkably good. Tuesday, the day appointed for the receipt of articles, was a very disagreeable, rainy day. This prevented many from contributing.

Thursday, the Cattle Show was held on West Green. There were seventy-four entries of Neat Cattle, and about the same number of Sheep and Swine as last year.

The display of working oxen was very superior, especially those entered by the Quarry Company, whose animals are always of the first class, and they have a deservedly world-wide reputation for excellence in this department. The display of breeding animals was very fine, especially those of cows; among which number, were several thorough-bred Durhams, of great excellence. The display of sheep and swine was also good.

Every feature of the Exhibition, shows that the farmers of Middlesex County are making a steady advance in the march of improvement; that the Society, once on the decline, is again looking up, and the prospects for the future are bright and encouraging.

Friday, the day for the Horse Show and Trotting Match, was fine as could be desired. The number of entries was fifty-four!—eleven more than last year,—and this, too, exclu-

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sive of twelve entries for trial of speed. Will those who, taking no interest in our Fairs, say "the Society must go down," make a note of this?

The immense concourse of spectators that gathered upon the track to witness the display of horses, evinces the importance of this branch of agriculture, and the deep interest felt in its development by all classes. The animals exhibited, were more numerous and of a finer quality, than those of any previous exhibition of the Society. The want of suitable grounds and a good track for the advantageous display of all classes of animals was much felt, and action has subsequently been taken by the Society, to procure the same, with fair prospects of success. When this worthy undertaking shall have been accomplished, there will be no impediment in the way of the Society's advancement, nor any reason why it should not take rank among the first in the land.

The following premiums were awarded by the Society.

EARLY FIELD CROPS.

There were entered for premiums, three fields of Wheat, two of Rye, and two of Oats.

For Winter Wheat, your committee award to			
Joseph Tryon, the	1st	premium,	$4
Charles Hubbard,	2d	do.	2
For Rye, to			
Linus Wilcox,	1st	do.	3
Charles Hubbard,	2d	do.	2
On Oats, to			
Charles Hubbard,	1st	do.	3
Linus Wilcox,	2d	do.	2

The Society did not offer a premium for Spring Wheat, but a very fine piece was entered by William Jamiesón, for which we recommend a discretionary premium, of $2.

HIRAM BIRDSEY.
ELIJAH LOVELAND.

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LATE FIELD CROPS.

The Committee to whom was referred the entries of Late Field Crops, attended to the duties of their appointment on the 28th of September, 1856.

The competitors on Indian Corn, were John Swathel, Joseph Tryon, Joel M. Clark, S. G. Ely, Levi Coe and Abner Roberts. The corn shown by each of the gentlemen was good, and much better than we expected to find this season. After very careful examination of each of the entries, and comparing a fair sample of each with each other, we, necessarily, came to the following conclusion:

To John Swathel,	1st premium,		$4
Joseph Tryon,	2d	do.	3
Abner Roberts,	3d	do.	2

The competitors on Broom Corn, were Joseph Edwards and Enos S. Camp. We award

To Joseph Edwards,	1st premium,		$2
Enos S. Camp,	2d	do.	1

The competitors for premium on Potatoes, were Joseph Edwards and John Swathel, both of which pieces were very good; those of Mr. Edwards particularly so, they being of good size, and free from disease. We award

To Joseph Edwards,	1st premium,		$4
John Swathel,	2d	do.	3

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WILLIAM PLUMB, *Chairman.*

GARDENS.

The Committee on Gardens, would report:—That but two were entered for premium, and that they have awarded

To William Jamieson, for the best Garden,			$2
James McCleve,	2d do.	do.	1

Respectfully submitted.

GEORGE W. BURKE.

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PLOWING.

The Committee on Plowing, report as follows:—The ground selected, was a piece of sward land, on the farm of Capt. Robert Johnson, lying somewhat uneven, but very free from stones. The committee were highly gratified with the skill and energy exhibited by the five men and one lad who were the worthy competitors in this very important branch of agriculture. The time allotted for the workmen, as, indeed, they proved themselves to be, was one hour, yet such was the superior skill in slicing and turning the furrows, that all but one of the competitors performed their work in forty-four minutes, and one inside of forty minutes. Your committee award the following premiums:

To C. A. Jarvis,	1st	premium,	$4
W. S. Hall,	2d	do.	3
Robert Johnson,	3d	do.	2
Chester Sage,	4th	do.	1

The lad, Master William H. Hubbard, performed his work in a highly meritorious manner, and, although there was no competition, your committee deem it their duty to award him the 1st premium, $2

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PARDON K. FAY, *Chairman.*

BREEDING STOCK.

Bulls, Cows and Heifers.

The Committee on Breeding Stock, award

To Levi Coe, for his Devon Bull,	$5
J. H. Taylor, for his Durham Bull,	5
Jedediah Wilcox, best Bull, common breed,	4
W. S. Hall, best yearling Bull,	4
Wm. Plumb, 2d do. do.	3
Gideon Lone, best Bull Calf,	3
E. H. Hubbard, best Milch Cow,	4
J. H. Taylor, 2d do. do.	3
S. C. Gilbert, 3d do. do.	2
E. Brainard, Jr., best 3 years old Cow,	4

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To Dr. E. Burr,	2d best 3 years old Cow, - - -	$3
W. S. Hall,	3d do. do. - -	2
Enoch Coe,	best 2 years old Heifer, - - -	3
Charles K. True,	2d do. do. - -	2
Daniel Bacon,	best Dairy, 4 Cows, - - -	4
S. C. Gilbert,	best yearling Heifer, - - -	2
Chester Sage,	2d do. do. - - -	1
Levi Coe,	best Heifer Calf, - - - -	2

WILLIAM W. COE.
J. BACON.
D. H. BIRDSEY. } *Committee.*

WORKING OXEN, 5 YEARS OLD AND UPWARDS.

The Committee on Working Oxen, 5 years old and upwards, have awarded:

To Daniel Russell,	best 6 years old Cattle, - - -	$5
Gideon Lane,	2d do. do. - - -	4
H. H. Miller,	best 5 years old Cattle, - - -	5
Joseph Hall,	2d do. do. - - -	4
Joseph Tryon,	3d do. do. - - -	3
Wm. Plumb,	4th do. do. - - -	2

On Cattle owned by Corporations.

To the Brainerd Company,	- - 1st premium,	$5
Middlesex Quarry Company,	- 2d do.	4

Eight pairs of 5 years old cattle were entered. The committee found it difficult to decide in awarding the 4th premium, and would remark, that so far as skillful training is considered, the pair belonging to Charles A. Jarvis, were worthy of the highest commendation, and reflect much credit upon their owner.

Mr. D. B. Miller did not act in judging 5 years old cattle, until those of his son were disposed of by the other members of the committee.

DAVID B. MILLER, *Chairman.*

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WORKING OXEN, 3 AND 4 YEARS OLD.

The Committee on Working Oxen, 3 and 4 years old, have awarded the following:

To Cornelius Hall,	best pair	Working Oxen,	4 years old,	$5
James W. White,	2d do.	do.	do.	4
Stephen W. Paddock,	3d do.	do.	do.	3
Charles B. Jarvis,	4th do.	do.	do.	2
Samuel W. Wilcox,	best pair	do.	3 years old,	4
Levi Coe,	2d do.	do.	do.	3

LEVI COE, *Chairman.*

WORKING OXEN, 2 YEARS AND UNDER.

The Committee on Working Oxen, 2 years and under, have awarded:

To Miles Hall,	best pair	2 years old Steers,	- -	$4
Charles Hubbard,	2d do.	do.	do. - -	3
Joseph Tryon,	best pair	of Yearlings,	- - -	3
Wm. W. Coe,	2d do.	do.	- -	2
Cornelius Hall,	3d do.	do.	- -	1
Levi Coe,	best pair	Calves,	- - - -	2

ORRIN GILBERT, *Chairman.*

FAT CATTLE.

The Committee on Fat Cattle, have awarded:

To George E. Makinster,	for fattest pair	of Oxen,	- -	$5
Brainerd Co.,	2d do.	do.	-	4
Chester Sage,	3d do.	do.	- -	3
William W. Coe,	fattest 2 years old animal,		- -	1

ICHABOD MILLER, *Chairman.*

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HORSES.

The Committee on the following Grades of Horses, have awarded:

To Enoch Coe, for best Stallion,	- - - -	$8
Levi Coe, 2d do.	- - - -	5
H. H. Miller, best Breeding Mare,	- - -	5
Abner Roberts, 2d do. do.	- - -	4

This grade was represented by eight good beasts.

To F. W. Russell, best pair of Horses, for all work, - 6

There was no competition, but considered very meritorious.

To Hezekiah H. Miller, best Mare, 2 years old, pleasure use,		4
Ichabod Miller, best Yearling Colt,	- -	3
Wickham P. Brooks, 2d do. do.	- - -	2
Jedediah Wilcox, 3d do. do.	- - -	1
Abner Roberts, best Sucking Colt,	- - -	3
H. H. Miller, 2d do. do.	- - -	2

D. HARRISON.
B. MONTAGUE. } *Committee.*
ISAAC ROBERTS.

In consequence of the unusually large number of horses entered, it was found necessary to divide the labor of examination by the addition of an assistant committee, who presented the following report:

The Committee appointed to decide upon the merits of the different classes of horses brought under their notice, beg leave respectfully to report:—That they were extremely gratified to see so many fine animals on the ground. In several classes, they were much at a loss to know to which of the animals exhibited, they should give the premium; and they regret that it was not in their power to award to more than one, in each of these classes. Many of the horses in these classes, were remarkable for various fine points, and the committee had much difficulty in determining the question of general superiority.

The Matched Horses on exhibition, were also well worthy of notice.

The committee awarded:

To William W. Coe, for the best	3	years old	Colt, all work,		$4
H. H. Miller, do.	4	do.	Mare, pleasure use,		4
James S. Selden, do.	5	do.	Gelding,	do.	5

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To William Plumb, for best 5 year old Mare, all work, $5
Frederick Hall, do. pair Matched Horses, pleasure use, 6

W. B. CASEY.
G. BURR.
E. S. HUBBARD. } *Committee.*

SHEEP AND SWINE.

The Committee on Sheep and Swine, have awarded:

To Charles Hubbard, for a Suffolk Sow, - - - $4
Orrin Gilbert, for the best Boar Pig, - - - 2
Jedediah Wilcox, 2d do. do. - - - 1
Enoch Coe, for best Breeding Sow, common, with specimen of stock, - - - - - - 4
Osborn Coe, 2d do. do. do. do. 3
do. best litter of Pigs, - - - - 2
Enoch Coe, 2d do. do. - - - - 1

On Sheep.

To Jedediah Wilcox, for the best 4 Ewes, - - - 3
William Plumb, for the best 4 Lambs, - - - 2

The committee found no Poultry offered either for premium, or exhibition, with exception of a coop of fine large Geese, owned by Mr. Benjamin Birdsey, for which they were unable to make any awards, as they were not in the regular list.

ABNER ROBERTS, *Chairman.*

TROTTING MATCH.

The Trotting Match came off at 12 M., on Friday. The following awards were made.

Class 1, Matched Horses, 5 years old or more, in harness:

To M. H. Griffin, for the best pair, - - - - $10
B. Montague, 2d do. - - - - 7

JAMES S. SELDEN.
DAVID B. MILLER.
ARTHUR JACKSON. } *Judges of Matched Horses.*

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Class 2, Single Horses, 5 years old or more, in harness:

To L. H. Dickinson,	for the best Trotting Horse,	- -	$10
Granville Center,	2d do. do.	- -	8
Elijah Loveland,	3d do. do.	- -	6
Dr. E. Burr,	4th do. do.	- -	4

Class 3, Horses under 5 years, in harness:

To John S. Dickinson,	for the best,	- 1st premium,	$8
E Brainerd, Jr.,	2d do.	- - 2d do.	6
Hezekiah H. Miller,	3d do.	- 3d do.	4

WILLIAM B. CASEY.
ASA HUBBARD.
ISAAC ROBERTS.
} *Judges of Single Horses.*

Premiums were also awarded on Grain, Vegetables, and Fruit; Products of the Dairy; Agricultural Implements; and Domestic Useful and Ornamental Arts and Manufactures.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

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HARTFORD COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Hartford County Horticultural Society was organized in May, 1849. The plan of having weekly exhibitions of Fruits, Flowers and Vegetables, through the Summer and Autumn, was commenced in the following June, and has been regularly and successfully carried out from that time to the present.

"The variety of fruit shown during the first two years," as per Records, "was very great; and the interest manifested by the attendance of the public very encouraging." Each successive exhibition increased in interest as the fact became gradually developed, that many of the choicest and newest varieties of fruit, both foreign and native, were already successfully cultivated amongst us; and also, that zealous amateurs, who had been quietly and patiently at work in previous years, were able to exhibit seedling fruits and flowers of their own raising, of great beauty and intrinsic value. Probably the oldest and largest Flemish Beauty Pear Tree, in this country, was then and is now flourishing in the garden of our late worthy Vice-President, Hon. John M. Niles; and the seedling Plums, respectively named the Ruggles, the Chapin and the Langdon, so well known in this vicinity, received the early endorsement of the Society as valuable local fruits, and worthy of more extended propagation. Langdon's Seedling was subsequently described by competent judges in Boston, as "a very fine variety—much better than the majority of blue plums, and worthy of cultivation."

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The fine autumn Pear, now known as "Smith's Bordenave,"—received its designation from this Society in September, 1850. This pear was imported into Hartford a few years previously, from Bordeaux, by Mr. Bordenave, a resident teacher of the French Language. The fruit is very similar to the Lodge—an American seedling, and has, by some, been confounded with that variety.*

In October, 1851, a new seedling Grape, which had been exhibited *during the early part of September*, for three successive years, by Messrs. P. Steele and Son, of West Hartford,—was named by the Society, the "HARTFORD PROLIFIC." It was then considered "a seedling of merit;" having proved itself to be perfectly hardy, very productive, of a good, sweet flavor, and quite early, being ripe, at least, two weeks before the Isabella. A further trial for five additional years, up to the Fall of 1856, inclusive, in various soils and situations, has served to confirm this opinion, and establish its reputation with all unprejudiced cultivators who have fruited it side by side with the Isabella.

In 1852, particular notice was taken of the "Campeachy Apricot," a seedling raised from a pit brought here from Central America. The fruit is "of good size, fine flavor, and rather earlier than most varieties in this vicinity."

The *true* Beurre Van Mon's Pear, originally imported into this city by the late E. W. Bull, was, for the first time, brought prominently before the public in the fall of 1852, by an account furnished by the Secretary, Dr. Gurdon W. Russell, for publication in the Magazine of Horticulture.†

A new black Cherry, early and large, which had been on exhibition and trial for three or four years, was named "Smith's Seedling," in June 1853, and pronounced one of the best, and deserving of general cultivation. It is "of good flavor, bears abundantly, and is thought to be quite free from the rot which so often injures some of the best foreign varieties."—Originated with Mr. Charles L. Smith, of Hartford.

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*Fully described and figured in Hovey's Mag. of Hort. Vol. 17, No. 10.
†See Mag. of Hort. Vol. 18, No. 11.

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A remarkably fine black Cherry, equalling the Black Eagle in flavor, and excelling the Black Tartarian in size, was exhibited for a name, by Henry Barnard, 2d, in July, 1852. The tree is one of E. W. Bull's importations into this city, and was incorrectly labelled Harrison Heart. Its true name has not yet been ascertained, but its true character, as a cherry of uncommon excellence, has been made so apparent to the Fruit Committee of the Society, by careful and repeated examinations of the tree and its fruit, that they have had no hesitation in recommending its extensive propagation, as a very desirable fruit for the table, and for market.

The "Mygatt Apple,"—so named by the Society's Committee, has been annually shown for the last few years, by Henry Mygatt, Esq., of Farmington, and has received the unanimous approval of the most competent judges. Grafts from this seedling will produce fruit which will not disappoint the lovers of a tender and very pleasant flavored early autumn apple.

The "Skinner Apple," was named and reported on as follows:—"The seedling apples of Mr. Skinner are of medium size, flat, covered with bright red on the sunny side, with streaks of darker red—calyx large—stem half an inch long, in a moderate deep cavity: flesh yellow—tender—subacid. September to December; very well worthy of cultivation."—Originated in Elm Street, Hartford.

For the last three seasons, a new, high-bush Blackberry, a large and delicious fruit, has been on Exhibition from E. A. Holcomb, of Granby, and is thought by many to be as well worthy of cultivation as certain other kinds of more pretensions, which have been so much applauded and sold at such high prices.

The "Holcomb Apple," has also met with signal approval.*

The following seedlings have received particular commendation from the Society's Committees:—

A large and beautiful Peach, named "Bessie," a seedling

* Fully described in Vol. 1, No. 35, of the Homestead.

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from the Red Cheeck Melocoton, and a new Raspberry, a supposed cross between the White Antwerp and the Red Cane,—hardy and fine-flavored; both from Dr. Gurdon W. Russell.

Peaches, Strawberries, and Hollyhocks, from Henry Affleck.

The "Carrie Melon;" a cross between the Green Bay and the Brinckle; from P. D. Stillman.

Carnations and Picotees, of remarkable beauty of shape and color; from Henry W. Terry.

Petunias and Pansies, from J. Mason & Co.; and Verbenas, from Edward Goodridge.

No prominent place of merit has ever been assigned by the Society to any particular Apples, inasmuch as all apples of recognized excellence in other localities, as well as the best of those which are indigenous to our immediate vicinity, are invariably exhibited in perfection of growth, and in possession of all the respective good qualities which attach to each.

With regard to Pears of established reputation,—while they have usually sustained their character with us, a few, such as Dearborn's Seedling, Fondante d' Automne, Stevens' Genessee, and White Doyenne, (or Virgalieu,) have been pronounced of decidedly inferior quality. On the other hand, the Tyson, Bartlett, Flemish Beauty, Beurre Bosc, Seckel, Washington, Paradise d'Automne, Beurre Van Mons, B. Diel, B. d'Aremberg, and Winter Nelis, have been uniformly of unsurpassable excellence.

Peaches have almost entirely "run out" within the last two or three years.

Apricots, in limited quantities, are grown in tolerable perfection. They require the protection of a wall or fence, or, at least, a position sheltered from cold winds.

Cherries and Plums succeed admirably, and the finest specimens are annually produced in fair variety and abundance.

Currants, Blackberries and Gooseberries have been

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much neglected, but increased attention, particularly to the two former, was manifested during the past season.

The tender and half-hardy kinds of RASPBERRIES, are but sparingly offered for display. The *Franconia* has given the best satisfaction, but the hardy variety, recognized as the *Red Cane*, is fruited quite extensively and profitably.

Hovey's Seedling, is the only STRAWBERRY grown to any extent. This, and *Burr's New Pine*, the *Early Scarlet* and *Boston Pine*, have received the recorded recommendation of the Society. *Wilson's Albany*, exhibited in considerable quantity in 1856, is a berry of good promise. Another season, it is hoped, will develop sufficient excellence in some of our local seedlings to warrant their general introduction to notice. The market demand for small fruits, particularly Strawberries, Blackberries and Raspberries, is, probably, *not half supplied.*

Increased attention has recently been given to GRAPES, especially to hardy kinds. The *Catawba*, with the assistance of careful wall-training, occasionally comes to perfection. The *Isabella generally* ripens well. The *Diana* hardly comes up to its Boston reputation for early maturity, but, when fully ripened, proves itself a delicious fruit. The *Concord* has not been before the Society in sufficient quantity, nor for a sufficient length of time, to draw forth an unequivocal expression as to its true comparative standing.

The *Rebecca*, a new, hardy, white Grape, has sufficiently commended itself to a few members, on a slight acquaintance, to warrant its introduction to their grounds *for trial.*

As respects the *Hartford Prolific*, the Records show that it has been exhibited for eight consecutive years, as ripe from the 30th of August to the 10th of September; and it is described as having "well-ripened clusters, of large size, and berries closely set; an excellent grape, and far superior to any native variety ripening at this season." Sept. 6th, 1856, P. Steele and Son exhibited "Hartford Prolific Grapes from the original vine, in clusters of good size and fine color, and in excellent eating condition."

This grape can be confidently recommended as a valuable

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acquisition, for all those locations and latitudes in the Northern portion of our country where the Isabella fails to ripen, in consequence of the shortness of the season.

It has been the custom of this Society, every Spring, to collect and disseminate throughout the County, scions of the most desirable kinds of fruit, particularly Apples and Pears; and it is a noticeable fact, that some of the finest specimens on the tables of the Society at the last Annual Fair and Festival, and also, at some of the weekly exhibitions during the past summer and fall, have been grown on grafts, which were gratuitiously distributed by the Society during the first years of its existence.

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NEW HAVEN COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SKETCH OF ITS HISTORY.

This Society had its origin in December, 1830, as the Horticultural Society of New Haven. The principles of their association were laid down in the mutual agreement signed by the members, *viz.:*

1st. Improvement in the useful and ornamental branches of Horticulture.

2nd. In order to enlist in the interests of this association the efforts and intelligence of all classes, no entrance fee was required of the members, and no assessment imposed upon them.

3rd. With a view to defray the expenses of the Society, all articles exhibited, unless specially reserved, were considered as presented to the Society, and were sold for its benefit.

4th. Every member was expected to present some article for exhibition.

5th. As it was expected that the efforts of the ladies would be directed particularly to the ornamental branches, two departments were organized, with power to choose each their own officers.

In March, 1831, the organization of the Society was perfected, and Eli Ives, Wm. Bristol, Ebenezer Baldwin, Noyes Darling, A. N. Skinner, and A. S. Monson, were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws.

On the third day of May, 1831, the report of that committee was unanimously accepted, and Eli Ives, M. D., was elected President; Wm. Tully, M. D., Wm. Bristol, District Judge, and A. S. Monson, M. D., Vice Presidents, and Ebe-

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nezer Baldwin, Secretary, under the constitution reported by them.

At a subsequent meeting held May 29th, the following gentlemen were appointed the first board of managers: James Brewster, Jonathan Knight, M. D., Wm. Marrill, Marcus Merriman, John Babcock, Henry Eld, Timothy P. Beers, M. D., Ebenezer Baldwin, Virgil M. Dow, M. D., Sidney Hull, Hezekiah Augur, and A. N. Skinner. Six committees were constituted, and Doctors Eli Ives, Wm. Tully, Alfred S. Monson, and Charles Hooker, and also James G. Percival, and Prof. Charles U. Shepard, were appointed Lecturers before the Society.

The first public exhibition was held at Washington Hall, in the old Museum Building in Olive Street, on Thursday and Friday, June 16th and 17th, 1831, and the sale of the articles exhibited occurred on Friday afternoon.

A committee of nomination was appointed without whose sanction no member could be admitted. An arrangement was also made for the issue of stock to members only at $5 per share, to raise a fund for the purchase and care of a public garden, green-house, &c. Regular monthly meetings of the officers and managers, were held on the first Wednesday of each month from March to November, inclusive.

A second exhibition and sale of articles was held at Washington Hall, on Friday, the 9th of August, under the superintendence of Hezekiah Augur and others. In October, of this year, the Society finding by experience that the receipts were much less than the expenditures, decided by a vote of three to one, to require an annual payment of one dollar from each member, permitting those who declined to pay, to retire from the Society.

In 1832, the Society was regularly incorporated by the Legislature and efforts were made to obtain the advantage of the fund which had been accumulated by the New Haven County Agricultural Society, but without success.

Premiums were offered for articles to be presented at the exhibition to be held in June 1832, of $13 on fruits, $12 on vegetables. A second exhibition was held on the 12th of Oc-

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tober of that year, at which six dollars were awarded to four competitors as premiums on fruits, fourteen dollars on vegetables, and one on flowers.

This bouquet is the first indication of any effort in the ornamental branches in which it was expected that the ladies would so largely participate, and which in subsequent years under the tasteful care of Hezekiah Augur, Esq., occupied so large a share of the attention of the Society, and contributed so eminently to its prosperity.

It is interesting and instructive to compare the efforts of the Society and its members in their exhibitions at this early period of the history of our progress in Horticulture, with our present condition. Premiums of one dollar each were awarded on Seckel and Winter pears, and of $2 each on foreign and native grapes, and again $1 for a bouquet.

The exhibitions in the spring, which consisted principally of flowers, when the whole earth was radiant in blossoms, were found to be a source of expense to the Society, and were discontinued.

In October, 1833, the first annual exhibition of the Society was held in the hall of the State House, which was decorated with evergreens, wreaths, and flowers in a highly tasteful and attractive manner, under the superintendence of Hezekiah Augur, Esq., one of the earliest and most laborious and efficient members of the Society. Indeed the Society was principally indebted to his taste and efforts for the success of the exhibitions for many years.

At the exhibition in 1833, a much larger amount of premiums were awarded on fruits, vegetables, and flowers, and more interest was exhibited by our citizens and others in the objects and exhibitions of the Society.

It will be remembered however, that no person was permitted to compete for the premiums unless he became a member of the Society, and all articles exhibited were considered as presented to the Society. Of course therefore, the Society could not expect such aid from abroad, as, in these latter days, adds so much to the interest of all our similar exhibitions.

The records of the Society bear honorable testimony to

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the interest felt by our physicians in the welfare of the community, and in the progress of our citizens in those pursuits and improvements which tend so obviously to the health and happiness of their fellow citizens. The officers of that year consisted of Eli Ives, M. D., President; A. S. Monson, M. D. and Wm. Tully, M. D., Vice Presidents; Zera Hawley, M. D., Secretary, and Charles Nicoll, Treasurer. In 1834, an exhibition was held at the State House, on the 8th and 9th of October, and was far superior to any preceding; all the regular premiums were awarded, and also a comparatively large amount of discretionary premiums on fruits and vegetables.

In 1835, the medical gentlemen still continued their interest in the Society, and upon the retirement of Doct. Tully, Virgil M. Dow, M. D., was elected Vice President in his place.

The annual exhibition of 1836, was held at the State House, and more than forty dollars in premiums distributed, principally for fruits and vegetables.

The same officers were continued in 1837, except that Dr. Hawley was succeeded by Dr. W. T. Peters, as Secretary. It was decided to distribute to each tax-paying member annually four tickets of admission to the annual fair. At the exhibition for that year, fifty dollars were offered for premiums, and in addition a large number of discretionary premiums were awarded.

An able and instructive public address was delivered before the Society, by its President, Dr. Eli Ives, and the committee of managers publicly expressed their acknowledgments to the "ladies and others of our citizens for their generosity in presenting their free contributions of flowers and bouquets, and in loaning to the Society numerous rare and beautiful green-house plants for the decoration of the hall; and for the kind assistance so cheerfully and effectively rendered by the ladies for their taste displayed in the decoration of the tables, and the elegant disposal of the countless wreaths and bouquets trimmed and arranged by their gentle hands." A large accession of members was made during the year, and the prospects of the Society were quite encouraging.

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In 1838, the monthly meetings of the directors were more fully attended and a successful fair was held on the 25th of September.

A very interesting and instructive address was delivered by Prof. C. U. Shepard. That address was the first matter connected with the Society, to which the attention of the writer was called, and the beauty of the address, and the grace of its delivery are still fresh in his memory.

Still further efforts were made in 1839. The number of members was not much less than 200, and a successful fair was held in the fall in connection with the New Haven County Agricultural Society, and an address delivered before both Societies, by the Hon. Jesse Buel, of Albany.

The connection between the two Societies was continued to their mutual advantage in 1840, and a very successful fair was held.

At the annual meeting of that year the writer was admitted a member of the Society, and had the honor to be elected one of the Directors, and in the succeeding year one of the Vice Presidents. It was doubtless an honor to be associated with those benevolent men who were willing to devote so much time and labor for the benefit of their fellow citizens, but in reality in those days the acceptance of an office in that Society, was simply a pledge of time and effort for its advancement.

In 1841, premiums were offered on gardens of various classes, one of which were family gardens cultivated by the owners.

The exhibition in the fall was held in connection with the fair of the Agricultural Society, and an unusual interest was excited in the city and county in the objects and operations of the Society. A large edition of the proceedings of the two Societies was published and distributed throughout the county.

In 1842, the number of tax-paying members exceeded five hundred. Dr. Eli Ives, who had held the office of President for the ten years of the Society's existence, declined a reappointment on account of ill health, and by a singular coinci-

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dence, all the M. D's., with the single exception of the new President, retired from the direction of the Society.

The new board consisted of A. S. Monson, M. D., President; Charles Robinson, and Prof. E. T. Fitch, Vice Presidents; H. Augur, and B. Silliman, Jr., Secretaries, and C. Nicoll, Treasurer.

Regular weekly exhibitions were held during the summer under the charge of a committee, who were authorized to award premiums on the articles exhibited, at their discretion. A summer exhibition was also held at the State House, which although far surpassing in excellence the expectations of its friends, resulted in a pecuniary loss to the Society. Indeed it can hardly be expected that a mere exhibition of flowers, however beautiful, and artistically arranged, can attract enough of public attention and interest, at that particular season when the whole earth is a floral exhibition.

The united exhibitions in the autumn of this year, were eminently successful. Over four hundred dollars, including discretionary premiums, were offered by this Society, and but little short of seven hundred dollars by the Agricultural Society. Nearly the whole amount was awarded to the successful competitors.

An able address was delivered before the two Societies, at the Centre Church, by Prof. Denison Olmsted.

In 1843, George Gabriel, Esq., was elected Secretary, which duty he performed to the entire acceptance of the Society, for the eleven succeeding years.

The weekly exhibitions were continued, and much interest in horticulture was thus excited among our citizens. The President of the Society, A. S. Monson, M. D., delivered an able address at the Church street Church in May, which was published in connection with the proceedings of the Society for 1842. A special committee was appointed to wait upon delegates from abroad at the annual exhibition, and full delegations were appointed to the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, the American Institute, and the Mass. Horticultural Society. The annual exhibition, held in connection with the Agricultural Society, was increasingly successful.

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An additional feature, of great interest, was added by the introduction of painting and sculpture. A full report of the proceedings of the Society was published.

No Agricultural Fair being held in the city in 1844, the Society made special efforts to induce the manufacturers of the County, to present their productions for exhibition.

A regular course of conversational meetings was held by the officers, directors, and managers of the Society. The Annual Fair held by the Society alone was rendered attractive by the introduction of new classes of articles for exhibition.

In 1845, a paper was read before the Society, from E. C. Herrick, Esq., exhibiting the usefulness of birds in protecting vegetation from the ravages of insects. In view of the wanton destruction of birds by the unthinking bipeds who infested our city, and the alarming increase of insects destructive to vegetable life consequent thereon, the Society procured the passage of a law prohibiting the discharge of fire-arms within the limits of the city.

The Society also procured the passage of a law making the depredation of fruit, flowers, &c., from gardens, and dooryards, theft, punishable by fine and imprisonment, which before was simply trespass, for which, ordinarily, the only consolation lay in the old maxim, "sue a beggar, and catch a ——."

Invitations were received from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, of Boston, the Queen's County Horticultural Society, at Flushing, the Fairfield County Agricultural Society, at Bridgeport, and the Hampden County Agricultural Society, at Springfield, to visit their exhibitions by delegations, and delegates were appointed, respectively, who made full reports of the condition and success of the different societies.

Judge Darling delivered an address at the Annual Fair, illustrating the character and habits of the various insects whose depredations are injurious to vegetation. A large delegation were present from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and the first exhibition of pears from abroad was made by Col. Wilder, of Massachusetts.

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1846 may be considered the commencement of our improvement in the cultivation of pears, for although many of the active members of the Society had rejuvenated their large trees by the introduction of choice kinds by grafting, the idea of improvement in the cultivation of that fruit had not taken full hold of the minds of our citizens. The Society procured in the spring, a very large quantity of scions of the choicest varieties of pears for distribution. The beneficial results of that effort alone, has more than repaid this community for all their efforts for the advancement of Horticulture. Special pains were taken to enlist the whole County in efforts for improvement; and the name of the Society was changed by the Legislature, to The New Haven County Horticultural Society.

At the Annual Fair, a large delegation was present from the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, and two volumes of "the Western Farmer and Gardener," were received as a token of friendly interest from the Cincinnati Horticultural Society.

In 1847, special efforts were made to increase the funds of the Society.

The interest of the Annual Exhibition was much enhanced, by the very great number of splendid specimens of different varieties of choice pears from Messrs. Robert Manning, John M. Ives, C. M. Hovey, and Col. Wilder.

A vote of thanks was passed to Charles Robinson, Esq., "for his very able and instructive address, delivered before the Society at their Fair," and a copy requested for publication.

In 1848, special efforts were made to revive the Agricultural Society, the Annual Fair of which had been discontinued for several years; and a Joint Exhibition, by the two Societies, was held in September. A committee was appointed to unite with the committees of the American Institute, the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Horticultural Societies, in calling a National Convention of Fruit Cultivators and Horticulturists in New York. Notice of delegations from the New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and

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Cincinnati Horticultural Societies, and American Institute, were received, and duly responded to, by the appointment of delegates, and a large delegation was sent to the National Convention, held at New York.

The address of the Rev. Dr. Bacon, at the Fair, attracted a large audience, and gave great satisfaction.

In 1849, a special exhibition of roses and strawberries, was held in their season, and a magnificent show was presented. S. B. Parsons, Esq., of Flushing, delivered the annual address before the Joint Exhibitions, at the State House, in the fall. A large delegation was present from the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and the whole passed off much to the gratification of all concerned.

Doct. A. S. Monson, who had filled the office of President from 1842, declined a reëlection; and in 1850, Charles Robinson, Esq., was appointed to that office. The summer exhibition of roses and strawberries was continued, and also the weekly exhibitions, with increased interest, and in the fall, the Joint Fair was successfully held at the State House.

In 1851, the Society expressed their sorrow at the death of V. M. Dow, M. D., one of the Vice-Presidents, who, in the language of their resolution, "by his great industry, perseverance and skill, had contributed so largely to the advancement of Horticultural science."

The two Societies held their Joint Fair. In addition to the largely increased exhibition of fruits and flowers of superior quality by our own citizens, large numbers of roses and splendid pears, in variety, were exhibited by cultivators from abroad, and very unusual interest was manifested by our whole community.

A special feature of the Fair, was the Festival, held at its close, in the hall of the State-House. Many delegates were present from abroad, and numerous addresses were made. The finest fruit was contributed in abundance, and distributed to the audience; and the affair was the occasion of much hilarity and enjoyment, and gave entire satisfaction.

The weekly exhibitions, and the special exhibitions of roses and strawberries, were continued with increasing inter-

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est in 1852. A large delegation attended the American Pomological Congress, held in Philadelphia, in September of that year.

The Annual Fair was held in connection with the Agricultural Society, and was eminently successful. The exhibition of choice pears of the most approved variety, excited great admiration, and elicited the highest encomiums from many skillful cultivators from abroad. Indeed, although less in quantity, and in number of varieties, it was admitted to be of higher excellence in respect to the quality of the specimens, than even the boasted exhibitions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Flowers also, of the choicest varieties, were exhibited in wreaths and bouquets, in great profusion. Great quantities of splendid peaches, in variety, and magnificent grapes, cultivated under glass, added exceedingly to the interest of the occasion.

How striking the contrast between the eight long tables loaded with the choicest specimens of nearly two hundred varieties of pears, with magnificent peaches, and a splendid show of native and foreign grapes, with flowers of the finest quality, and in the richest variety,—and the two varieties of pears, (seckel and winter,) and the single bouquet of dahlias, which received the premiums at the twentieth preceding anniversary.

In 1853, E. H. Bishop, M. D., was elected President, and the regular summer strawberry and rose exhibitions were continued.

At the urgent solicitation of the friends of agricultural improvement, the writer had held the office of Secretary and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Agricultural Society, during a large portion of the time of his connection with the Society, and had kept up its Annual Fairs, at great expense of time and effort, because of the happy influence of that Society upon the industry and agricultural improvement of the County, and partly, because of the mutual benefit arising from the united efforts of the two Societies. Inspired with the conviction that he had fulfilled his whole duty in that respect, many times over, he declined farther efforts.

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The Agricultural Society has, since that time, entirely omitted their Annual Fairs.

An address was delivered by Rev. Mr. Clift, before the exhibition held in connection with the Pomological Society, in the fall.

Being deprived of the advantages of the connection with the Agricultural Society, the attendance at the exhibition was much less than in preceding years.

In 1854, George Gabriel, who had acted as Secretary, and had taken charge of the annual exhibitions to the entire satisfaction of the Society for eleven years, declined a reëlection, and T. H. Totten, M. D., was appointed to that office. An exhibition was held in a tent on the grounds of the State Agricultural Society in the fall. A reduced list of premiums was offered, and a much smaller amount than usual awarded.

S. D. Pardee, Esq., held the office of President in 1855. The weekly exhibitions were continued during the summer, but being held in the western part of the city, attracted less attention than they deserved. The Annual Fair was held in the early part of October.

In 1856, O. F. Winchester, Esq., was elected President, and the Society decided to dispense with the Annual Fair, and in its stead, to hold monthly exhibitions, charging a small admittance fee, except to members, and offering no premiums, but publicly announcing the decisions of the committees in respect to the comparative quality of the articles exhibited. Occasional premiums were offered by friends of the Society, which added to the interest of the exhibitions, but the general result did not meet the wishes of the members.

This year, it is proposed to award regular premiums on articles presented at the monthly exhibitions, and thereby to increase their usefulness, and excite more interest among our citizens in the operations of the Society.

Since the joint exhibitions of this and the Agricultural Society, which brought together nearly the whole County, and the recent splendid Fairs by the State Agricultural Society, an exhibition by a local Horticultural Society, is com-

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paratively so trifling an incident, that however intrinsically excellent it may be, it fails to attract that degree of attention to which it is in reality entitled.

CHARLES ROBINSON.

NEW HAVEN, March 16th, 1857.

As an instance of the influence of the Society, the writer refers to his own small garden, which has made its mark on the premium lists for nearly twenty years. When it came into his possession a year or two previous, there were upon it two old apple-trees standing under the shadow of a neighbor's house, which produced a few gnarly apples not fit for pies; two old pear-trees one Virgalieu, and the other Sugar; both of which he was advised on all hands to cut down; four old purple Madeira grape-vines which if carefully covered in winter, and well cared for, occasionally, when not ruined by mildew, ripened a moderate crop, and two mulberry-trees that attracted all the flies in the neighborhood. The soil was tilled to the depth of some five or six inches, and bore very fair vegetables and a luxuriant crop of chickweed.

The premises are situated near the centre of the city, and are 50 feet on Chapel street, and 185 feet deep; some 70 feet in depth from the street is occupied by the buildings and yards, and on the rear there are a green house 22 feet long, a whilom bee house some 35 feet long, hot beds, and a grass plat.

In 1841, the garden was entered for premium by the writer in the class of family gardens cultivated by the owner, and received the first premium. The committee then said "this garden has perfectly withstood the severity of the drought, and the committee have not seen so many flowers, fruits, and vegetables upon an equal space of ground. The whole labor, except its digging in the spring, has been performed by the proprietor himself, *in the early morning*."

Since that time and indeed for some years previous, the ground has been manured and worked thoroughly every year not less than two feet in depth, and not a weed has been permitted to perfect its seed. It now withstands perfectly

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the most severe and protracted droughts. Some three summers since, during a ten weeks drought, when no flowers could be had elsewhere in the city, large numbers of bouquets were continually cut from it of the choicest varieties of flowers, in addition to those of pure white furnished for bridal parties.

This garden is cultivated not for pecuniary profit, but as a means of promoting the comfort and happiness of the family and of training up the children in the love of virtue, and of *home*. Two little boys, one now just turning of eleven years, the other of fourteen, have all their lives made it their only play-ground, and without supervision have there gamboled with carts and wagons, and bows and arrows, and stilts and so on to their hearts content, and yet I can not recall a single instance in which they have injured a plant or flower.

The entire absence of weeds fully illustrates the benefit of thorough culture. On two beds of beets last spring of some fifteen feet each in length, when large enough to be thinned out, less than twenty could be found, and of these a large proportion were white clover. Indeed when once planted and dressed, it requires Diogenes lantern to find a single weed in the whole garden. The two old pear-trees were carefully grafted and have renewed their age. They now produce annually splendid crops of delicious fruit. Here in the heart of our city, in the very midst of the turmoil and bustle of human life, numerous sweet songsters of spring make their homes in the nests carefully prepared for them. On one sultry summer's day, thirteen of them, of seven different varieties, at one time reveled in the cold water which I poured out for their enjoyment.

The flies and millers have been caught and destroyed by the bushel, so that few insects now infest the plants, while the garden produces all the vegetables required by the family (except peas and potatoes) including an abundance of "succotash," flowers in profusion of the choicest kinds, among which are about one hundred varieties of selected roses, currants and plums, strawberries, raspberries and blackberries, bushels of grapes in full bunches, and of large size; bushels

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of the finest pears of some sixteen of the very best varieties; and bushels of splendid peaches in variety. That these products are of the highest quality, the premium lists of the Society in the different years fully attest.

Although the garden is kept entirely as an adjunct to the comfort of the family, and we prefer to distribute our surplus vegetables, fruits and flowers, among our neighbors and friends, yet frequent applications are made for their purchase. No account has been kept of such sales, except for a single year, and during that year the amount received from that source and for premiums exceeded eighty dollars.

CHARLES ROBINSON.

New Haven, March 16th, 1857.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

THE NATURAL FLORA OF A DISTRICT INDICATES ITS AGRICULTURAL CAPACITY.

BY T. S. GOLD.

Much has been said, and justly, upon the geological character of a country as denoting its agricultural capabilities; but while the truth of this is admitted, we should not neglect the equally important indications which are afforded by the vegetation with which its surface is clothed. The anecdote of the blind man, who was examining a farm with the intention of making a purchase, and asked the owner to "hitch his horse to a thistle," implied this principle. Receiving the reply, that "there were none large enough," he declined the purchase.

Geological marks can not always be depended upon as indicating the quality of a soil, for it may have been derived from the debris of other rocks than those upon which it rests; and as the presence or absence of some species of plants may be accidental, thus wrong conclusions may be drawn from them, if only particular facts are noticed. But when the subject is viewed comprehensively, and in all its relations, with the various circumstances which may have influence, the results will be in a high degree satisfactory, and worthy of confidence. Taken together, the evidence is of a most decisive character, and we can judge as correctly of the fitness or unfitness of a soil for particular uses, as if the fields were already under cultivation, and their productiveness brought to the test.

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It is to the natural flora of a district, rather than to any of those introduced plants, which so much abound under the name of "weeds," that we should look for indications of the soil. The reason why they have been so readily introduced and are weeds, is, that they have great capacity of adapting themselves to different circumstances. Tenacious of life, and speedily perfecting seeds, even when, from the poverty of the soil, they can make but feeble growth, they appear wherever, from any cause, the cultivated crops fail. If we would seek from these any knowledge of the soil, upon which they grow, we must look rather at their size than their presence. Some flourish where the crops fail from too much moisture, or, in other cases, from a want of it; but upon close examination, the most common, can generally be found, perhaps of diminutive size, ready for full development whenever suitable circumstances may occur. If a country has been long cultivated, the opportunities for examining its original vegetation will be diminished, for many plants which only thrive under peculiar circumstances, will be destroyed, while longer culture will allow the introduced plants to settle themselves in their most appropriate localities.

With a more perfect knowledge of the habits of different species than we now possess, those that occur rarely will furnish better means of judging of a soil, than those of wider diffusion; but at present, we must depend mostly upon those which, by their tolerable abundance, have become familiar objects, and yet are not so universally diffused as to destroy their evidence.

The forest-trees, from their size, first receive our notice, and they are no uncertain guide in enabling us to judge of the nature of a soil. They are so associated in our minds with location and soil, that a "pine country" conveys the same meaning as a "light, sandy, pine country;" hard maple, beech, and black birch, suggest a strong, heavy soil, especially adapted for grazing; hickory and chestnut land, reminds us of Indian corn and other grain; while alder, tamarack and pepperidge, seem to be incomplete without the word swamp. But while their general utility and size have

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rendered them prominent objects of notice, the latter circumstance has, to some extent, diminished the value of inferences drawn from them. Their powers of distribution are thereby much increased, so that there is a greater mixture of species among trees than in more humble plants.

The organization of a plant is so delicate, and it is so particular, that every want be supplied, that any species can not thrive in a soil where lime, potash, or any other inorganic material which they need, is wanting, or is not in such a condition as they require. As these requirements of the various species are not exactly known, our purpose is more to show that nice distinctions of soil are thus indicated, and thus to stimulate investigation in this direction, that the language which plants speak, may be more fully understood, than to classify them as denoting particular soils by their presence. But after a few desultory remarks, we will give a condensed list, to convey a fuller idea of our meaning.

The general prevalence of thorough botanical knowledge can alone perfect such a plan; and among the arguments for the study of botany, the aid it affords in judging of the character of a soil, should be prominent. All farmers know the trees we have mentioned, and the inferences we have drawn, will be readily admitted. When botany renders equally distinct and familiar, the various herbs we now crush beneath our feet, as are the oak and the ash, we shall discover that they delineate as much nicer grades of soil, than the larger and more hardy species which we now recognize, as their size is smaller and their structure more delicate. Some are so particular and nice in their wants, as to be confined to very narrow limits.

Many apparent exceptions arise, to the rules we would deduce and render this subject at first so simple, in some relations quite complicated. A forest of pines is cut off and deciduous trees take their place; or the reverse happens, evergreens succeed to deciduous trees. This, however, proves nothing; but the soil being equally well adapted for either, accidental circumstances have determined which should prevail. Such facts are very properly adduced to prove the

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necessity of the rotation of crops. Though an old orchard by its thrift, had proved the capacity of the soil for this fruit, we should not think it best to replant the same field with apple-trees, but we do not find the strength of the soil for other crops diminished.

While a country is in a state of nature, before the various influences which man exerts, have operated on it, its position is most favorable for our examination. The scythe, the plow, the cropping of animals, each serves, by checking some plants, to give encouragement to others, and we must make due allowance for all these disturbing circumstances.

Some plants will thrive better in situations where they are rarely found, than in those where they abound. The soft maple grows in swamps, yet there it never attains the size of some chance tree of the same species on dry land. The tamarack, when transplanted from its native swamps, forms a more enduring tree. It is the same with the elm; though rarely found native but in wet land, its most perfect development is seen upon good, strong dry land. But these isolated cases do not destroy the force of the rule which assigns to each its characteristic location.

Some species grow in the best places they can get, and when forced from one position, take another. Thus the daisy thrives on a poor soil, but a thriving daisy is not necessarily an evidence of a poor soil. Manure destroys, by giving strength to the grasses which choke and smother it, and not by any directly injurious effect upon the plant itself, and it may be found growing well upon good land when, from any cause, the grasses have failed.

We will now give, as briefly as possible, some of the plants accompanying particular locations, and peculiar soils.

The banks of our running streams, which are not only rich, but moist and well drained from the gravel in their constitution, are clothed with a varied, but characteristic vegetation. The alder, the willow, the spice bush, the cadinal flower, the sweet flag, the blue flag, the fragrant mint, with various species of carex or sedge, are overshadowed by the elm, soft maple and yellow birch. When the water becomes more

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stagnant, forming peat bogs, we find the rush, the poison flag, pitcher plant, grass pink, winter berry, with moss-grown black ash, soft maple and blue beech, and the surface clothed, in the place of turf, with the characteristic mosses.

The hard maple, with the beech, birch and oak, of corresponding size, indicated to the early settlers, a rich, strong soil, as it was called by the surveyors of that day, "a rich, fat piece of land." The nut-bearing trees, the hickories, butternut, chestnut and oaks, love a warm soil, suitable for tillage, and their size and thrift is the test of its strength. A smaller growth of sassafras and thorn bushes, forms the connection with the shrubs, the honeysuckle, the huckleberry, and the sweet fern. The black raspberry and the rose-flowering raspberry are the representatives here of this class.

As the nut-bearing trees disappear, and the hard maple, yellow birch and beech increase, accompanied by the hemlock, we find the soil more cold and tenacious, though strong, and well adapted for the production of grass. The laurel, the witch-hazel and tangle bush, with their crooked stems, render these forests almost impassable. When cut over, the red raspberry springs up, and if burnt over, the fire-weed, to be routed by the high blackberry, and this, in turn, by the pigeon cherry and other forest trees, sometimes similar to the previous occupants, and sometimes entirely different.

The white birch and poplar, thrive in a poor soil, not refusing one that is moist, and as they prevail among other classes, our inferences must be accordingly modified. The low blackberry, dwarf asters, five-finger and golden-rod, quickly take possession of neglected fields from which this kind of forest growth has been removed.

The white pine, growing both in wet and dry land, usually occupies a soil capable of producing a few good crops, but easily exhausted.

The yellow pine, red cedar, juniper, savin, and scrub-oak, with the rattle-box and wild sensitive plant, select a soil light and gravelly, and which, if it has any strength, is easily exhausted, and may truly be called a "hungry soil."

Few plants can endure the salt-spray of the ocean and

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submersion, by its tides, but to some this is a favorite location. The beach plum, the samphire, the saltwort, the asparagus, and the grasses which abound in salt marshes are familiar examples.

We have arranged in a table, which we append, a few of the most familiar plants, giving both their botanical and common names, according to the localities which they especially prefer.

By calling attention to this subject, we hope to succeed in awakening habits of observation in this direction among practical men, that they may perceive some utility in discriminating the different species of plants, even when they have no medicinal or agricultural value, for too few (though daily surrounded by them, and enjoying peculiar facilities for studying their character and habits,) see anything either beautiful or useful in this portion of the Creator's works, and consider them entirely beneath their notice.

In conclusion, we would say, that a rich and varied natural vegetation marks a soil of good capacity, not only containing all the elements necessary for the growth of most cultivated plants, but free from any noxious substances, and in that physical condition, to allow of its profitable cultivation, while a scanty vegetation, embracing but few species, indicates the absence of some salutary element or some physical imperfection.

As soils possess every gradation, from fertile to barren, wet to dry, sandy to clayey, with varying proportions of different kinds of organic and inorganic matter, and with different exposure modifying the whole, we can only give in our classification a few general and leading species which prefer the kinds of soil indicated, and are there found most abundantly, but are all, by no means, confined to them.

Banks of running streams, rich and productive when not too wet.

Ulmus fulva,	slippery elm.
Ulmus Americana,	white elm.
Platanus occidentalis,	American plane or Sycamore.
Ostrya Virginica,	hop hornbeam, iron wood.

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Alnus incana,	alder.
Alnus sessulata,	alder.
Salix,	various species of willow.
Benzoin odoriferum,	spice bush.
Dirca palurtris,	leatherwood, moose-wood.
Mentha viridis,	spearmint.
" piperita,	peppermint.
" Canadensis,	wild mint.
Scutellaria galericulata,	scull cap.
" lateriflora,	mad-dog scull cap.
Asarum Canadense,	wild ginger.
Calla palustris,	water arum.
Acorus calamus,	sweet flag.
Veratrum viride,	American white hellebore.
Symplocarpus foetidus,	skunk cabbage.
Iris versicolor,	blue flag.
Clematis Virginica,	virgins bower.
Thalictrum,	meadow rue, different species.
Caltha palustris,	cowslip marsh marigold.
Impatiens pallida and fulva,	jewels.
Eupatorium purpureum,	purple boneset.
" perfoliatum,	boneset, thoroughwort.
Rudbeckia laciniata,	cone flower.
Lobelia cardinalis,	cardinal flower.
" syphilitica,	large lobelia.
Lysimachia striata,	loosestrife.
" quadrifolia,	loosestrife.
" ciliata,	loosestrife.
Chelone glabra,	snake head.
Mimulus ringens,	monkey flower.
" alatus,	monkey flower.
Veronica anagallis,	water speedwell.
" Americana,	brooklime.

Peat Bogs, Swamps.

Fraxinus sambucifolia,	black ash.
Carpinus Americana,	blue beech.
Larix Americana,	American black tamarack.
Nyssa multiflora,	pepperidge.
Acer rubrum,	soft maple, red maple.
Vaccinium corymbosum,	billberry.

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Prinos verticillata,	black alder, winterberry.
Cephalanthus occidentalis,	button bush.
Captis trifolia,	gold thread.
Geum rivale,	water, or purple ovens.
Saxifraga Pensylvanica,	swamp sasifrage.
Typha latifolia,	cat-tail flag.
Platanthera psycodes,	purple fringed orchis.
" fimbriata,	" " "
Arethusa bulbosa,	purple arethusa.
Pogonia ophioglossoides,	snake mouthed pogonia.
Calopogon pulchellus,	grass pink.
Vaccinium macrocarpon,	cranberry.
Juncus effusus,	common rush.

Rich strong Soil sometimes tenacious.

Liriodendron tulipifera,	tulip-tree, whitewood.
Tilia Americana,	linden basswood.
Quercus tinctoria,	black oak.
Cerasus serotiona,	wild black cherry.
Sambucus Canadensis,	elder.
Sanguinaria Canadensis,	blood root.
Dentaria diphylla,	pepper root.
Epilobium angustifolium,	willow herb.
Actæa alba,	cohosh.
Actæa rubra,	cohosh.
Geranium maculatum,	cranes-bill.
Celastrus scandens,	false bitter sweet.
Circæa lutetiana,	enchanter's night shade.
" alpina,	" " "
Tiarella cordofolia,	false mitre wort.
Aruma triphyllum,	wild turnip.
Orchis spectabilis,	gay orchis.
Cypripedium pubescens,	yellow lady's-slipper.
" spectabile,	showy " "
" acaule,	stemless " "
Trillium erectum,	purple trillium, wake robin.
Polygonatum giganteum,	large Solomon's seal.
Lilium Canadense,	wild yellow lily.
" superbum,	turks cap lily.

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Cold and tenacious good for grass

Acer saccharinum,	hard maple.
Fagus ferruginea,	beech.
Betula excelsa,	yellow birch.
Cerasus Pennsylvanica,	wild red cherry.
Abies Canadensis,	hemlock.
Hamamelis Virginica,	witch-hazel.
Viburnum lantanoides,	hobble bush.
Kalmia latifolia,	mountain laurel.
Rubus strigosus,	red raspberry.
" villosus,	high blackberry.
Erythronium Americanum,	dogs-tooth violet.

Cold and moist, often thin and poor.

Abies balsamea,	balsam fir.
" nigra,	black spruce.
Taxus Canadensis,	American yew.
Spiræa tomentosa,	hardhack, steeple bush.
Potentilla fruticosa,	shrubby cinquefoil, hardhack.
Andromeda ligustrina,	white bush.
Anemone nemorosa,	wood anemone.
Drosera rotundifolia,	sundew.
Houstonia cœrulea,	bluets, venus pride.
Gerardia purpurea,	purple gerardia.
Gentiana quinqueflora,	small gentian.
" crinita,	fringed gentian.
" Andrewsii,	soapwort gentian.
Spiranthes cernua,	ladies tresses.

Warm dry land, suitable for Corn.

Quercus alba,	white oak.
Carya alba,	shag bark hickory.
Juglans cinerea,	butternut.
Castanea vesca,	chestnut.
Sassafras officinalis,	sassafras.
Cornus florida,	flowering dog-wood, boxwood.
Amelanchier Canadensis,	shad bush.
Rubus odoratus,	rose-flowering raspberry.
" accidentalis,	black raspberrry.
Aquilegia Canadensis,	wild columbine.

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Aralia racemosa,	spikenard.
" hispda,	bristly sarsaparilla.
" nudicanlis,	wild sarsaparilla.
Panax quinquefolia,	ginseng.
Achillea millefolium,	yarrow.
Veronica Virginiana,	Culver's physic.
Comptonia asplenifolia,	sweet fern.
Phytolacca decandra,	poke weed.
Apocynum androsæmifolium,	dogbane.
" cannabinum,	Indian hemp.
Asclepias cornuti,	milkweed.
" tuberosa,	butterfly-weed.

Warm, dry, often sandy or gravelly, easily exhausted.

Pinus mitis,	yellow pine.
" rigida,	pitch pine.
" strobus,	white pine.
Juniperus communis,	juniper.
" Virginiana,	red cedar.
Rhus glabra,	sumach.
Ceanothus Americana,	New Jersey tea.
Lupinus perennis,	wild lupine.
Crotalaria sagittalis,	rattle box.
Baptisia tinctoria,	wild indigo.
Cassia Chamæchrista,	partridge pea.
" nictitans,	wild sensitive plant.
Potentilla Canadensis,	common fivefinger.
" argentea,	silver-leaf fivefinger.
Rubus Canadensis,	low blackberry.
Gaylussacia,	various species huckleberry.
Gnaphalium polycephalum,	common everlasting.
Anagallis arvensis,	pimpernel.
Verbascum thapsus,	mullein.
Trichostema dichotomum,	blue curls.
Hedeoma pulegioides,	pennyroyal.
Asclepias quadrifolia,	four leaved milkweed.
Hypoxis erecta,	star grass.

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THE SOCIAL POSITION OF FARMERS.

BY REV. R. CAMP.

THE distinctions of social position rest fundamentally upon refinement and cultivation; refinement of feeling, taste, and manner; cultivation of taste, mind and imagination. Knowledge is power; but not more than gentleness and sauvity of manners, joined with goodness of heart. Out of these grows the prestige of birth; the qualities and powers of ancestors being naturally more or less reproduced in descendants—like begetting like. So likewise, the power of wealth to raise the social position, lies in the fact that wealth furnishes the outward part of refinement, the accessories, and also the means of cultivation.

It has another power, undoubtedly; that of gaining access to and a certain position in good society, by having the means to gratify the desires as well as tastes of those who are ready to barter character for pleasure; but this raises not the person, only changes his position.

The ground of true social rank, therefore, is the possession of a certain degree of moral, mental and physical refinement, and a cultivation of the intellect, affections and taste. This renders men appreciative of excellence capable of sympathy with the higher, nicer and finer feelings, instincts and impulses of humanity, enlarges their ideas and the range of their vision, causes them to act upon loftier and truer motives, and more far-reaching prophecies.

Hence, nature's noblemen are counted highest, because their nobility rests upon personal gifts and qualities, so preëminent, that they outdo all the neutralizing influences of surroundings, and shine through the darkest mediums. They are great in spite of obstacles, while others are only great oftentimes, by the aid of all helps. High birth nor wealth are therefore essential to a high social position—that is, to possess the power to appreciate and enjoy highly, things deserving of attention, to impart a like discriminating and exalted pleasure, and to teach and raise others up to a similar stand-point. But a certain exercise and range of the

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mind, a meet state of the spirit, certain impulses, instincts and inspirations which result from refined feelings, and produce soft, gentle manners, *are* necessary.

Ignorance—that ignorance which includes want of sensations as well as desires, which is a vacancy of all appreciation, must produce coarseness and uncongeniality, and can not admit of any comparison. Circumstances may place such an one in a high social relation, but he will be as much out of place as the poor tortoise that sought to fly by the aid of the kite. Circumstances may place another of keen perceptions, fine feelings, high qualities, generous and noble principles, in humble social relations, but the laws of affinity will raise him to his place. These natural qualities, capabilities and amiabilities, are different in individuals, but they depend mostly for their improvement upon the surroundings and upon education; by education I mean proper exercise and cultivation. This is too evident to need illustration.

Now, let us apply these simple facts to the case of that class of persons who are engaged in agricultural pursuits. As a class, we will consider them as occupying no clearly defined social position, and apart from all peculiar personal claims.

Let us first examine the apparent fitness of their pursuit in reference to its influence upon the mind, spirit, and body, to promote cultivation and refinement. Obviously, there is no calling so exempt from any moral debasement, so free from the accumulations of deposited defilements, so separated from violent temptations, and that has so many advantages and aids to promote calm reflection, moderation of the passions, appreciation of simple beauty and worth, and that kindliness and sympathy which beget love. Of all persons, he who lives most with nature, as God's expression of Himself, has most of true greatness, loveliness and excellence to mould and form his mind, taste and character. Pastoral simplicity, integrity, faithfulness and nobleness, are proverbial. The whole life must needs be lived in the presence and amid the continual manifestations of divine wisdom, power and goodness. Free from

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the excitements, the rivalries, the ambitions which provoke bitterness, extravagance and iniquity, and destroy or neutralize all the charities and amenities of life, it has abundant opportunities and accessories for the enjoyment and exercise of the affections, and activities of nature.

But of course, there are possibilities for that proclivity to deterioration, which is the natural tendency of our nature in this as well as in every other calling. The tendency of agricultural pursuits for an unthinking man, is to sensualize, to engross the mind, soul and body, in matters purely physical and of necessity, gross. The farmer is isolated; has none of those perfecting attritions, social polishings which belong to pursuits which bring men together, without seeking them. They are not a part of his work. Then again, he is mostly engaged in routine labor, requiring little else than physical strength and patient supervision; that is, he may make his work such. In this case, the mind is not expanded; does not enlarge; finds no quickening impulse; feels no growing strength, no increasing store of ideas, but contracts to the limited sphere of the body. Another temptation is to make profit the aim and purpose, thinking that wealth will bring the advantages of position. But as the profits of farming must be moderate, they can only be increased by parsimony and abstinence from all indulgences. Hence, cultivation of taste and its consequent effect upon manners and surroundings, is deemed utterly fatal to the great object. All indulgences of youthful activities and growing sensibilities are curbed and smothered. Gain is their godliness. This shows itself in the home. There will be nothing more there than the cheapest necessities. Economy, falsely so called, will rule in the house, the garden, the whole surroundings.

Now, the effects of such a misuse of this calling, are naturally and necessarily, to make the young disgusted with it. There can be no associations connected with home, but those of labor and weariness. No attachments to the place bind the heart there. No wholesome pride makes a mention of its name bring a glow on the cheek. They see and envy the comparative indulgences of other callings, and determine

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to share them. The more ambitious and sensitive they are, the more will they chafe under the privations and disadvantages of such a home and such a prospect. It will be of no use to tell them of the safety and independence of agriculture; of the health and peace it brings; of its freedom from the harrassments and exposures of other pursuits. They see and feel the fact of an inferior social position and it stings them to the quick. They overlook the abuse which begets it and attach the consequences to the calling. They are ready to migrate, to expatriate themselves, to go anywhere, or do anything, to change the prospect for the future. But these results can and should be obviated. In the first place, the farmer should make a homestead that will fix and satisfy the desires and affections, the taste and sympathies of the young and the cultivated. The externals must be such as will move the desire and excite the ambition, as well as commend themselves to a true taste and elevated appreciation, such as a worthy pride will covet. They must be apt and meet to form a true taste and present a proper standard.

Then the home within must be fitted to attach the heart, to elevate and ennoble it. *There* we receive those impressions, those ideas of life and conduct, of what men should be, and *are*, which influence our whole character. Such as our home is, we are, usually. We grow up or down to it. It determines our virtue, our patriotism and our morality. It embodies as well as symbolizes our social position. It should therefore be generous, simple, gentle and amiable. It should teach by its whole material, the great idea of life, usefulness and refined affections and sympathies.

With such a home to educate and fix the whole nature of man, to determine his aspirations, mould his character, mature his principles, guide his taste, refine his spirit, (and with a true idea of his calling,) the farmer would take the first position amongst men by free consent. *Without* such a home, he will remain ignorant of his immense advantages—a waif on the current of life or a slave to low and grovelling desires. He must learn to estimate intellectual refinement and social

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virtues above wealth, and look for the appreciation of the truly great, more than the admiration of the shallow.

EXPERIMENTS IN ARTIFICIAL FISH-BREEDING.

BY. E. C. KELLOGG.

So much has been written by savans upon artificial fish-breeding, it is with no little delicacy that I attempt a compliance with your request, to furnish a paper upon that interesting subject. We are apt to hear of transactions in a foreign land, or of events which take place in a remote section of our own country even, with far less interest, than when similar occurrences fall within the range of our immediate observation. The more remote the scene of some wonderful achievement, the more doubt of its reality will be entertained. Distance, instead of lending enchantment to the mental view, especially when the *dollar* is the object to be discovered, seems rather to blur the vision, and we desire something more tangible whereon to rest our gaze. If the man of science regards the statement of any novel occurrence which is contrary to the ordinary course of nature, with doubts, and will not be convinced of its truth until the fact is demonstrated before his eyes, how much more will the casual observer doubt the practicability of so extraordinary an idea as that of raising fish by an artificial process, and especially of its one day becoming a matter of immense public importance, and perhaps a source of wealth to himself! That fish may be artificially bred, the scientific world is well aware.

The discovery, a century ago by Jacobi, a skillful German naturalist; the writings of many since his day; experiments for multiplying salmon in the waters of Great Britain, as pursued by Shaw, in 1837 and by Boecius in 1841, and above

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all, the re-discovery by Gehin and Remy, two illiterate fishermen of the Vosges of France, with the practical result of their labors since 1842, render it unnecessary to say anything to establish the fact in the scientific mind.

But we, the common people, also, are slow to believe and slower to act. It is only necessary to consider for a moment the agricultural department, in a single particular, to prove the correctness of the assertion. When we observe so many decayed orchards around us, and farms almost or entirely destitute of choice fruit, the position is established. People are unwilling to engage in any new routine of industry, until it can be clearly demonstrated that by so doing, a large profit will ensue. There is, perhaps, no class of community so slow in improvement as the agriculturist. No, not that, the old fashioned "*farmer*." Of course, there are many noble exceptions, worthy of emulation. But if a barren stream, once alive with salmon and trout, flows through the fair fields of the enterprising tiller of the soil, it serves well to water his stock, and by a little trouble he constructs a dam and has a fine place wherein to wash his sheep. This is all he wants or expects of his sparkling stream except perhaps once a year a "*mess of suckers*." If he will have a treat of fresh fish, he must content himself with these, wait the arrival of alewives and shad, or pay his dollar for a pound of salmon or trout. He will not think of raising upon his own premises either of these delicate fish. He little dreams that the dam already constructed would make a reservoir for more trout than his necessities would require, and that it is possible, with an outlay of ten or twenty dollars, the little pond would yield a greater annual income than the acre of ground which surrounds it. Perhaps he has heard his father tell of the time when salmon were abundant in his ancient pasture lot, but he scarcely dreams that they might again be seen leaping the cascade over the little dam. Talk to him of raising fish artificially, and he will laugh at the idea. He would look upon the undertaking as utterly futile. Nor do I wonder. Such enterprises with favorable results, are so recent, and the necessity of legislative enactments, preparing

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the way and protecting him in his efforts, is so apparent, it is no marvel that he is faithless or slow.

My object, is to give a brief history of what has been done in our midst, in the way of breeding fish by the artificial process. Learning what has been accomplished in Europe, and also by Dr. Garlick and Professor Ackley, of Cleveland, Ohio, I determined, in connection with my friend, D. W. Chapman, of the city of New York, to make an experiment. Accordingly, in the summer of 1855, visiting the town of Simsbury, the scene of sport for anglers far and near, we found upon the grounds of a friend, a fine spring running through a deep ravine, and emptying into the Farmington river. Near the source of the spring we built a slight dam, raising a pond of some three feet head. Farther down, we threw across the ravine a second and larger dam, making a tolerably capacious reservoir, intended for the parent stock. Several times during the season, we visited the neighboring streams and after considerable toil, we managed to secure a goodly number of trout, mostly however of small size, which we placed in the pond.

As we pushed our way through the dense alders along the margin of Stratton Brook, we found the exercise of transporting each a pail of water wherein to keep alive the fish, rather more troublesome than when our only incumbrance was the rod and simple creel; and as limb-weary at night, we discharged our meager plunder, we began to realize that we were prosecuting a work of labor, as well as enjoying sport. But like Gehin and Remy, the fishermen of Bresse, by our poor success, we were the more convinced of the necessity of doing something for the restoration of our favorite fish, which were so rapidly diminishing in every stream. At length, having secured our little stock, we erected a temporary shanty at the lower side of the upper dam, to serve as a hatching house. A small stream of water was conducted by a pipe and flowed continuously into a box partly filled with gravel. In November, my friend made a visit to the works and conducted the process of spawning a number of the larger fish, and fecundating their eggs after the

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prescrbed method. The eggs were then placed upon the gravel in the box and left to abide their time for hatching. A particular description of the process of manipulation will be given further along.

In the course of a few weeks it was apparent that embryo fish were being developed in some of the eggs, and in nine or ten weeks about seventy-five trout were hatched.

The fry were kept in the box a month or two and then were allowed to run into the pond, below. The next fall, we found them with the old fish, and apparently doing well.

Last summer, I was induced by the convenience of the Connecticut river water on my premises, to make the experiment of artificial fish-breeding on a small scale, at home. During the season I placed a number of trout in a little pond which I had excavated in the garden. In the cellar I arranged a box with several partitions, filled it partly with gravel, and laid it in a slanting position, so that the partings formed a series of steps, and water from the public reservoir was conducted to it through a lead pipe. November, the time for spawning having arrived, I took a female trout, holding it firmly in my left hand, the back of the fish in the palm, and with the right hand, gently pressed upon the abdomen, from top to bottom. If the eggs are fully matured, by this operation they will readily be forced from the ovary and spirt out like a stream of water. After collecting the eggs of several fish in a vessel containing about a quart of water, taking a male fish in the same manner, and by the same process, I expressed the milt into the vessel with the eggs. The milt communicating with the water, immediately changed it to a milky hue, and after stirring the eggs so that they would be sure to come in contact with the milt, and letting them remain a few minutes, the process of fecundation was completed. I then placed the eggs upon the gravel in the several apartments of the hatching-box, where a small stream of water was running, and they were left to hatch. In spawning the fish, I found some that were not mature, and it was with difficulty that the eggs were expressed; others I found, that would not yield at all. Such were kept several

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days or weeks, until their full time should arrive. Of some two thousand eggs that were expressed, I am now convinced that comparatively few were in a mature state, and consequently most of them were unfecundated and died in a short time.

I found the process of expressing the ova and the milt, at first, somewhat difficult, the fish in its struggles would so easily squirm through my hands; but by a little practice I soon was able to perform the delicate operation, I fancy, equal to the most skillful practitioner; for of a dozen or more that were subjected to the manipulating operation not one seems to have suffered from its effects.

The process of incubation went on very slow; the temperature of the water being some 10° below that of spring water. In about four weeks however, eye-spots began to appear, and in about eleven weeks a few fish were hatched. Those first out, were from eggs spawned in November. Others spawned in December, now more than a hundred days in the water, are just beginning to hatch. Of all the eggs deposited in the box, only some sixty seem to have been fecundated, or at least to have shown signs of development. The reason for so small a yield must be attributed in a great degree, to the immature condition of the eggs, and somewhat, perhaps, to the excessive coldness of the river water. On testing the temperature, I found the mercury frequently as low as about 35°.

In both experiments we labored under disadvantages, which, doubtless, another trial would in a great measure overcome. Had the attempt in the cellar, proved wholly ineffectual, I should have been less surprised, than I am at the present success. What with inexperience, a dearth of mature eggs, the most unfavorable arrangements for water, and the lack of other important accessories, I am entirely satisfied with the result. We were not aware that it was so absolutely imperative to observe the precise conditions, in order to insure success; and although the conditions are for the most part, carefully laid down and are apparent to the understanding, still, a little practical experience, in order *to know them*, must prove extremely advantageous. An account of recent

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experiments in Europe states; that out of forty thousand eggs, unfavorably conditioned, twenty thousand were successfully hatched. On another occasion two hundred and sixty thousand ova were deposited and all, with trifling exception, were hatched. Again, of several thousand ova taken from a single salmon, every one produced a fish in fifty-seven days. In an interesting "Treatise on Artificial Fish-Breeding," translated and edited by W. H. Fry, of New York, after describing Mr. Gehin's process of fecundation and incubation of trout's eggs, the description continues with his observations of the phenomena of hatching; thus, "The tail comes first from the egg, and the pieces of the fine skin or shell torn by it, form the two hinder fins. The head next appears at the other end, and the torn shell there forms the forward fins. The lower part of the egg forms the belly, and the upper part next is broken and the back appears. The shell or skin which enveloped the embryo is not detached from the newly born fish, but becomes a part of, and is absorbed by it."

My observations of the same phenomena differ most essentially from those of Mr. Gehin; I do not discover any uniformity in the manner which the young fish emerges from the shell. Sometimes the tail first appears, and sometimes the head, and not unfrequently the belly is first seen protruding; and instead of the shell becoming a part of the fish and forming the fins, I have invariably observed the entire shell completely detached. A few days since, I was examining an egg, when only the head of the fish was out, and taking it between my thumb and finger by a gentle pressure, forced the fish completely from the shell. Again, I was examining with a magnifying glass another egg, and while pressing it slightly, saw it burst and the entire fish except the head appeared. In this state it remained a day or so, when it became wholly free.

Possibly the trout which Mr. Gehin observed, were of a different species, and it is possible their manner of hatching is also different. The young fish are extremely delicate, and for many days by the aid of a magnifying glass, the motion

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of the blood from the pulsations of the heart can be distinctly seen through the transparent tissues.

The newly hatched fish vary in size according to the size of the egg, and are from three to five eighths of an inch long. Their growth is quite perceptible from week to week and it is interesting to observe how soon they practice the habits of shyness, so natural to older fish. Those which were hatched about the beginning of February, are now nearly an inch in length. The umbilical bladder which has furnished their sustenance for weeks is nearly absorbed and it is almost time for them to show signs of hunger. They are growing finely, are lively and seem in perfect health.

It may not be inappropriate, here, to state, that the experiment in the cellar has been a double one; that is, I have tested the practicability of artificial fecundation and incubation, and also that of keeping a large number of fish in circumscribed quarters, and with a small supply of water. In the fall I removed from the pond in the garden, the old stock, about forty in number, some of the largest of which were those manipulated, to a half hogshead in the cellar. After the operation of spawning, they were lank and poor, and although supplied with a stream of water a good share of the time no larger than a straw, they all lived, fed readily, and are now plump and in excellent condition. I can see no reason why fish may not be stall-fed, so to speak, and fattened as well as other animals.

The experiments which I have been interested in, prove to my mind, most conclusively, and independent of the glowing accounts of success in France and England, that artificial Pisciculture may be prosecuted on an extensive scale and to immense advantage to community at large. I am also persuaded that it will be of little avail to attempt such an experiment without knowing and regarding all the important conditions, so necessary to success. That those conditions may be well understood, and that each year's experience will demonstrate rapid progress in the art, I have no reason to doubt.

What practical result will accrue to our community

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from this scientific development which has awakened the attention of governments in Europe, remains to be proved. I should like to see the enterprising Yankee, who would venture an investment, sufficient to carry on a fish-breeding establishment successfully. There are enough, ready to purchase mill-sites and erect manufactories, because they are pretty sure of a profitable return. This they understand; but fish-breeding, as a source of profit, would be a new business, and they will be cautious. They are not censurable. I think, as in France, the State should first lend a patronizing hand. Some sort of commission should be instituted. The subject should be investigated and if found worthy, an appropriation should be granted, works established, wholesome protective enactments passed, and suitable encouragement given to all who might venture in the enterprize.

From what has been done in Europe, prophetic vision is unnecessary, to see that at no distant period, with proper legislative care, our rivers and streams, now impoverished or barren, will teem with salmon and trout, as well as with delicate fish from foreign waters, affording food and luxury to all. Is there a country that possesses greater facilities for such an enterprize? What beautiful rivers, lakes and mountain streams! Let the spindle whirl and be protected, and let the salmon and the trout also come in for a consideration at least.

The man who would make two dollars out of one, would hail the opportunity. The epicure would smack his lips at the thought of a pound of salmon or trout at a quarter of the present value,—the day-laborer would rejoice that he could obtain his money's worth for a shilling, and every true lover of the angle, at the first favorable expression of the wisdom of the state, would shout for joy.

What benefits might not imagination fancy, in store for the varied interests of community! Religiously considered, the mere observer of outward forms as well as the true Christian would be enabled to keep more rigidly the Lenten days. Morally, man would have less occasion to wrong his fellow

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man; and physically, the inner man would be less a slave to outer conditions.

As a learned writer informs us, that fish should enter more largely into the culinary department, as an article of diet, so soon as the novel art will allow us to adopt the suggestion, we may indulge the hope that instead of the many Calvin Edsons, who now mope around, ghostly, gaunt and grim, there will be more who will approximate the Daniel Lambert school of *solid men*, each like Shakespeare's justice,

"In fair round belly with good *salmon* lined."

It is gratifying to know that some of our sister states are manifesting an interest in the subject, and when the practicability of success is rendered more apparent and its vast importance as a matter of public economy is considered, I feel confident that something will be done by way of encouragement, by the legislature of our own State.

Respectfully yours,

E. C. KELLOGG.

H. A. Dyer, Esq., *Secretary State Agricultural Society.*

Hartford, March 27th, 1857.

Mr. Dyer,

Dear Sir:—The greater portion of the following article was contained in a paper read by me several months ago before the Natural History Society of Hartford. It has been prepared hastily, at moments stolen from an avocation by no means congenial to the spirit of the subject,—and I am quite sensible of its imperfections.

The art of artificial fish-breeding has for several years occupied my thoughts. In 1853, I attempted, in a report on a kindred subject, to attract the attention of our Legislature to the developments which had then been made, and to awaken a sense of their importance in reference to the reëstablishment of salmon in our waters. At that time, however, so far as I know, little had been written or effected in this

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country, and I was not prepared to demonstrate the practicability of what I proposed. Four years have elapsed, and Pisciculture has attained such a rank among the economic arts, that an apology can no longer exist for neglecting its claims.

Yours, truly, &c.,

J. C. Comstock.

Hartford, March, 1857.

PISCICULTURE.—Salmon Breeding.

Although it is at a quite recent date that the art of Pisciculture, or the Artificial Breeding of Fish, has attracted, to any great extent, the notice of scientific men, and has been extensively applied to economic purposes, yet the main facts upon which it is founded, as well as the principal processes for carrying it into effect, were understood many years ago. In this, as in many other instances, we find only another illustration of the truth of the proverb, "there is nothing new under the sun!" The ancient Romans undoubtedly knew something of this art, and their epicurean tastes led them to invent many processes for preserving and fattening fish. The Chinese also are said to have paid considerable attention to fish-raising, and some knowledge of the art of breeding fish from the egg would appear still to exist among them. Something of this art was also probably known to those priestly epicures, the monks of the middle ages. Whether they understood the mode of artificial impregnation, as at present practiced, may admit of a doubt,—but it seems certain that they effected, on a large scale, the introduction of foreign fishes into the ponds and streams, which always formed an appendage to great monastic houses. There are good grounds for supposing that the carp, the grayling, the charr, and several other species, were thus introduced into English waters, when England was Catholic, and when the great number of fast days rendered a corresponding supply of fish necessary. But it is not as a matter of antiquarian

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curiosity that I desire now to present the subject in question, but rather to consider it in its modern and utilitarian aspect.

The credit of the modern discovery of this long-neglected art, unquestionably belongs to M. Jacobi, a German gentleman, who, in the year 1763, communicated to the Hanover Magazine, an interesting account of his plan for the breeding of trout by artificial impregnation of their ova; and it is not a little remarkable, that this plan contains the substance of nearly all that has since been discovered in relation to the art, though Jacobi does not seem to have been aware of the extent to which it may be applied. His invention, as he states, was the result of experiments made during a period of no less than forty years. Though the process of Jacobi attracted some attention among the scientific men of the time, and was the means of stocking many streams in Holland, yet it appears to have fallen into disuse, and to have slumbered a long time among those forgotten inventions which are so often claimed as new discoveries by a succeeding age.

Sir Humphrey Davy, in his delightful "*Salmonia*," alludes to Jacobi's experiments, of which he gives a short account, and recommends a trial of Jacobi's method to those who propose to stock ponds with trout. He also dilates upon the practicability of introducing, by these means, various foreign species of fish into the waters of England. Sir Humphrey also appears to have tested some of Jacobi's experiments, and to have entirely satisfied himself of their correctness and value.

About fifty years later than the time of Jacobi, that is to say, from 1830 to 1835, a series of really accurate and scientific observations were made in regard to the peculiar habits of fish at the spawning season,—habits upon which the whole science of artificial propagation is founded. These observations would appear to have been originally instituted by Dr. Knox, of Edinburgh, who published a paper on the subject in the transactions of the Royal Society. He watched the process of spawning, in the case of the salmon, and observed the progressive development of the ova, and of the young fishes after exclusion. His hints were followed up, at about

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the same period, by a most acute and patient observer, Mr. John Shaw, who devoted himself for several years to a series of well-managed observations on the natural history of the salmon; and it is to him that the world is indebted for the most interesting information it possesses on this interesting subject. Mr. Shaw does not appear, however, to have been aware of the importance of these experiments of his, as connected with the re-stocking of rivers with fish,—by far the most important purpose to which they can be applied. There had been a long and bitter dispute going on among British naturalists and anglers, as to the identity of a small fish abounding in many of the English and Scotch streams, and usually called parr, or pink, with the true salmon,—some contending that the parr was the young of the salmon, and others that it was a full grown species of the salmon family, separate and distinct from any other. It was principally for the purpose of settling this vexed question, that Mr. Shaw's experiments were undertaken,—and he succeeded most satisfactorily in demonstrating the truth of the assertion, that the parr is the young of the salmon. But he did a great deal more than this; and the facts, thoroughly proved, and clearly stated, which he details in regard to the mode of spawning, time of hatching, progressive growth, migration to and from the sea, and other peculiar habits of the salmon, will always possess the greatest value as affording a foundation for the entire practicability of restoring that splendid fish to waters from which it has been exterminated. At about the same time, experiments were also made by Mr. Andrew Young, of Scotland, and by Mr. Boccius, an engineer, at Harrowsmith, England.

It is to France, however, that the honor must be awarded, of having first carried into practical effect, and applied to a useful purpose and on an extensive scale, the information afforded by the observations of the British naturalists. There is no government in the world which has always been so ready to encourage and protect inventions which tend to a development of the economical resources of the country, as that of France. It is not surprising, therefore, that when it

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was announced, something more than ten years ago, that two poor but ingenious fishermen of the department of Vosges, M. M. Gehin and Reme, had acquired the art of breeding fishes, in any quantity, and had actually caused salmon, trout, perch, and other species, to abound in waters which had long been deserted by them, the Natural Academy of Sciences and the government, should have taken these benefactors of mankind under their especial patronage, and afforded them the means of prosecuting their experiments on a large scale, in various portions of the country.

From this time forward Pisciculture has taken its place as a well founded and most important science—and it is now thoroughly understood in most of the civilized countries of Europe. In Germany, France, England, Scotland, it has already proved of the utmost importance to the well-being of society. It has furnished a supply of wholesome, agreeable, and cheap food, to a class of persons, and in districts, where want and poverty have heretofore prevailed. It has given rise to a lucrative and extensive branch of industry, and has afforded occupation to thousands of persons. It has, in fact, particularly in many portions of France, opened up a new and inexhaustible source of wealth and prosperity. Let us hope that the United States—and especially the New England States, (for to them it is of perhaps greater necessity than to any of the others)—will not long be found to lag in the rear of a development of social industry so exceedingly important, and so easily attained.

Having thus very briefly touched upon the history of Pisciculture, it is time to recur to those facts upon which is founded its application to the restoration of fish to those waters which are destitute of them, or from which certain species have gradually disappeared. To illustrate this branch of our subject, I shall refer, sufficiently at length, to the results of the observations of Mr. Shaw and Mr. Young on the salmon, since it is to this particular species that I desire to direct the attention of those into whose hands the work which contains these observations may fall.

The salmon enters the rivers from the sea, during the

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spring and early summer. The female salmon precedes the male, entering the rivers about a month earlier than her mate. They remain for some time near the mouths of the rivers, in tide water, where they get rid of certain parasitical animals, which become fixed upon them, during their stay in the salt water. During the summer months they proceed up the rivers, in search of proper places in which to deposit their spawn. For this purpose they seek the cool and shallow streams which are tributary to the main river, in which the water runs with a rapid motion, over a gravelly and sandy bed, and where it becomes highly charged with the oxygen taken up from the atmosphere. Here the male and female salmon pair—the male driving away with great vigor and activity, all intruders of his own sex. It is not until the season is so far advanced that the temperature of the water is considerably reduced, that the operation of depositing the ova commences. This takes place in the months of October and November, and is sometimes delayed even as late as the latter part of December. The mode in which the ova are deposited is minutely described by Mr. Andrew Young, whose words I use in the following description of this interesting operation.

"The spawning bed," says Mr. Young, "which may be called a continuation of nests, is never fashioned transversely or across the water current, but straight against it. The way the bed is formed has never before been accurately described. Some have affirmed that the male fish is the sole architect; others, that the female does all the work; others again, that the tail is the only delving implement employed; and others write that the bed-trenches are dug across the stream. A salmon spawning-bed is constructed thus:—The fish having paired, chosen their spot for bed-making, and being ready to lie-in, they drop down stream a little, and then rushing back with velocity toward the spot selected, they dart their heads into the gravel, burrowing with their snouts into it. This burrowing action, assisted by the powers of the fins, is performed with great force, and the water's current aiding, the upper part or roof of the excavation is re-

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moved. The burrowing process is continued until a first nest is dug sufficiently capacious for a first deposition of ova. Then the female enters this first hollow link of the bed, and deposits therein a portion of her ova. That done, she retires down stream, and the male instantly takes her place, and pouring, by emission, a certain quanty of milt over the deposited ova, impregnates them. After this the fish commence a second excavation, immediately above the first, and in a straight line with it. In making the excavations they relieve one another. When one fish grows tired of its work, it drops down stream until it is refreshed, and then, with renovated powers, resumes its labors, relieving at the same time its partner. The partner acts in the same spirit, and so their labor progresses by alternate exertion. The second bed completed, the female enters it as she did the first, again depositing a portion of ova, and drops a little down stream. The male forthwith enters the excavation and impregnates the ova in it. The different nests are not made on the same day but on different days progressively. The ova in the first nest are covered with gravel and sand, dug from the second, being carried into it chiefly by the action of the current. The excavating process just described is day by day continued, until the female has no more ova to deposit. The last deposition of ova is covered in by the action of the fish and water, breaking down some of the gravel crust above and over the nest. Thus is formed a complete spawing-bed, not at once, not by a single effort, but piecemeal, and at several intervals, of greater or less duration, according to the age or size of the fish, and quantity of ova to be deposited." As soon as the operation of spawning is completed, the salmon drop down into some deeper pool, where they remain quiet awhile, until they have somewhat recovered from the exhausting process of procreation. At this time they are lean, out of condition, and quite unfit for food. They mostly return slowly down the river to the sea, during the same autumn—though some probably remain in the fresh water through the whole winter.

The time required for the eggs to hatch depends upon the

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temperature of the water. Mr. Shaw ascertained that this time is about

114	days,	with the	water at	36°
101	"	"	"	43°
90	"	"	"	45°

This was in the open air, in natural streams, and exposed to the ordinary influence of the atmosphere and weather. The length of time may be diminished, as will be shown hereafter, by artificial hatching.

When first excluded from the egg the young fish measures about half an inch in length, and for the first thirty days of its existence it is nourished by the yolk of the egg, which adheres to its belly. Their appearance and growth are thus described by Mr. Shaw. "On its first exclusion the little fish has a very singular appearance. The head is large in proportion to the body, which is exceedingly small, and measures about five eighths of an inch in length, of a pale blue or peach blossom color. But the most singular part of the fish is the conical bag-like appendage which adheres by its base to the abdomen. This bag is about two-eighths of an inch in length, of a beautiful transparent red, very much resembling a light red currant, and, in consequence of its color, may be seen at the bottom of the water, when the fish itself can with difficulty be perceived. The body, also, presents another singular appearance, namely, a fin or fringe, resembling that of the tail of the tadpole, which runs from the dorsal and anal fins to the termination of the tail, and is slightly indented. This little fish does not leave the gravel immediately after its exclusion from the egg, but remains for several weeks beneath it, with the bag attached, and containing a supply of nourishment, on the same principle no doubt, as the umbilical vesicle is known to nourish other embryo animals. By the end of fifty days, the bag contracted and disappeared. The fin or tadpole-like fringe also disappeared by dividing itself into the dorsal, adipose, and anal fins, all of which then become perfectly developed." The fish then acquires the transverse bands which characterize it as a parr, and continues slowly to increase in size until

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the succeding spring, or until it becomes a year old. It then assumes a silvery hue, loses the markings of its parr state, and becomes what is called a smolt—having grown to a length of about six inches. During the same summer, or when they are fourteen or fifteen months old, the salmon smolts proceed down the river to the sea. After this their growth is exceedingly rapid. By means of marking a large number of smolts, by twisting small pieces of wire into their dorsal fins, Mr. Shaw ascertained that the same fish, which in the spring, are in the state of smolts, weighing five or six ounces, and measuring six or seven inches in length, return from the sea into the rivers, the same autumn, weighing from two to eight pounds, in which state they are called grilse. In the same manner he found that the same fish which he had taken as grilse in the autumn, returned to the river the next summer as full grown salmon, weighing from eighteen to thirty pounds. These facts are also well substantiated by other observers, and Mr. Yarrell, even states that smolts marked in April, or early in May, have been retaken by the end of June, weighing two or three pounds or upwards.

Those who may desire to read more than can be comprehended in this brief notice, of the natural mode of reproduction in the case of the salmon, and of the habits of that fish, I would refer to the article on the salmon in Yarrell's British Fishes, Vol. II, p. 1, as also to "Lessons on the Natural History and habits of the Salmon," by "Ephemera," reprinted in Fry's work on Artificial Fish Breeding.

It will be perceived, by the facts just stated, that the conditions favorable to the production and growth of the salmon,—and, indeed, to that of all anadromous fishes,—that is, such as run from the sea up the rivers to deposit their spawn, are as follows:

1. There must be a free passage allowed to the fish, so that they can reach, without obstruction, those places in the small streams which they naturally select as spawning beds.

2. They must also be allowed a free passage downward again to the sea, in order to complete their growth.

3. The fish should not be taken, before they arrive at such

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a state of maturity as to be capable of propagating their species.

4. They should not be taken at that season of the year when they are about to deposit their spawn,—nor should they be taken immediately after spawning. These conditions will be found to be of much importance in considering what legislative enactments should be required and enforced, in order to maintain a supply of this class of fishes.

Let us now turn to artificial propagation. And, in the first place, I give a short account of Jacobi's experiments, which, as I have already mentioned, are entitled to great consideration, as being the first of the kind, so far as recorded.

The mode in which the salmon and trout deposit and fecundate their spawn, in the natural state, was known to him,—and for his first experiments he collected a quantity of the impregnated ova from the spawning bed. He afterward imitated, artificially, this mode of natural propagation, by capturing a pair of salmon at their spawning bed, pressing the ova from the female into a vessel of water, and then pressing the milt from the male in the same way. "A pint of very clear water," he says, "is poured into a nice clean vessel, such as a wooden bucket, or shallow tub; a female salmon is then taken by the head and held over it; if the eggs have come to maturity, they will fall into it; if not, by pressing the belly lightly with the palm of the hand, they can be made to do so. The male fish is then treated in the same manner. When from the male enough milt has been pressed out to whiten the surface of the water, the operation of fecundating the eggs is complete." But in order to make a practical application of his experiments, he prepared beforehand, to receive the fecundated eggs, long hatching boxes, in the arrangements of which were combined all the conditions with which he had observed the females to surround their spawn when deposited at the bottom of streams. His hatching apparatus he thus describes: "The box may be constructed of any suitable size,—for example, eleven feet long, a foot and a half wide, and six inches high. At one extremity should be left an opening six inches square, covered

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by a grating of iron or brass wire, the wires not being more than four lines apart. At the other extremity, on the side of the box, should be made a similar opening, six inches wide by four inches high, similarly grated; this one will serve for the escape of the water, the other for its entrance, and the gratings will prevent water-rats, or any destructive insects, from reaching the eggs. The top of the box should be closely shut for the same reason, but a grated opening, similar to the rest, six inches square, may be left to give light to the young fish; this, however, is not absolutely necessary. A suitable place should then be chosen for the box, near a rivulet, or, what is better, near a pond supplied with running water, from which may be drawn by a little canal a stream, say an inch thick, which should be made to pass continually through the gratings and through the box. Lastly, the bottom of the box to the thickness of an inch, should be covered with sand or gravel, and on this should be spread a bed of stones of the size of nuts or acorns." In this artificial brook, "the fecundated eggs are spread, in one of the boxes so placed, and the water of the little rivulet passes over them, care being taken that it does not run with such rapidity as to displace and carry away with it the eggs, for it is necessary they should remain undisturbed between the pebbles." After Jacobi had thus scattered the fecundated eggs on the gravelly bottom of this artificial rivulet, he carefully watched all the varied phases of their development, with a view of discovering any hidden obstacle to the success of the experiment. He found that the time necessary for incubation varied with the temperature,—that it required a much longer time when the water was cold than when it was moderately warm. He found, too, that a sediment is deposited on the eggs which is hurtful or destructive if allowed to remain, and to remedy this difficulty, he cleaned them by brushing them with the feather of a quill. After the birth of the young fish, he preserved them in the breeding boxes until the umbilical bladder was absorbed, and then allowed them to run into the brook. The whole of Jacobi's experiments were characterized with great good sense, and were performed

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with much ingenuity. He demonstrates the practicability of stocking waters, hitherto unproductive, with all species of fish suited to them, and shows that his method, thus applied, might become a source of great profit. The first trials of his plan were made near Nortelem, in the kingdom of Hanover, and he perfectly succeeded in rearing to maturity considerable numbers of trout. The English government, it is pleasant to mention, rewarded the ingenuity and perseverance of Jacobi, by granting him a pension.

As I have before stated, however, the knowledge of these experiments seems to have perished with their author,—or, at least, was only preserved among the annals of science,—and no practical use was made of them, even by scientific men, until public attention was called to them by Mr. Shaw and Mr. Boccius, in special reference to the multiplication of salmon, which valuable species had begun seriously to diminish in Great Britain.

The observations of Mr. Shaw on the reproduction of salmon in their natural state, have already been alluded to. He also made some experiments, on a limited scale, in artificial fecundation, and succeeded in hatching and preserving the young fish in ponds. The practical results of his experiments were carried to a considerable extent, in 1841, by Mr. Boccius, an engineer at Hammersmith. He succeeded, by means of artificial propagation, in stocking the streams of gentlemen, in several parts of England, with trout. On the estate of Mr. Drummond, near Uxbridge, that of the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, and in other places, he practiced the art with success.

At about the same period, the remarkable operations of M. M. Remy and Gehin, in artificial fish-raising, attracted the attention of the scientific men of France, and led to more extensive experiments than had yet been undertaken in any other part of the world.

These two men, fishermen by occupation, succeeded, in a few years, in stocking most of the streams in their department. They had never heard of any previous experiments of the kind, but, having found that the trout, for which the

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streams in their neighborhood had been famous, had greatly decreased in number, they attempted to invent a remedy for the evil. They discovered that a large proportion of the spawn deposited in the bed of the streams failed to prove productive, having been devoured by other fishes, or buried in the mud. They then reflected that, if they could collect the eggs, see them properly fecundated, place them in such a position as would prevent their destruction, and secure the young fishes from injury, the supply would be greatly increased. They accordingly put in operation the process which has already been described, of pressing the eggs from the female, and mixing with them the milt from the male. They then deposited the eggs on a layer of gravel, in a box pierced with holes, and fixed it in the bed of a flowing stream. After the young fish were hatched, they kept them in small reservoirs, till they were able to take care of themselves, and then turned them into their streams. They had already stocked several rivers, when the government took them into its service, and assisted them to apply their system on a large scale. Subsequently, the government made a large appropriation, and appointed agents, to erect and superintend an establishment for fish-culture at Huningen.

This establishment went into operation in 1852, and in six months had artificially fecundated 3,302,000 eggs, and produced 1,683,000 living fish—600,000 of which were trout and salmon. From this place the young fish, or the fecundated eggs, have been sent to all parts of France, and distributed in the waters where they are needed. The eggs are packed for transportation in wooden boxes between layers of moist sand, and experience has shown that they may be carried in this way to almost any distance, without injury. Instead of the hatching boxes used by Jacobi, the eggs are deposited upon fine willow hurdles, or shallow baskets, which are placed in troughs filled with water, through which a gentle stream is constantly kept running. This process is carried on within doors, in rooms the temperature of which can be properly regulated. The young fish are turned into ponds, where they are fed until of proper age to be transported to the waters in

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which they are destined to find a home. The apparatus required is so simple and cheap that it can be put up on a sufficiently large scale in the conservatory, or even in the kitchen, of any gentleman who desires to apply the process to the stocking of his own pond. Without occupying further space in describing the details of this process, I refer the reader who is curious to know more about it, to the "Complete Treatise on Artificial Fish Breeding," by W. H. Fry, published by Appleton & Co., which contains translations of the reports made on this subject to the French government, and the mode pursued in England. I may add, however, that I have myself seen the entire success of experiments of this kind, made by Drs. Garlick and Ackley, at Cleveland, Ohio; and that, during the past winter, Mr. E. C. Kellogg of Hartford, has succeeded in raising a considerable number of trout in his own cellar, by means of a small stream of Connecticut River water, and a trough, divided into compartments, and filled with gravel, upon which the eggs were placed.

Taking it for granted, then, that the process of artificial fish-breeding is practicable and easily applied, even on an extensive scale, I desire now to show that with proper legislation, and with moderate expense, our own beautiful rivers may be restocked in a few years, with that noblest of all fish, the salmon.

And, in the first place, as to the causes which have operated entirely to destroy the salmon or to drive it from our waters. It is well known that within the memory of man, that even as late as within fifty years, no river in the world was more celebrated for the numbers and the quality of its salmon than the Connecticut. And it is equally well known that at the present time they have entirely forsaken that river. The same gradual process of extinction is going on in all the rivers to the northward. In the British Provinces, where until quite recently, salmon have been exceedingly abundant, their great diminution in numbers within a few years past, has excited inquiry as to its causes, and has led to the enactment of laws for its prevention. Much has been written, and many speculations indulged in, as to the reasons

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of the desertion of our rivers by this noble fish. It has been attributed to the turmoil of the waters caused by the running of steam-boats, to the building of towns on the banks, to the noise of mill-wheels, and the poisoning of the streams by saw-dust and bark. All these causes, however, have been fully proved to have had comparatively little effect upon the migration of these fishes. The limits of this paper will not allow me to state the evidence upon which this assertion is founded—it is enough to say that the result complained of is now satisfactorily demonstrated to be mainly due to other circumstances. Among them, the most important of all is the erection of dams and other obstacles to the ascent of the fish to their breeding places in the smaller and clearer tributaries to the main rivers. If the fish are unable to reach those clear and gravelly streams where they find the conditions requisite to the hatching of their ova, they are compelled to deposit their spawn in the wider and more turbid waters below, where it becomes covered up with mud, is washed away, devoured by other fish, and fails to become productive. The annual supply of young fishes is thus diminished, while at the same time the capture of the adults is continued by every means which the ingenuity of the fisherman can invent. It is found, too, that salmon, after being thus repeatedly prevented from following the instincts which lead them to deposit their spawn, will cease to make the attempt, and will no more return to the same river. This process of destruction is now actually going on in the British provinces. In a most admirable report made in 1852, on the fisheries of New Brunswick, by M. H. Perley, Esq., of Saint John, instances are mentioned on almost every page where allusion is made to the salmon fisheries, of streams in which, before the erection of dams salmon abounded, but in which at the present time, none are found.

One of the most important measures to be taken then, for the preservation of these fishes, is the opening of suitable fish-ways in all dams, across the streams which they frequent. Such fish-ways can be constructed at a small expense to the individual dam-owners, and with very little

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effect on the head of water maintained. In most parts of Great Britain, the construction of these fish-ways is made compulsory—and laws have been enacted for the same purpose in the British provinces. In Scotland and elsewhere a kind of fish-ladder is sometimes used, which consists of a broad trough of wood sloping down from the top of the dam to the ground below, and divided by partitions carried partly across, in such a manner as to check the impetus of the water and give the fish resting places on their ascent. To show the effect of suitable fish-ways on the supply of salmon, I quote a single case among many others, mentioned by Mr. Perley. Referring to the Saint Croix River, he says: "Up to 1825, the dams were provided with fish-ways, and while these were maintained the fisheries on the river did not diminish; but in that year the Union dam, (the lowermost,) was built without a fish-way, and the fisheries instantly fell off, continuing to diminish ever since, and now they can scarcely be said to exist. In 1846, the Union dam was swept away by a great flood, and fish got up the river; for two years after there was very good fishing, but the rebuilding of the dam again put a stop to it." In case then of an attempt to restore the salmon to the waters of Connecticut, the first requisite for success would be the opening of the dams. Other regulations, affecting the time, method, and place of capture, would be also necessary. The plan which I would propose then, is briefly as follows.

1. Let the legislature of Connecticut appoint a commissioner or commissioners, whose duty it shall be to employ suitable persons to carry out the details of the plan proposed.

2. During the present summer, and before the spawning season of salmon, let the principal rivers of the State, the Connecticut, the Thames, the Housatonic, and their tributaries, be examined, with reference to the selection of proper places for breeding the fish, and let hatching boxes, small ponds for the reception of the young fish, and all the necessary apparatus for artificial breeding be prepared.

3. At the spawning season, that is, in November and December, let the persons charged with this duty, proceed to the

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rivers at the northward, in Maine and the British Provinces, where salmon are still abundant, and procure as large a supply of the impregnated ova as possible, to be transported by the means already indicated, and to be deposited in the hatching boxes, the process of incubation to be watched during the winter. Or, arrangements might be made with persons in the vicinity of salmon rivers, for a supply of salmon-fry in the spring, which could be transported in hogsheads of water, and placed in the ponds made for the purpose. In either case, the young fishes would be kept in the ponds until the spring of the succeeding year, and then allowed to proceed into the rivers.

4. The renewal of these operations during each year for four or five years, for the purpose of keeping up a supply of the stock, until the salmon have become adult, and have commenced their migrations up the rivers.

5. An enactment compelling all proprietors of dams to construct proper fish-ways, within a certain time after the passage of the act—the fish-ways to be approved by the commissioners. Although the immediate passage of such an act would be of immense benefit to the shad and other fisheries on our rivers, yet it need not go into operation for the purposes contemplated here, until the young salmon are turned into the rivers.

6. The prohibition under a heavy penalty of taking salmon in any waters of this State, for the period of four or five years, in order to give the fish an opportunity of breeding two or three times, before any are allowed to be killed.

7. The prohibition forever of taking salmon between the months of October and April, or while they are at their spawning places, or within half a mile of any dam or fish-way over which they are compelled to pass on their migrations.

8. The prohibition of the placing of permanent nets across the main channel of the rivers, or extending more than one-third of the distance from either shore.

Upon referring to the "*Act for Encouraging and Regulating Fisheries*," Revised Statutes, Title XVII., it will be found that enactments already exist, which embody several of

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the most important of the above conditions, and which, if extended to all the waters of the State, and rigorously enforced, will render neccessary, little additional legislation, after the salmon shall be once introduced into the rivers. The regulations contained in the act referred to, regarding the construction of fish-ways in dams, the time and manner of fishing, and the penalties imposed, are eminently judicious, but are mostly restricted to certain individual rivers. Little more would be needed than to make the same regulations applicable to every stream in which salmon should be taken.

Upon conditions similar to those mentioned, the Natural History Society of New Jersey, have offered to stock with salmon the Passaic, the Hudson, and the Delaware Rivers. Whether they have actually commenced operations, I am not informed. There can however be no reasonable doubt of the success of the plan, provided the protection required is afforded. The amount to be appropriated by the State, to pay the expenses of constructing breeding places, and transporting the ova or the young fishes, would be trifling indeed, compared with the successful result which may be anticipated. Probably two or three thousand dollars would be an ample sum. Should this not be sufficient, individual subscriptions could undoubtedly be obtained to make up any deficiency, as soon as the preliminary steps are taken by the legislature. The plan which I have thus briefly indicated, presents so few difficulties, and will be productive of so much good, if carried out, that I feel confident that it only needs to be brought to the notice of a wise legislature, in order to receive the attention which it deserves. As soon as the initiatory steps are taken by our own State, the legislatures of Massachusetts, Vermont and New Hampshire, will undoubtedly adopt measures to apply similar enactments to those portions of our rivers which are within their jurisdiction. Indeed, the legislature of Massachusetts has already appointed a commissioner to inquire into and report upon the practicability of applying the processes of fish-raising to the waters of that

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State. Nothing could be easier, after our own legislature has taken the requisite action, than to have a meeting of agents from each of the four states concerned, for consultation upon the adoption of a concerted plan of operations. I need hardly add a single word in regard to the immense public benefit which would follow the re-establishment of the salmon fishery in this State. It is well known to all dealers in fish, that the salmon is more highly esteemed as an article of food, and brings a higher price in the market than any other—ranging from thirty cents to one dollar per pound. Suppose then, that in the course of five years, at an expense of less than two thousand dollars a year, 200,000 salmon could be made to inhabit our waters. This number would be quadrupled at least, if the operations should be even moderately successful—but taking the lowest estimate, and allowing for all contingencies, let us see what amount of pecuniary profit would result. Of these 200,000 salmon, suppose that one-fourth, or 50,000, should be taken and sold during the first year after fishing is allowed. The average weight of full grown salmon may be stated at ten pounds, which would give 500,000 pounds, which at 25 cents per pound, a lower price than they are ever sold for at present, would be worth not less than $125,000. Deducting all possible expenses, the profit could not be less than $100,000. This profit would increase each succeeding year, provided the regulations for the protection of the fisheries were properly enforced. To show that the estimate of the number of salmon made in the above calculation is an exceedingly low one, I may mention that in the river Saint Croix alone, to which I have before alluded, the average number of salmon taken at a single place was for many years two hundred per day, for three months in each season, or 18,000 fish during the year. To illustrate the benefits of a proper system of protection, I may also add here, that the produce of a small river in Ireland has been, by the enforcement of Parliamentary regulations, raised in three years, from half a ton, or at most a ton every season, to eight tons for the season ending the third year; and that in the case of another Irish river,

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the Foyle, the annual produce has been raised from forty three tons, to nearly three hundred tons. At the end of ten years then, after the first salmon-fry shall be turned into our waters, we may safely estimate the annual value of the fishery to this State, at from a quarter to half a million of dollars, even allowing for the reduced prices which would be the consequence of such a supply. Surely the anticipation of so splendid a result ought to influence us in speedily preparing the means for its attainment.

TOBACCO.

The importance of this crop as a staple of the State of Connecticut, renders it of interest, and such material as I have been able to gather in reference to the history of this product and its present position, and the mode of culture as practised in this State, may be of value. I do not intend any argument for or against tobacco, but simply design to give some facts in reference to its history and culture.

In the Annals of America, by Abiel Holmes, Vol. I, p. 570, I find the following note. "In Hawkins' voyage of 1565, (Hakluyt, I, 541,) we find the following description of the use of tobacco in Florida.

"The Floridians when they travele have a kinde of herbe dryed, which with a cane, and an earthen cup in the end with fire, and the dried herbs put together, do suck thorow the cane the smoke thereof, which smoke satisfieth their hunger. After this particular notice of tobacco in Florida, Hawkins probably carried a specimen of it to England as a curiosity. This singular plant appears to have been used by the natives in all parts of America. In the account of Cartier's voyage in 1535, we find it used in Canada. 'There groweth a certain kind of herbe, whereof in Sommer they make great provision for all the yeere, making great account of it, and onely men use of it, and first they cause it to be dried in the sunne, then weare it about their neckes wrapped

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in a little beastes skinne made like a little bagge with a hollow peece of stone or wood like a pipe; then when they please they make powder of it, and then put it in one of the ends of the said cornet or pipe, and laying a cole of fire upon it, at the other ende sucke so long, that they fill their bodies full of smoke, till that it commeth out of their mouth and nostrils, even as out of the tonnel of a chimney." Hakluyt III, 224.

The following is taken from a quaint old book, "An account of two voyages to New England," by John Josselyn. Printed in London in 1638.

"Tobacco, or *Tabacca* so called from *Tabaco* or *Tabago*, one of the *Carribe* Islands, about 50 *English* miles from *Trinidad*. The right name, according to *Monardus*, is *picielete*, as others will *petum*, *nicotian* from *Nicot*, a Portingal, to whom it was presented for a raritie in *Anno Dom.* 1559, by one that brought it from *Florida*.

Great contest there is about the time when it was first brought into *England*, some will have Sir *John Hawkins* the first, others Sir *Francis Drake's* mariners; others again say that one Mr. *Lane* employed by Sir *Walter Rawleigh* brought it first into *England;* all conclude that Sir *Walter Rawleigh* brought it first into use. *It is observed that no one kind of forraign Commodity yieldeth greater advantage to the publick than Tobacco, it is generally made the complement of our entertainment, and hath made more slaves than Mahomet.*

There is three sorts of it Marchantable, the first horse Tobacco, having a broad long leaf piked at the end; the second round pointed Tobacco; the third sweet scented Tobacco. These are made up into Cane, leaf or ball; there is little of it planted in *New England*, neither have they learned the right way of curing of it.

It is sowen in *April*, upon a bed of rich mould sifted, they make a bed about three yards long, or more, according to the ground they intend to plant and a yard and a half over; this they tread down hard, then they sow their seed upon it as

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thick as may be, and sift fine earth upon it, then tread it down again as hard as possible they can, when it hath gotten four or six leaves, they remove it into the planting ground; when it begins to bud towards flowring, they crop off the top for the Flower draws away the strength of the leaf. For the rest I refer you to the Planter, being not willing to discover their mysteries. The *Indians* in *New England* use a small round leafed Tobacco, called by them or the Fishermen Poke. *It is odious to the* English. *The vertues of Tobacco are these, it helps digestion, the Gout, the Tooth ache, prevents infection by scents, it heats the cold, and cools them that sweat, feedeth the hungry, spent spirits restoreth, purgeth the stomach, killeth nits and lice, the juice of the green leaf healeth green wounds although poysoned, the syrup for many diseases, the smoak for the phthisick, cough of the lungs, distillations of Rheume, and all diseases of a cold and moist cause, good for all bodies cold and moist taken upon an emptie stomach, taken upon a full stomach it precipitates digestion, immoderately taken it dryeth the body, enflameth the bloud, hurteth the brain, weakens the eyes and the sinews.*"

Very early in the history of the State, it appears that tobacco was cultivated. As early as 1640, only three or four years after the first settlement of the towns on the river, the culture of tobacco had so far progressed and the crop was deemed of such interest as to occasion for its protection, the passage of the following act, *viz.:*

"June 15, 1640. It is ordered that what p^rson or p^rsons w^thin the jurisdiction shall, after September, 1641, drinke any other Tobacco but such as is or shalbe planted w^thin these libertyes shall forfeit for every pownd so spent fiue shillings except they have license frō the Courte."

In 1646 and '47, doubtless, for good and sufficient reasons, the General Court repealed the above act, and, probably, because the culture of "the weed" had become extended, and its use, in the estimation of the worthies of that time, had become obnoxious to the best interests of the inhabitants of ye colony, the following "prohibitory law" was passed. This operated not upon the cultivator, or the ven-

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der, but upon the consumer, so striking at the root of the evil.

"June 28th, 1646. The order concerning paying 5s a pownd for takeing Tobacco not growing wthin this Jurisdictiō is repealed."

"May 25th, 1647. Forasmuch as it is obseaured that many abuses are comitted by frequent takeing Tobacco, It is ordered that noe prson vnder the age of 20 years, nor any other that hath not allready accustomed himself to the vse thereof shall take any Tobacco vntil he haue brought a Certificat vnder the hand of some who are approued for knowledg & skill in phisicke, that it is vsefull for him, and also that he hath receaued a lycence frō the Courte for the same. And for the regulateing those who either by their former takeing yt haue to their owne apprhensions made yt necessary to thē, or vppon due aduice are prsuaded to the vse thereof, It is Ordered that no man wthin this Collony after the publicatiō hereof shall take any tobacco publicquely in the street, nor shall any take yt in the fyelds or woods vnlesse when they be on their trauill or joyrny at least 10 myles, or at the ordinary tyme of repast comonly called dynner, or if yt be not then taken, yet not aboue once in the day at most & then not in company with any other, nor shall any inhabiting in any of the Townes wthin this Jurisdiction take any Tobacco in any howse in the same Towne where he liueth wth and in the company of any more than one who vseth and drinketh the same weed wth him at that tyme; vnder the penalty of six pence for each offence against this order, in any of the prticulars thereof, to be payd wthout gainesaying vppon conuictiō by the testimony of one witnesse that is wthout iust exception, before any one Magistrate, and the Constables in the seuerall Townes are required to make presentment to ech prticular Court of such as they doe vnderstand and can evict to be transgressors of the Order."

In 1650, probably, from the fact that the law of 1647 had become obsolete, or did not cover all the ground, or in the belief that its reēnactment, with some more stringent provisions, would tend to stir up the people to its better observ-

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ance, and the proper officers to diligence in its enforcement, May, 1650, a law almost precisely like the above, was enacted; a penalty of sixpence was decreed against persons who should take "any Tobacko publicquely in the street, highwayes, or any barne yards or vppon training dayes in any open places."

The following act, in reference to the importation of tobacco, was passed:

"May 15, 1662. This Court vnd^r^standing that several vessels are brought into ye ports and Harbours appertaineing to this Colony and vnd^r^ a p^r^tence of attending the Proclamation sent forth from his Matie o^r^ Sovereigne or the Parliam^t^ of England respecting the transporteing of Tobacco to forreigne nations, and in stead of paying the customes imposed, doe in a clandestine way defeat the law and steale ye Custome, and some haue denied to pay any Custome, It is therefore ordered by this Court that whatever Tobacco is landed in this Colony there shalbe paid by the master of the said vessels, or merchant importer of ye said Tobacco vnto the Custome master of ye place where the vessell is brought in for ev^r^y Hogshead 25^sh^ or 2^d^ per lb. wch sum̃ according to ye Law of England shalbe p^r^sently discharged or otherwise sufficient security shalbe given for ye payment thereof w^th^in 9 months, otherwise there shalbe noe certificate granted from Authority, respecting ye landing of ye said goods."

To preserve the reputation of the tobacco from the Colony, and to prevent frauds in its packing, &c., an act, as follows, was passed in

Oct., 1753. The preamble states: "Whereas in many Townes in this Colony Tobacco is raised to be exported, to Great Britain and to his Majestys Plantations. It is enacted that each town where tobacco is or shall be raised for exportation shall at their annual town meeting for electing Town officers choose two or more fit persons to be surveyors & packers of Tobacco for the year ensuing who shall carefully survey & search the Tobacco by them to be packed & shall cull out and separate all such Hands of Tobacco as are in

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whole or in part damnified by the Infusion of any Thing Liquid, or by being kept too moist, or by frost, heat, or any other means whatever; and shall pack or press no Tobacco but what is by him judged to be sound, well ripened, sufficiently cured and every way good and merchantable." The packer was to brand the tobacco with the two first letters of his name; the fee to be paid by the owner of the Tobacco, to be 5 pence for every hundred weight, and 3 pence per mile travel. Tobacco sold without inspection, to be forfeit.

The tobacco that was cultivated in Connecticut previous to 1833, had a narrow leaf, and was commonly called shoestring tobacco; about that time the broad leaf tobacco that is now so well known as the Connecticut seed leaf, was introduced from Maryland; the seed was procured in the spring of said year by Mr. B. P. Barber, of East Windsor. This is a distinct variety of the plant, and the theory that any kind raised upon our soil will result in this variety, is without foundation, as, previous to the date above given, the whole crop was of a different character, and, in many instances, well authenticated hybrids have been obtained and perpetuated.

The broad leaf tobacco possesses certain peculiarities that render it exceedingly valuable for the purpose for which it is used. The leaves are broad, the veins are regular, and its weight is light in a large surface; it is less full of "salts," comparatively tasteless, and very pliable; hence, as wrappers for segars, it is unsurpassed.

This variety matures some 15 days later than the old, and has more leaves to a plant, averaging 18 to 20, while the narrow has rarely more than 15.

This tobacco is raised on the river, from Windsor, in Vt., to the mouth of the river, but little, however, is raised below Middletown or above Whately. The tobacco raised west of the valley is not of as good character. The stems and veins of the leaves will cure of a lighter color than the body of the leaf; all care in curing seems to be of no avail to prevent this difficulty; it arises from the lime in the soil, it is supposed.

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The mode of culture of this crop as will be seen by the following statements that have been furnished at my request, differs but little with different individuals. Mr. Enoch W. Pelton, has furnished me much valuable information in reference to the history of the crop as well as its culture; the following is his mode. On a carefully prepared and well manured seed-bed he sows a table spoonful of seed to a square rod, calculating a bed of this size for an acre of ground. More plants will be produced than an acre will require, but it is best to have too many rather than too few. Some growers are accustomed to burn over the bed in the spring before sowing the seed, Mr. Pelton prefers not to do this unless it is done in the fall, as it is apt to make the ground too dry.

When the plants are sufficiently strong and the field is ready, from the 10th to 25th of June, the plants are set and as they are destroyed by the cut-worm or any other misfortune, continue to reset them until July 10th, after which time there is but little advantage in setting.

The plants are set from 20 to 24 inches in the rows and the rows are 3½ feet apart. This allows sufficient space to work among the plants with a cultivator and to allow the whole treatment of the crop to be accomplished with ease. If plants are set too close the lower leaves are thin and worthless.

The stalk is topped as soon as there is a general appearance of flowers over the field; if the crop is late this process is sometimes gone through with before many blossoms appear.

After "topping," the "suckers" must be carefully attended to and kept closely down.

The tobacco should be cut when the leaf becomes mottled and will crack with a clean fracture when folded from the under side. Many growers do not wait for this, but cut up the crop as soon as it has attained its maximum growth after the second "suckering," in order to have the tobacco housed before the 10th of September, which is as late as it is safe to leave it exposed.

The usual mode is to cut the tobacco in the afternoon

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after the sun is low. If cut too early the tobacco is apt to "scald," great care should be taken to prevent this, as when it is once "scalded," it will never ferment but remains with green spots. The portion cut in the afternoon should be housed before eleven o'clock on the succeeding day. When the ground is dry, tobacco will scald under very moderate sunshine.

The enemies of the tobacco plant are the cut-worm which attacks the young plant very soon after it is set in the field and the tobacco-worm. The only remedy for loss from the first of these depredators is in having a plentiful stock of new plants and using constant vigilance in resetting as fast as they are destroyed. The tobacco-worm is the Larva of the Sphynx Carolina. This moth is "ash gray, fore wings with blackish wavy lines, hind wings whitish in the middle with four black bands, the two central ones narrow and jagged; fringes spotted with white; five orange colored spots encircled with black on each side of the abdomen, and the tongue excessively long; expands about five inches. Larva, apple green, transversely wrinkled, with seven oblique white lines on each side, and a rust colored caudal horn; commonly known by the names of potato or tobacco worm, from the plants on which it is found; transforms deep in the ground. Pupa with a long tongue case, curved near the head straight, and touching the breast only at the end."*

This moth flies in the evening twilight, it hovers with its feet touching the edge of the leaf and deposits its eggs on the under side. In five or six days the Larva appears, it does not wander until it has attained a length of nearly two inches, it may then be found after the sun is some two hours high, on the under leaves of the plant, often in the ground; it must be watched with unceasing care and diligently destroyed or its ravages will blast the hopes of the planter.

The cultivator of this crop may have managed all the details of his culture perfectly and may have secured a splendid growth of tobacco and been successful in protecting it from

* American Journal of Science, Vol. 36, p. 294.

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the ravages of the cut-worm and the tobacco-worm, the heat of the sun and every opposing circumstance and may be congratulating himself on a heavy crop and the prospect of large prices, yet his hopes may be blasted and his prospective success result in the most disastrous failure if the after processes of its cure are not managed with that care and judgment that only long experience and thorough knowledge of what is required can give. Therefore any man who is not thoroughly conversant with the curing of the crop would do well to employ some one who has the skill and can be entrusted to manage it for him.

When the tobacco is brought into the house it should not be laid in large heaps when hot from the sun, as the heat will rapidly increase and the color of the tobacco will change, it will become black and the leaf will thicken.

The tobacco shed should be 24 feet wide with posts 17 feet above ground. This will give three tiers of poles. The poles are twelve feet long and are laid in tiers five feet apart and laid from 15 to 18 inches from center to center. The shed should be closely boarded to prevent snow driving in and to keep the tobacco from fretting by being blown about by the wind. Every third or fourth board should be so hung as to open to allow a free circulation of air; these boards should be opened while the tobaceo is drying on the side opposite to the wind.

The plants are hung upon these poles; if the plants are large 28 to 35 on a pole, if the plants are small more ean be hung.

If there is no floor to the shed the lower tier of plants should be full two feet from the ground, the whole should be hung in such manner as to secure a thorough draft of air about every plant.

The tobacco is left hanging until the stem is cured sufficiently to break when it is dry. Then on some damp day when the leaf is limber enough to handle without breaking, it is taken down and laid in piles the butts out until it answers to strip.

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One person, who should be a quick and accurate judge, takes the plant and strips from it the *poorer* portion of the leaves such as will only answer for *fillers;* he then passes it to another who should also be an expert. This person takes off the partially damaged leaves, those that are ragged or a little sunburned, those near the ground that are of inferior quality as to texture and color, and the top leaves that are not fully matured, these make *inferior wrappers.* The remaining leaves are all *first class wrappers* and are stripped by any labor.

The practice of making three grades is by no means universal, many cultivators merely select the portion that will answer only for fillers, and call the rest wrappers. The best price is undoubtedly obtained for closely selected tobacco.

The stalks are housed until spring when they are used for manure.

Each kind of tobacco is carefully and separately packed as soon after it is taken down as possible. If it ferments while it lies loose it "sweats" imperfectly. If it is opened and cooled after fermentation commences, before it is complete, it becomes tender and comparatively worthless. The wrappers are packed closely in "hands" some 30 to 40 leaves to a hand; care is taken that the leaves lie even and straight. The fillers are packed closely to prevent the air from passing through.

If tobacco is raised on poor land it will mould in place of sweating if it is damp enough. The fermentation of the juice in the leaf changes its color to yellow. This fermentation occurs very soon after hanging, if tobacco hangs upon the poles so close after yellowing that it will not dry, it will rot, becomes dark brown, is brittle after drying and comparatively worthless. Sweating will not alter it. This is called "pole sweat" in Connecticut, in Virginia, it is called "house firing."

The following is from an experienced cultivator who requests me to withhold his name.

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March 13, 1857.

H. A. Dyer, *Sec'y*,

Dear Sir:—As so much depends on having good plants, care should be taken to have a good seed-bed. I commence in the fall by spading in stable manure, leaving the ground in ridges, garden fashion, locating the bed with full southern exposure, where the north winds can be avoided, even if obliged to put up rough board fence on north side, but no fences on the other sides.

As soon as the frost is out of the ground, cart on brush and straw, spread and burn them, (do this thoroughly, to kill the small weed-seeds, and make the ground friable,) give it a good dressing of old well rotted manure, spade and prepare nicely; spade deep, and, as you spade, drop in the bottom of trench, old tobacco stalks, they serve as underground drains. In sowing the seed, it can not well be put in too shallow, provided the light be excluded,—the quantity is, say a common table-spoonful for 100 square yards, and in that proportion,—mix that quantity of seed with two quarts of ashes and one quart gypsum,—keep the bed free from grass and weeds. When the plants appear, and weather is dry, use guano water, say half bushel guano to a hogshead of water,—sprinkle after sundown or before sunrise.

The best land for tobacco, is a rich loam, with an admixture of sand; prepare it so that it will raise 100 bushels shelled corn to the acre; then, with care and attention, you may expect a good crop of tobacco.

Set the plants in rows, 3 feet by 2½ to 3 feet, watch the cut-worm, and reset missing plants.

Use cultivator or horse-hoe, as often as you can, three or four times, until the leaves are so large that you are in danger of breaking them, then use hand-hoe, and thoroughly.

As soon as the green, or tobacco-worm appears, watch and kill them *daily*, as they will very seriously injure the crop.

Top the tobacco when in bloom, before the seed is formed, keep the suckers well broken off, and the plants clear of weeds.

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When ripe, say by 1st to 20th September, (it should not be cut before maturity,) and that is known by the feel and texture of leaf; cut the plants while the dew is on, but only in such quantities as you can get under cover before it sun-burns; remove to shed, and hang on rails or poles, 12 feet long, in usual way but not thicker (if tobacco is good size) then 24 plants to a pole, 12 plants to a side; thicker than that is liable to pole sweat.

The crop in the Connecticut valley, is one of growing importance, and from the high prices of '56, many new hands will wish to raise it, and you may say this is not sufficient in *detail* to enable any one to raise a crop. Granted, but those who have raised it for fifteen or twenty years, find they learn something more every year; and there is no teacher like experience. New beginners should employ some one that does know, or else attempt it on a small scale. There is no particular *trick* in the matter, it requires, even with the best of land and plenty of manure, care; great care and attention,—it needs the "eye of the master" all the time, from the time the bed is commenced until the crop is sold.

The crop will average, say, 1,500 pounds to the acre; meadow and heavy land producing 2,000 pounds; but that raised on sandy land, is of thinner texture and burns more freely.

For manures, horse is the best; next is barn-yard. Of the modern fertilizers, calling Peruvian guano the best; I do not think they will pay, except, perhaps, in a small way in hill, as *stimulants*.

It being a crop that cattle can not eat, and one easily turned into money, many suppose it is all profit; but we all know it is a very exhausting crop, using up three-fourths or more of the manure the first season. If our farmers would only appropriate a small part of the money received for *additional* manure, and rotate, not planting tobacco more than two years on the same piece of land, and then seeding to grass, their farms would hold their own; but, as a general rule, the money is placed in saving's banks, loaned at the west, invested in a melodeon, &c.; and, as a natural conse-

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quence, less hay is cut, less stock is kept, and the farm "runs down."

The usual way of disposing of the crop, was to sell to the class known as speculators; well enough when prices were good, but as the most of them were segar-manufacturers, it is perceived that the best tobacco was "culled" for home-manufacture, and that sold to the large dealers at New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, did not truly represent the best quality of Connecticut seed-leaf. This objection is now done away with, by the warehouse system, at Hartford. When our farmers will content themselves with raising only what they can and *will* manure well, and *pay attention* to in the raising, curing, and assorting, then the *character* of the article will be raised, and the product of one acre *well taken care of*, produce more than two or three acres now do.

It is frequently raised "on shares," the land, team, manure, sheds and time considered equal to the labor. Some men rent their land at the rate of half at eight cents, and one-third over eight cents per pound.

The sheds should not be used for hay; should be as well roofed as a barn; tight on the sides, but plenty of ventilators; the sills placed two or three feet above ground, on brick pillars, and the space between the sills and ground, on all sides, furnished with doors to open and close.

In preparing turf land, use a double Michigan side-hill plow; go ten inches deep, then roll, then apply manure, (well rotted,) and plow again, say four inches.

In seeding after tobacco, use clean grass seed, and let me recommend every one to use the said Michigan plow, and thus avoid the dead furrows.

Plough the tobacco land as soon as the crop is gathered, if intended for tobacco another year, plant rye to be turned under as manure, but do not raise a second crop of sprouts, that only exhaust the manure.

Yours, truly.

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East Windsor, March 3d, 1857.

Henry A. Dyer, Esq.,

Dear Sir:—In answer to yours of February 25th, I would say, that tobacco can not be raised by receipt, nothing but experience and great care can give success in growing and curing the crop. The attempts that are making to grow tobacco without manure, are, and necessarily must be, mostly failures; other crops may be grown on land not well fitted; we may grow corn at twenty-five bushels to the acre, and get good quality; but tobacco must come up to a certain point, or it is worth little or nothing as a crop. No man can grow tobacco who is not willing to devote all the manure he can get to it, and all the time that is wanted, let what else suffer that will. No natural strength of land seems to be of much account; high manuring, the most careful cultivation, watching close from day to day, neglecting all else when tobacco wants anything done; setting it all the rainy weather, during the season of setting, and carting water if it does not rain at the right time, are all necessary and *must* be done; in short, the man who is not willing to make himself a slave to one crop, will not succeed well with tobacco, and we shall still have, as now, an article that is much below what Connecticut seed-leaf tobacco should be.

My practice is, to fit a piece of ground of such size as may be wanted for a bed for plants, this must be very rich, and made very fine and smooth. On this we sow our seed as early as the state of the ground will permit. This bed must be kept entirely clear of weeds, and if well done, the plants will be ready to set about the 15th of June. Our land is fitted previous to this by manuring highly, ploughing, harrowing, and rolling thoroughly, marked with a rake. The hills are three feet each way, and a little raised by the hoe, and made perfectly mellow. Our plants being large enough, we are ready to set, this is done either on a rainy day, or by watering enough to ensure the plants living. Now we watch the worms, set over as fast as they eat if we can; keep the land mellow, and perfectly clean from weeds, by use of cultivator and hoe. Now watch the leaf-worm, and put on hands

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enough to keep them all off, no matter what else wants doing; begin topping when the first blossom appears; leave from twelve to eighteen leaves on a plant until the 20th August, then top all. The 1st of September begin cutting; put on help enough to finish by the 12th at farthest. The process of cutting and hanging, must be done with great care, wilting enough to prevent breaking. As no prudent man would be likely to harvest tobacco without an experienced hand, I do not think the particulars with regard to time of day to cut, and many other things, would be of any use. If you wish any more, I shall be glad to write particular.

There is one thing in my practice, I will mention. I am in the habit of using poudrette in my hills. The use of poudrette on land perfectly fitted for tobacco, I should not think much of. The farmers, generally, use their land but once or, at most, two years for the crop. I am somewhat in the practice of using turf land, plowing in all home-made manure. The surface then is not in a condition to start the plant readily. Poudrette, at the rate of thirty bushels to the acre, gives the plant a start for about a fortnight without other manure; the plants all grow rapidly, and my plant is growing, while some are waiting till the manure plowed in begins to take effect, the growth from the poudrette saves much setting over from worms eating, &c.

Yours, &c.,

ALMAN NOBLE.

Mr. Job Case, of Simsbury, states as follows:

The seed-beds are prepared carefully, as follows: A large quantity of hog manure is plowed or spaded in some five or six inches deep, a dressing of guano and plaster is then applied and thoroughly raked in; the bed is rolled well, then draw a rake lightly across the bed, sow the seed, roll again, and the bed is done.

The soil of the field designed for the crop, should be made rich. It should be thoroughly manured early in May, and plowed in middling deep; about two weeks before setting,

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the plants, if the land is not in good heart, another light dressing of manure should be plowed in, not so deep as before. The land should be plowed the second time, if no more manure is applied. After being thoroughly harrowed, the land is marked out in rows, three and a half to four feet apart by plowing a shallow furrow. A mixture of 100 lbs. of plaster and 300 lbs. of guano is scattered in these drills, at the rate of from 300 to 500 lbs. to the acre. A furrow is turned into the drill upon the manure from each side, this is called "striking up." It is better to prepare the land in this manner a week or more before setting the plants. When the plant is to be set a small hill is made with a hoe on the ridge, the earth being a little packed. It is best to set the plants when the ground is damp; if it becomes dry, and the sun shines hot, I take old hay and run it through a hay-cutter, wet it thoroughly, and put a little on each plant, say what you can take up with your thumb and two fingers, this keeps the sun from burning the plant; its growth will generally throw off the hay in the course of a week, if it should not, it can with little labor be removed. In a few days commence hoeing and keep the weeds down, using the cultivator the first and second time; the third time, which is usually the last, the spread of the leaves will prevent its use. The next process is topping; some wait until the tobacco is in flower; I think it should be done before, and topped low, not leaving the stalk more than eighteen or twenty-four inches high. After being topped it should be "suckered" as often as once a week until it is cut up. The last thing before cutting, the suckers must all be taken off, or they will grow and blossom while the plants are hanging, and give trouble while stripping. A hand-saw is a convenient implement to use in cutting up the crop. After it is cut, care must be taken not to have it sun-burn; it must be turned over, and if the tobacco is large, it will require turning whether the sun burns it or not.

In hanging the tobacco, care should be taken not to hang it too thick, or it will "pole sweat." The poles should be from, at least, three to five inches through; the plants should

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be well shaken out as they are hung, as the leaves are apt to stick together, which will cause "pole sweat." After hanging, the building should be kept well open for two or three weeks, and then shut tight.

When the tobacco is cured, it should be carefully taken down at some time when it is sufficiently damp for the leaves not to crack, and laid in double rows, with the tops together; it will soon be ready to strip. When stripping, the fillers are first taken out and dropped upon the floor; then the second-rate wrappers are tied up; then lay the plant aside for some one else to strip.

In packing, the best way is to take one "hand" at a time, and straighten out with your hands as you pack down; it is then ready for market.

Previous to the year 1801, the whole amount of tobacco raised in any one year in the Connecticut valley did not exceed ten tons, this was the average crop. The disposition of the crop was usually as follows. The plants were taken while the stems were yet green and laid in piles until it was thoroughly heated, while in this state it was stripped and with screws packed in casks for shipping. My informant, Mr. James Pelton, states that he has often stripped this tobacco when it was so hot as to be with difficulty handled. The crop was purchased by the merchant, packed, and shipped to the West Indies, from East Windsor. The price paid for it was from $3 to $3.33 per hundred pounds.

In 1801–2, Mr. Noah Rockwell, with Mr. Bingham, began to make plug and twist tobacco in East Windsor. These gentlemen procured a man from Virginia named Prout to assist them in the operations of their business. To his wife belongs the honor of instituting the business which has now become one of so much importance, the manufacture of segars. She is notable for having made the first "paste segar," a variety afterwards famous as "long nines or Windsor particulars" from which has come the numerous varieties of segars now made in our valley. This manufacture soon began to be of interest. The wives and daughters of

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the farmers embarked in the enterprise, and "long nines" "twist ends," became a legal tender in the payment of the dues at the store. The good dame would bring in a few hundreds instead of the eggs and butter which now go to the same purpose. The good ladies worked very cheap or these luxuries were made very rapidly, or money was worth more than it is now, as their products sold for about one dollar per thousand. These were sold in barrels by the merchants.

The manufacture of these segars went on in families until 1810, when Mr. Roswell Veitts, conceived and executed the notion of establishing a regular manufacturing establishment for segars in East Windsor. He employed a number of hands. About the same time a brother of Mr. Veitts began the same business in Suffield, or over the line in Massachusetts, in "Feeding Hills." These men were the first who used Spanish tobacco in the making of segars. Their wares were scattered through the country in peddlers waggons. Messrs. Parks and Allen Loomis, brought in their waggons from New York, the first of this tobacco that was used.

About 1820, the Messrs. Loomis, commenced the manufacture of segars in Suffield. Other parties soon followed until this manufacture has become very large and a source of much profit, affording labor to hundreds of men and women.

The number of men at present employed at the various shops in the valley from Springfield to Middletown, is about 600, of women there are some 200. The average of wages earned by the men is $6 per week, by the women $4.

The average number of segars made by these men is 1,200 per week. Fourteen pounds of wrappers and four pounds of Spanish tobacco go to the making of 1,000 segars. The wrappers are not all used as there is much waste from trimming, &c., this goes to the making of other common segars. The wrappers are worth now about 40 cents per pound, the Spanish tobacco from 50 cents to $1.50 per pound. It will be seen at a glance that these statistics show an enormous business. More than 37,000,000 of segars made in the shops

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to say nothing of those made in families, requiring more than 700,000 pounds of tobacco.

About 1824, the packing of tobacco for market was begun; in the fall of this or the succeeding year, 80 cases weighing about 400 lbs. each were packed and shipped to New York. The crop went on steadily increasing as facilities for its sale were increased; it was purchased at Warehouse Point and sent abroad. In 1840, the amount packed in the valley was some 1,800 cases; by the census of that year, the amount given as raised in Connecticut, is 471,657 lbs., this is probably much below the actual crop, although some that is given as raised in the valley was raised in Massachusetts. The census of 1850, gives 1,267,674 lbs. as the crop of Connecticut. It is estimated that the last three years the average crop has been 5,000 cases each year, making some 2,000,000 of pounds, as the crop of the valley. Up to 1840, the price of tobacco ranged from four to seven dollars per hundred pounds, since that time the price of the crop has been constantly on the increase until the present year when good wrappers are worth some $40 the hundred pounds. The practice of assorting tobacco was commenced about 1840; Mr. Enoch W. Pelton, assorted the first lot of tobacco in the valley; from 1842, the practice has prevailed more or less closely.

The practice of buying tobacco at the doors of the farmers to be delivered at the warehouses of the purchasers, began about 1838, and has been followed until the present time. In 1853, Mr. D. M. Seymour began the warehouse system at Hartford. This seems to offer to the farmers of the State, an opportunity to dispose of their crop with the advantage of a full knowledge of the market and at a saving of expense. The system proposed at the last convention of growers is this. The tobacco-growers of each town form societies electing their best men as presidents. The presidents of the various town societies meet at the warehouse and take the management into their own hands, having it entirely under their control. The election and control of the superintendent is in the hands of these gentlemen. The superintendent to give bonds for the faithful administration of the

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duties of his office. The advantage of a concentration of the crop at one mart with an efficient capable agent to represent the sellers, a man thoroughly acquainted with the market is apparent. And when the system is thoroughly understood and the concentration is complete, great advantage will accrue to the producer.

The above items in reference to this important staple of our State, are, I am aware, far from complete, and there may be some inaccuracies as to dates, but it is believed that the estimates are all moderate.

It is a difficult matter in the absence of all recorded data to attain more than proximate accuracy in the history of any agricultural interest. My object has been to give some idea of the importance of the crop and its culture.

HENRY A. DYER.

HARTFORD, April 8, 1857.

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LIST OF ENTRIES.

PREVIOUS to the exhibition of this year, it was decided by the sub-committee, that a list of the entries should be published and sold upon the fair grounds for a price that should cover the cost of publication. Most of the entries were made on Monday, and continued to be made as late as Tuesday noon. No arrangement could be made to have the lists printed in New Haven, and the copy was sent to Hartford. The large amount of entries made after Tuesday noon, were sent to Hartford, printed, the whole edition stitched, and in my hands on Wednesday morning; this was done by Messrs. Case, Tiffany & Co., as per agreement.

The inaccuracies and mistakes that may be found in the appended list which would be inexcusable in a deliberately prepared and thoroughly examined proof, will be accounted for by the preceding statement of facts. The proposed disposition of the lists on the ground did not succeed, it is inserted in this volume and will be found of interest and value for reference imperfect as it may be.

HENRY A. DYER,
Corresponding Secretary.

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LIST OF ENTRIES

MADE AT THE

THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

Conn. State Agricultural Society,

HELD AT

NEW HAVEN,

OCTOBER 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, 1856.

HARTFORD.
PRESS OF CASE, TIFFANY AND COMPANY.
1856.

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LIST OF ENTRIES.

CLASS I.

NO. 1.—SHORT HORN BULLS.

No.
2 Hill & Walker, Bridgeport, Bull "Nissequag," 2 y'rs old.
20 C. S. Wildman, Cheshire, Bull, 17 months.
21 do do do Calf, 6 months.
23 Goodwin & Son, W. Hartford, Bull, Grand Duke 2d, 18 months.
42 W. J. Ives, Meriden, Bull, "Dandy," 2 years.
47 George C. Hitchcock, New Preston, 1 Bull, 2 years.
48 do do 1 do 1 do
49 do do 1 do Calf.
58 T. S. Gold, West Cornwall, Bull, "Col. Fremont," for exhibition.
85 George H. Townsend, East Haven, 1 Bull, 5 years.
97 Wm. Berkele, Orange, 1 Bull, 2 years.
144 C. H. Wells, East Windsor, Durham Bull, 2 years. "Henry Clay, 2d."
160 Alonzo Edwards, East Granby, Cow, Durham.
203 Frederick Deming, Farmington, 1 Bull, Durham, 2 years.
204 do do do 1 do 1 year.

NO. 1.—A.—SHORT HORN COWS.

No.
24 Goodwin & Son, West Hartford, Heifer, "Miranda," 18 months.
50 George C. Hitchcock, N. Preston, 1 Cow, 4 years.
51 do do 1 Heifer, 1 year.
52 do do 1 do do

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53 George C. Hitchcock, N. Preston, 1 Heifer Calf.
54 do do 1 do do
78 George H. Townsend, East Haven, 1 Cow.
79 do do 1 do
80 do do 1 do
81 do do 1 do
82 do do 1 do 3 years.
83 do do 2 do 2 do
84 do do 2 Calves, 5 and 9 mo.
107 L. L. Benham, Hamden, 1 Cow, 5 years.
108 do do do 1 do 2 do with calf.
109 J. A. Bassett, do 1 do 4 do
115 H. W. Scranton, Fair Haven, 1 Heifer, Durham, 17 mo.
139 Wm. L. Cowles, Farmington, Durham Heifer, 3 years, with calf, 2 months.
145 C. H. Mills, E. Windsor, Heifer, Durham, Brunette, 2 years.
174 Wm. L. Bradley, West Meriden, Heifer, Durham, 1 y'r.
196 Alexander Hamilton, West Hartford, Durham Cow, 7 years. "Isabella."

NO. 2—DEVON BULLS.

No.
3 Hill & Walker, Bridgeport, Bull, "Wawayanda," 1 y'r.
4 L. A. Brown, Orange, Bull, 1 year old.
5 Levi S. Wells, N. Britain, Bull, "N. Britain," 2 years.
6 do do do do Calf.
12 Levi Coe, Middletown, Bull, 3 years.
26 Gideon Lane, Killingworth, Bull, 2 years.
27 do do Bull Calf, 4 mo., calved 8th June, 1856.
29 Linsley, Bro., W. Meriden, Bull, 5 yrs. for exhibition.
31 do do do Bull Calf.
35 S. Griswold, Torringford, 1 Bull, 2 years and 1 mo.
36 do do 1 Bull Calf, 7 months.
59 Chandler Judd, Watertown, 1 Bull, 3 years.
60 do do 1 Bull Calf.
87 B. H. Andrews, Waterbury, 1 Bull, "Hannibal," 1 yr.
88 do do 1 do Calf, "Dandy."

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126 S. & L. Hurlbut, Winchester, 1 Bull, Devon, 3 years.
127 do do 3 Calves, do 6 months.
128 do do 1 Bull do 21 do
135 Lewis W. Thrall, Torrington, 1 do do Calf.
169 Abijah Catlin, Harwinton, Devon Bull, 1 year.
179 F. W. Cowles, Farmington, 1 Bull, 2 years.
180 do do 1 do 1 year.
200 James Cowles, Farmington, 1 do 1 year.
223 W. Scovill, Watertown, Devon Bull, 3 years.
224 W. M. Munson, do do 2 do

NO. 2. A.—DEVON COWS,

No.
1 John G. North, New Haven, Cow, 6 years.
7 Levi S. Wells, N. Britain, Cow, "Fancy," 8 years.
30 Linsley Brothers, W. Meriden, Heifer, 1 year.
61 Chandler Judd, Watertown, 1 Cow.
89 B. H. Andrews, Waterbury, Heifer, "Red Rose," 1 y'r.
112 Jno. T. Andrew, W. Cornwall, yearling Heifer, Cherry 2d, thorough bred.
129 S. & L. Hurlbut, Winchester, 3 Heifers, Devon, 2 years.
130 do do 3 do calves do 6 mo.
136 Lewis W. Thrall, Torrington, Devon Heifer, 1 year.
140 Wm. L. Cowles, Farmington, Cow, Devon, 11 years, with calf, by Gladiator.
141 do do Heifer, Devon, with calf, by "Grand Duke, 2d."
163 Truman Kellogg, N. Hartford, Heifer, Devon, 3 years.
178 F. W. Cowles, Farmington, 1 Cow, 3 years.
181 do do 1 Heifer, 2 do
182 do do 1 do 1 do
183 do do 1 do 2 do
211 Hotchkiss & Son, Sharon Valley, Calf, Devon.
212 do do do do do
213 do do do Cow do
214 do do do do do

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NO. 3.—HEREFORDS, AYRSHIRES AND ALDERNEYS.

No.
18 Robbins Battell, Norfolk, Ayrshire Bull, 13 months.
19 do do do Heifer, 2 years.
62 Cyrus Root, Berlin, Alderney Bull, "Jack Frost, 4 y'rs.
146 Jno. J. Burr, Bloomfield, Alderney Bull.
149 E. B. Bishop, New Haven, 2 Heifers, Alderneys—Rose, 1 year, and "Mineonette," calf.
150 do do 2 Bulls, calves, Alderney.
151 do do 5 Heifers, Alderneys, grade cross.

NO. 4.—IMPORTED STOCK.

No.
55 G. C. Hitchcock, N. Preston, 1 short horned Cow, imp'd.
56 do do 1 do do
57 do do 1 do do
132 S. & L. Hurlburt, Winchester, 1 Devon Cow.
148 E. B. Bishop, New Haven, Cow, "Daisy," Alderney, 7 years.
167 Abijah Catlin, Harwinton, Cow, Devon, 6 years, with calf, 5 months.
235 D. D. Silliman, Chester, Bull, imported, "Young Champion."

NO. 5.—GRADES, DURHAM CROSS.

No.
8 G. S. Perry, Westbrook, 1 Bull, calved 15th May, 1855.
34 Wm. L. Bradley, W. Meriden, Heifer, 1 year.
65 Lauren Tyrrell, Woodbury, 1 do Calf, 4½ months.
68 W. H. Yale, Meriden, 1 do yearling.
98 Wm. Berkele, Orange, 1 Bull Calf, 9 weeks.
99 do do 1 Cow, 9 years.
138 Wm. L. Cowles, Farmington, Cow, grades Durham, 7 years, with calf, 4 months.
153 E. B. Bishop, N. Haven, Calf, grades Durham, 6 mo.
154 do do Cow, do cross, 5 years, with calf.
155 do do Bull, do years.
156 do do 2 Heifers, do 1 year.

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162 Truman Kellogg, N. Hartford, Cow and Calf, 8 years, calf 4 months.
172 Jno. H. Plumb, Meriden, Cow and Calf, 10 years old, calf 10 months.
176 Dr. A. S. Munson, New Haven, Heifer, yearling, grades Durham cross.
197 A. Hamilton, West Hartford, Heifer, grades Durham cross, 1 year.
201 James Cowles, Farmington, Bull, native and Durham.
205 Fred. Deming, do do grade do
206 do do Cow, do 6 years.
207 do do Heifer, do 1 year.
210 H. Beers, Newtown, Bull, ¾ Durham.
221 Hill & Walker, Bridgeport, Cow, grades Durham, 5 y'rs.
222 Henry Beers, Newtown, Bull-calf, grades Durham, 6 mo.
225 G. E. Maltby, Fair Haven, Cow, do with calf.
227 Timo. Cowles, Farmington, do Durham cross, 6 years.
228 do do do do 2 do
229 Wm. Bradley, Hamden, do do 8 do

NO. 6.—GRADES, DEVON CROSS.

No.
14 Levi Coe, Middletown, Heifer, 2 years.
15 do do do 1 year old, with calf.
28 David Blakeslee, No. Haven, Bull, 2 years in August.
37 S. Griswold, Torringford, 1 Cow, 5 years.
38 do do 1 Heifer, 1 year.
64 Lauren Tyrell, Woodbury, 1 Cow, 7 years.
77 A. B. Smith, Woodbury, 1 do 4 do
103 H. L. Bidwell, Hartford, 1 Cow, 5 years.
104 do do 1 Calf, 8 months.
131 S. & L. Hurlbut, Manchester, 1 yoke grades Devon, 4 y'r.
133 L. W. Thrall, Torrington, 2 Cows, grades Devon cross.
134 do do Heifer, do do 2 y's.
159 Alonzo Edgerton, East Granby, Cow, 3 years.
165 Truman Kellogg, N. Hartford, Bull, Devon cross, 1 y'r.
166 do do Heifer, do 1 y'r.
170 Abijah Catlin, Harwinton, Devon grade Cow, 9 years.

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190 Lauren Tyrrell, Woodbury, Heifer, yearling grades, Devon cross.
208 Benajah Ives, Cheshire, 2 Cows, 5 and 8 years, do do
226 Woodward Page, Branford, Cow and Calf, 2 years, calf 10 months, grades, Devon.
233 Levi Coe, Middletown, Heifer, grades Devon, yearling.

NO. 7.—NATIVES.

No.
17 D. G. Mitchell, Westville, Heifer Calf, 5 months.
22 Julius Williams, Wallingford, Bull Calf, 6 mo.; (cow with calf.)
32 Wm. L. Bradley, W. Meriden, 1 Heifer, 2 years.
33 do do 1 do 1 year.
40 Augustus Bagley, N. Haven, 1 Cow, 7 years.
41 do. do 1 yearling Heifer and Calf.
123 Charles Gerrish, East Haven, Cow and Calf, 8 years, calf 3 months, native.
125 Julius A. Gorham, Woodbridge, Bull, native.
152 E. B. Bishop, N. Haven, Cow and Calf, native, 7 years, calf, 1 week.
157 Calvin Coe, Meriden, Bull, native, 4 years.
173 Wm. L. Bradley, W. Meriden, Heifer, native, 2 years.
175 do do do do 6 months.
189 Levi Yale, Meriden, 2 Heifers, native, yearling.
193 Wm. A. Clarke, Bethany, Heifer, native, 12½ months.
219 Justus Peck, Bethany, Heifer, 2 years.
220 do do Cow with calf, 4 mo., native.

NO. 8.—WORKING OXEN, SIX YEARS OLD AND OVER.

No.
25 Gideon Lane, Killingworth, yoke of Oxen, 6 years.
39 Augustus Bagley, New Haven, yoke of Oxen, 8 years.
43 B. Healy, New Haven, 1 yoke of Oxen, 8 years.
44 David Beecher, Huntington, 1 yoke of Oxen, 6 years.
105 Augustus Hamilton, West Hartford, 1 yoke Oxen, 6 y'rs.
120 Daniel Russell, Portland, 1 pair working Oxen, 6 years.
121 Brainard & Co., Portland, 3 pairs working Oxen, 6 years.
171 Abijah Catlin, Harwinton, yoke Oxen, 6 years.

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185 Henry Luce, Newington, yoke Oxen, 6 years.
186 do do do do
202 Frederick Deming, Farmington, yoke Oxen, 6 years.
234 Kneeland Downs, Bethany, 1 pair working Oxen, 7 y'rs.

NO. 9.—WORKING OXEN, FIVE YEARS OLD.

No.
70 L. H. Wheaton, Madison, 1 yoke of Oxen, 5 years.
73 N. B. Smith, Woodbury, 1 yoke, 5 years, Devon grade.
106 Benajah Ives, Cheshire, 1 yoke Oxen, 5 years, Devons.
110 John T. Andrew, West Cornwall, 1 yoke Oxen, Devon, 5 years.
113 E. Lindsley, North Branford, 1 pair working Oxen, 5 y'rs.
116 Charles A. Jarvis, Middletown, 1 pair working Oxen, 5 years.
118 Joseph Hall, Portland, 1 pair working Oxen, 5 years.
122 Brainard & Co., Portland, 1 pair working Oxen, 5 y'rs.
137 William L. Cowles, Farmington, 1 yoke working Oxen.
147 H. H. Miller, Middletown, 1 yoke, 5 years.
188 Levi Yale, Meriden, 1 yoke, 5 years.
209 Capt. Aaron Olmstead, Norwalk, 1 yoke, 5 years.
215 Levi Yale, Meriden, 1 yoke, 5 years.

NO. 10.—WORKING OXEN, FOUR YEARS OLD.

No.
45 T. L. Hart, West Cornwall, 1 yoke of Oxen.
71 L. H. Wheaton, Madison, 1 yoke of Oxen.
74 N. B. Smith, Woodbury, 1 yoke of Oxen, Devon grade.
86 Nathan Hart, Jr., West Cornwall, 1 yoke of Oxen.
91 Charles T. Chatfield, Waterbury, 1 yoke of Oxen.
100 J. H. Todd, New Britain, 1 yoke Oxen.
102 Charles H. Preston, Wallingford, 1 yoke Oxen.
117 Charles A. Jarvis, Middletown, 1 pair Oxen, 4 years.
158 Alonzo Edgerton, East Granby, 1 pair Oxen, 4 years.
161 Allen A. Alderman, East Granby, 1 pair Oxen, 4 years.
187 Henry Luce, Newington, 1 pair Oxen, 4 years.
191 C. B. Downs, Torrington, 1 pair Oxen, 4 years.

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NO. 11.—STEERS.

No.
13 Levi Coe, Middletown, yoke of Steers, 3 years.
46 Noah Baldwin, West Cornwall, 1 yoke of Steers, 3 y'rs.
66 Lauren Tyrrell, Woodbury, 1 pair Steers, 3 y'rs, Devons.
67 do do 1 do 2 y'rs, do
72 Frederic Foot, Jr., Northford, 1 pair Steer Calves and Cow with them, broken by exhibitor, 15 years old.
75 N. B. Smith, Woodbury, 1 yoke Steers, 3 y'rs, Devon gr.
76 do do 1 do 2 y'rs, do
92 James E. Baldwin, Middlebury, 1 yoke Steers, 3 years.
93 Wm. McKenzie, Wallingford, 1 yoke Steers, 1 year.
95 Jeremiah Woodward, 2d, E. Haven, 1 yoke Steers, 3 y'rs.
101 J. H. Todd, New Britain, 1 yoke Steers, 3 years.
164 Truman Kellogg, New Hartford, yoke Steers, 5 months, Devon.
198 William Brockett, North Haven, 3 yoke Steers, 2 years.
199 James Cowles, Farmington, yoke Steers, twins, 3 years.
230 B. T. Jones, Wallingford, 1 yoke Steers, 3 years.
231 do do do do 3 years.
232 do do do do 2 years.

NO 12.—MILCH COWS.

No.
63 Lauren Tyrrell, Woodbury, 1 Cow, 10 y'rs, Durham Cr's.
69 A. H. Byington, Norwalk, 1 Cow, 7 years.
90 B. H. Andrews, Waterbury, 1 Cow, "Flora 2d," 5 years, North Devon.
94 Jeremiah Woodward, 2d, East Haven, 1 Cow with Calf, 7 years.
96 O. E. Maltby, New Haven, 1 Cow, 8 years, and Calf, 14 months.
124 Julius A. Gorham, Woodbridge, 2 Milch Cows.

NO 13.—FAT CATTLE.

No.
9 Andrew Barnes, East Haven, Fat Steer, 4 years.
10 do do do do 4 years.
11 do do do Fat Heifer, 3 years.

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114 E. Lindsley, North Branford, 1 pair Fat Cattle.
119 F. D. Harris, Salem, 1 pair Fat Cattle.
177 Enos A. Pierpont, Waterbury, 1 Fat Cow, 7 years.
184 Henry Luce, Newington, 1 pair Fat Oxen, 7 years.
192 William A. Clarke, Bethany, 1 pair Fat Cattle, native.
194 Nelson Newton, Woodbridge, 1 Fat Steer, grade Durham cross, 3 years.
195 Nelson Newton, Woodbridge, 1 Fat Steer, native cross, 3 years.
218 Henry Luce, Newington, 1 Fat Steer, 4 years.

NO 14.—CATTLE FROM OTHER STATES OR CANADA.

No.

CLASS II.—HORSES AND MULES.

NO 15.—STALLIONS AND MARES OF ALL WORK OVER SEVEN YEARS.

No.
8 David B. Miller, Middletown, Mare with Foal at foot.
11 Alexander Maines, Meriden, Mare over 7 years, with Foal at foot.
19 Richard Wetton, Waterbury, Stallion, Gen. Gifford, 7 years, Morgan.
49 Linsley Bros, West Meriden, Mare with Foal at foot, 7 years.
50 Wm. L. Bradley, West Meriden, Mare with Foal at foot, 11 years.
61 Joseph H. Bennett, New Preston, Mare with Foal at foot.
68 Root & Warner, New Haven, Mare, 8 years, with Foal at foot.
88 F. W. Russell, Portland, 1 Mare with Foal at foot, Black Hawk.
102 S. R. Downer, Bristol, 1 Stallion, 7 years, "Grey Eagle."
112 J. S. Newton, Woodbridge, 1 Mare, 8 years, with Foal at foot.

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113 R. H. Mills, New Haven, 1 Stallion, 10 years.
129 E. K. Hamilton, Unionville, 1 Breeding Mare, Victoria, (Black Hawk,) 9 years.
161 Calvin P. Chaffee, Ellsworth, 1 Stallion, 8 years.
166 Anson Hungerford, Harwinton, Bay Mare, 8 years, with Foal, 4 months.
274 George Saxton, Woodbury, 1 Stallion, 7 years, Morgan, Green Mountain, 2d.
257 Edward Welch, Woodbridge, 1 breeding Mare, 8 years, with Foal.
332 Amos Bassett, Seymour, 1 bay Mare, 12 y'rs, with Foal.
334 John Marsh, Litchfield, 1 bay Mare, 7 years, with Foal.
338 Joseph M. Munson, Watertown, 1 Mare, 1 year, English, with Foal.

NO 16.—STALLIONS AND MARES OF ALL WORK FOUR YEARS OLD AND UNDER SEVEN.

No.
7 Levi Coe, Middletown, Stallion, "Young Duke," 6 years, Messenger and Kentucky Hunter.
9 David B. Miller, Middletown, Mare, 4 years.
13 Robbins Battell, Norfolk, Stallion, "Lemon Fair," 5 years, Black Hawk.
14 Robbins Battell, Norfolk, Stallion, "Pleasant Vale," 4 years, by Foot Horse, by Black Hawk.
26 U. Clinton, Woodbridge, Stallion, 4 years, Morgan.
46 Linsley Bros, West Meriden, Stallion, 5 years, Black Hawk.
104 J. A. Hemingway, Suffield, 1 Stallion, "Black Hawk, Jr.," 5 years, Sherman Morgan.
143 George S. Hoadley, Plymouth, 1 Stallion, Black Hawk, "Plymouth Rock," 6 years.
158 George B. Bates, Sharon, 1 Stallion, 4 years, Boston Bellfounder.
248 Thaddeus Street, East Haven, 1 Gelding, 4 y'rs, Morgan.
265 Joel Riggs, Oxford, 1 Stallion, 6 years.
370 Seth Hurd, Huntington, 1 Stallion, 5 years.

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NO. 17.—STALLIONS AND MARES OF ALL WORK, 3 YEARS OLD.

No.
5 Eli Goodrich, Branford, Stallion, "Lion."
23 Wm. W. Fowler, Guilford, Mare, "Kate."
28 Reuben N. Augur, Northford, Stallion, Messenger and Black Hawk.
47 Linsley Bros., West Meriden, Stallion, Black Hawk."
54 Amos B. Peck, North Haven, Mare.
65 Ira Twiss, Meriden, Stallion, Black Hawk.
128 H. Hamblin, Canton, Stallion, 3 yrs., (Black Hawk.)
149 Linus W. Atkins, Meriden, Mare, 3 years, "Sir Henry Breed."
150 Alexander Hamilton, West Hartford, Stallion, 3 years, (Morgan and Messenger.)
164 George B. Bates, Sharon, 1 Mare, 3 years.

NO. 18.—STALLIONS AND MARES OF ALL WORK, 2 AND 1 YEARS OLD,

No.
48 Linsley Bros., W. Meriden, 1 Stallion, 1 yr. Black Hawk.
58 Ira Twiss, Meriden, 1 Stallion, 1 year.
60 W. J. Ives, do 1 do 2 years, Black Hawk.
62 Joseph H. Bennett, New Britain, 1 Stallion, 2 years, Black Hawk.
75 L. Lee Wood, North Lyme, 1 Mare, 2 years.
76 Jedediah Brockway, North Lyme, 1 Mare, 2 years.
101 A. H. Byington, Norwalk, 1 Mare, 2 years.
116 Arvah Baldwin, Guilford, 1 Stallion, 1 year.
117. Isaac Dickerman, Westville, 1 Mare, 2 years.
130 E. K. Hamilton, Unionville, Stallion, "Sir Robert Peel," 2 years, (Black Hawk.)

NO. 19.—DRAFT STALLIONS AND MARES.

No.
66 George C. Hitchcock, New Britain, 1 Stallion, 6 years.

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NO. 20.—THOROUGH BRED STALLIONS AND MARES.

No.
3 C. C. Thurston, Suffield, Trotting Stallion, "Lone Star," 9 years, sired by Hills' Black Hawk, Bridgeport, Ct.
16 Robbins Battell, Norfolk, Mare and Colt, by Monmouth Eclipse.
52 Stephen Atwater, Plymouth, Stallion, 5 years.
174 Warren Smith, East Haven, Mare and Colt, Morgan, 12 years.

NO. 21.—MATCHED HORSES FOR THE CARRIAGE AND ROAD.

No.
18 Robbins Battell, Norfolk, 1 pair Black Hawk Mares, for exhibition.
38 David Blakeslee, North Haven, 1 pair Matched Horses, 3 years.
41 Timothy J. Coe, Meriden, 1 pair Matched Horses, 9 years, Morgan.
42 Edward Miller, Meriden, 1 pair Mares, 10 and 11 years.
44 Timothy J. Coe, Meriden, 1 pair Matched Horses 8 years, Morgan.
72 Isaac T. Hotchkiss, New Haven, 1 pair Matched Horses, 7 and 8 years, Black Hawk.
81 Ebenezer Blackstone, Branford, 1 pair Carriage Horses, 6 years.
86 F. W. Russell, Portland, 1 pr. Matched Carriage Horses, over 15½ hands.
87 F. W. Russell, Portland, 1 pr. Matched Carriage Horses, blood Mares, under 15½ hands.
108 Bunnel & Dowd, Northford, 1 pr. Matched Horses, 4 yrs.
109 Dr. George Bennett, New Haven, 1 pr. Matched Horses, 7 and 8 years.
114 J. Wilcox, 2d, Meriden, 1 pair Matched Horses, 6 years, over 15½ hands, Sherman Morgan.
131 H. C. Griswold, Ellington, 1 pair Matched Carriage Horses, 6 years, (Morgan.)
132 R. W. Milbank, Westport, 1 pair Matched Horses, over 15½ hands, 5 and 6 years.

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137 Samuel Simpson, Wallingford, 1 pair Matched Horses.
157 Geoege B. Bates, Sharon, 1 pair Matched Horses, 7 yrs.
162 Samuel E. Eoote, New Haven, 1 pair Matched Horses, 6 years, Gold Finders.
163 Samuel E. Foote, New Haven, 1 pair Matched Horses, Morgan, 7 years.
175 Guy C. Hotchkiss, Westville, 1 pair Matched Carriage Ponies, under 15½ hands, over 7 years.
179 M. S. Gilbert, Norwich, 1 pair fancy Matched Horses.
186 Osborne & Adriance, New Haven, 1 p'r Mat'ed Horses, 12 years.
188 Henry Hooker, New Haven, 1 pair Black Carriage Horses, 5½ years.
190 J. W. King, New Haven, 1 pair Bay Matched Carriage Horses, 7 years.
197 Seymour & Hamilton, West Hartford, 1 pair Matched Carriage Horses, 8 years.
200 L. B. Tuttle, Winsted, 1 pair Carriage Horses, 7 years.
214 Egbert Cowles, Farmington, 1 p'r Horses, Morgan, 5 yrs.
217 John E. Cowles, do 1 p'r Mat'ed Horses, 7 years.
225 F. Richmond, Putnam, 1 pair Matched Horses, 6 years, Consul.
226 F. Richmond, Putnam, 1 pair Matched Geldings, 6 years, Flying Morgan.
234 Clapp & Sharp, Hartford, 1 p'r Family Horses, 7 years.
254 Daniel Phillips, do 1 p'r Black Matched Horses, 7 and 8 years.
258 A. A. Tuttle, New Haven, 1 p'r Bay Geldings, 7 years, Morgan.
259 S. N. Hall, Portland, 1 pair Brown Geldings, 6 years. Morgan.
277 C. M. Parker, East Haven, 1 pair Matched Carriage Horses, 6 years.
282 J. S. Newton, Woodbridge, 1 p'r Matched Horses, 8 yrs.
295 Frederick H. Kelley, Plymouth, 1 pair Matched Horses, 6 and 7 years.
296 John E. Brockett, North Haven, 1 pair Matched Horses, 6 years.

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303 Caleb Goodwin, New Hartford, 1 p'r Bay Horses, 8 yrs.
305 A. & T. Jerome, Bloomfield, 1 p'r Mat'd Horses, 7 yrs.
310 Wm. S. Benton, New Haven, 1 p'r Chestnut Geldings, 4 years.
315 C. M. Parker, East Haven, 1 pair Matched Horses, 6 years, over 15½ hands.
340 H. C. Welch, Plainville, 1 pair Chestnut Geldings, 8 y'rs.
352 Chauncey Smith, Stratford, 1 pair Matched Horses, Morgan, 6 years.
360 W. W. Roberts, Hartford, 1 pair Matched Horses, 8 and 9 years, Black Hawk and Morgan.

NO. 22.—MATCHED DRAFT HORSES.

No.
84 A. S. Knox, Bethany, 1 pair Horses.
93 Richard Platt, New Haven, 1 Horse, 4 years.
115 George H. Townsend, East Haven, 1 pr. Horses, 9 yrs.
151 L. L. Benham, Hamden, 1 pair Matched Draft Horses.
170 E. Linsley, North Branford, 1 do do each 7 yrs.
176 Edwin Barnes, Fair Haven, 1 do do 8 and 9 yrs.
181 E. Brainard & Co., Portland, 1 pair Bay Draft Horses, about 8 years.
181 E. Brainard & Co., Portland, 1 pair Black and Bay Draft Horses, about 8 years.
261 G. E. Hunt, Hamden, 1 pair Draft Horses, 6 and 7 yrs.

NO. 23.—MATCHED TROTTING HORSES.

No.
33 Frederick Hall, Middletown, 1 pair Trotting Horses.
37 Jarvis Joslyn, New Haven, 1 do do do
92 L. H. Thayer, Waterbury, 1 pr. M'ched do do
136 N. C. Mix, New Haven, 1 pair Matched Horses.

NO. 24.—GELDINGS OR MARES FOR FAMILY USE.

No.
1 Roswell Munson, Wallingford, Mare, 5 years.
2 William H. Brown, Waterbury, Gelding.
6 Andrew Barnes, East Haven, do 24 years.
15 Robbins Battell, Norfolk, do 20 do
17 do do do Mare, by Black Hawk, 6 yrs.

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20 Josiah P. Isbell, Milford, Mare, 11 years.
31 R. F. Stillman, North Haven, Gelding, 27 years.
32 do do do do 8 do
35 C. Griswold, Lyme, 1 Family Horse, 5 years.
36 Jarvis Joslyn, New Haven, 1 Gelding, black, 7 years, Black Hawk.
40 J. W. Norton, Madison, 1 Gelding, 7 years.
43 E. P. Yale, Meriden, 1 do 8 do
51 Andrew F. Austin, North Haven, 1 Gelding, 6 years.
53 Ira Merwin, New Haven, 1 Horse, 8 yrs., for exhibition.
55 Dennis S. Sanford, Hamden, 1 Gelding, 6 years.
57 Ira Twiss, Meriden, 1 Mare, 5 years.
59 Linus Birdsey, Meriden, 1 Mare, 6 years.
63 Marshall Straight, New Preston, 1 Mare, 6 years.
65 T. L. Hart, West Cornwall, 1 do 20 do
71 Fenner Bush, Meriden, 1 Gelding, 7 years.
73 Isaac T. Hotchkiss, New Haven, 1 Poney, 7 years.
74 F. A. Candee, Oxford, 1 Gelding, 9 yrs., Hambletonian.
77 Robert B. Bradley, New Haven, 1 Family Horse, 8 yrs.
85 A. S. Knox, Bethany, 1 Gelding, 5 years.
94 C. S. Thompson, New Haven, 1 Gelding, 7 years.
95 Edward C. Allen, West Meriden, 1 Gelding.
96 Nelson Bronson, Southbury, 1 Mare, 11 years.
100 J. L. Wilder, 1 Horse, "Dandy," 6 years.
103 William Bradley, Hamden, 1 Horse, 5 years, Morgan.
110 C. Brainard, Higganum, 1 Mare, 7 years.
118 Isaac Dickerman, Westville, 1 Mare, 21 years.
119 William T. Barber, Warehouse Point, 1 Gelding, 9 yrs.
120 J. H. Baker, do do 1 do 6 do
121 B. H. Andrews, Waterbury, 1 Mare, 13 years.
127 Enos Foote, New Haven, 2 Family Horses, 6 years.
133 James Punderford, do 1 Gelding, 7 years.
135 B. F. Hoxie, Mystic Bridge, 1 do 6 do (Blk. Hawk and Morgan.)
138 Edwin M. Brooks, Cheshire, 1 Gelding, 7 years.
139 Charles H. Preston, Wallingford, Family Horse, 11 yrs.
144 John O. Ives, Plymouth, 1 Gelding, 6 years, (Hamilton.)
146 H. L. Bidwell, Hartford, 1 do Family Horse.

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148 L. R. French, New Haven, 1 Family Horse, 8 years.
154 I. N. Nicholson, New Haven, 1 Gray Gelding, Family Horse, 7 years.
155 James F. Cooper, New Haven, 1 Gelding, 10 years.
159 George B. Bates, Sharon, 1 do 6 do
160 do do 1 do 8 do
178 Dr. Levi Ives, New Haven, 1 Black Carriage Horse, 12 years, Arabian.
180 Henry Atwater, Derby, 1 Shetland Horse, cross from Vermont Mare, 8 years.
193 George Merchant, Litchfield, 1 White Saddle Horse, 10 years, Messenger.
194 Wm. Dickerman, New Haven, 1 Bay Breeding Mare, 10 years, Morgan.
198 Seymour & Hamilton, West Hartford, 1 Bay Mare, 8 years, Morgan.
199 Seymour & Hamilton, West Hartford, 1 Gelding Horse, 8 years.
202 New Haven Clock Co., New Haven, 1 Chestnut Horse, 7 years, Morgan.
205 H. Hotchkiss, New Haven, 1 Roan Carriage Horse, 8 years.
209 J. T. Ransom, New Haven, 1 Bay Horse, 8 years, Morgan.
210 C. B. Whittlesey, New Haven, 1 Bay Horse, 25 years, Hamiltonian.
213 Wm. T. Raymond, Salem, 1 Mare, 5 years.
218 E. A. Welton, Southington, 1 Brown Mare, 7 years.
219 E. Blackman, New Haven, 1 Chestnut Horse, 8 years, Morgan.
221 Bazel Monson, Hamden, 1 Bay Breeding Mare, 10 years.

NO. 25.—GELDINGS AND MARES FOR FAMILY USE.

NO.
10 David B. Miller, Middletown, Gelding, 2 years.
12 Robbins Battell, Norfolk, Mare, 4 years, by Raven.
21 C. S. Wildman, Cheshire, Gelding, 4 years.
22 Wm. W. Fowler, Guilford, do., "Jim," 2 years.

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24 Wm. W. Fowler, Guilford, Mare, "Fan," 4 years.
29 Peter Tyler, Northford, Gelding, 3 years.
30 do do Mare, 4 years.
45 Kneeland Downs, Bethany, Gelding, 3 yrs., Blk. Hawk.
64 Marshall Straight, New Preston, Gelding, 3 years.
67 Geo. C. Hitchcock, do do 3 do
78 Theophilus Smith, Bethany, 1 pair Colts, 3 do
79 do do do 2 do
97 Nelson Bronson, Southbury, 1 Mare, 2 do
98 Gilbert S. Minor, Woodbury, 1 Mare, 4 do
105 Henry Bunnell, Northford, 1 Gelding, 3 do
106 do do 1 Mare, 4 do
107 Benjamin Dowd, do 1 Gelding, 4 do Morg.
140 Turhand Cook, Wallingford, Horse, 4 do
141 do do Gelding, 3 do
156 Allen T. Blakeslee, New Haven, do 4 do

NO. 26—SINGLE TROTTING HORSES, MARE OR GELDING.

No.
4 John M. Beardsley, Huntington, Black Horse, 9 years.
25 Wm. W. Fowler, Guilford, 1 Gelding.
27 Joseph Cairnes, Hartford, Horse, "Canada Girl," 6 yrs.
34 Washington Webb, New Haven, 1 pacing Mare, 7 do
39 Wm. W. Hart, Madison, 1 Horse, 10 years.
69 Root & Warner, New Haven, 1 black French Pacing Horse, 9 years.
70 Elias Bristol, Cheshire, 1 Gelding, 8 years.
80 Royal O. Dorman, Hamden, 1 do 4 do Mess'ng. Mor.
82 J. B. Gilbert, Hamden Plains, 1 Horse, 8 years.
83 David Hawkins, Derby, 1 do 7 do Morgan.
89 Charles Perkins, Waterbury, 1 do 8 do do
90 L. W. Coe, do 1 do 8 do do
91 Henry Merriman, do 1 do 8 do
99 O. D. Seymour, 1 Horse, "Billy," 7 years.
111 H. B. Ives, New Haven 1 Gelding, 6 years.
122 Chas. Downes, do 1 Mare, 9 do
123 Samuel Thompson, New Haven, Mare, 7 years.
124 S. F. Moulthrop, North Haven, Horse, 5 do

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125 Wm. Berkelee, Orange, Mare, 5 years.
126 Enos Foote, New Haven, Horse, 6 years, for trotting.
134 E. W. Hotchkiss, do Mare, 6 yrs, for speed, saddle.
142 J. L. Blackstone, Branford, do 9 do do do
145 Austin Allen, Hamden, do 6 do do
147 W. W. Roberts, Hartford, Gelding, do saddle.
152 J. A. Bassett, Hamden, Horse, 6 years.
153 Chas. Dickerman, Hamden, 1 Gelding, for trotting, 7 yrs.
171 Chester Dorman, Hamden, 1 Bay Mare, for speed, 6 yrs.
172 Geo. L. Thomas, New Haven, 1 Black Horse, for speed, 12 years, name Shangai.
173 Wm. J. Mallory, Suffield, 1 Black Mare, for speed, 5 years, Hamiltonian.
177 H. W. Scranton, Fair Haven, 1 Black Mare, for speed, 10 years, Mohawk.
184 E. Brainard, Jr., Portland, 1 Bay State Lawrence Colt, 4 years, for speed.
185 E. Brainard, Jr., Portland ,1 spotted Arabian Horse, 8 years, for speed.
187 J. A. Lum, New Haven, 1 Bay Horse, 4½ yrs., for speed.
195 John Morroway, Plainville, 1 Bay Horse, Vermonter, 6 years, for speed.
201 L. B. Tuttle, Winsted, 1 Gelding Trotting Horse, 6 years, for speed.
204 Levi R. Gorham, Hamden Plains, 1 Bay Horse, 6 years, for speed.
206 N. B. Ives, New Haven, 1 Gray Horse, Morgan, 6 yrs, for speed.
207 Peck & Hill, New Haven, 1 Black Horse, Black Hawk, 3 years, for speed.
208 Peck & Hill, New Haven, 1 Black Mare, 9 yrs., for speed.
211 C. B. Whittlesey, do 1 Bay Horse, 11 do do
227 E. A. Cutler, Putnam, 1 Gray Mare, English & French, 7 years, for speed.
229 G. K. Whiting, New Haven, 1 Chestnut Horse, speed.
243 Chas. Hanks, Birmingham, 1 Black Horse, 10 yrs. do
245 Lewis H. Frost, Southington, 1 Trotting do 8 do do
246 Horatio F. Cokes, Farmington, 1 Stallion, 10 do do

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251 Geo. Burnett, New Haven, 1 Chestnut Gelding, 6 years, Kentucky Hunter, for speed.
260 Henry Cowell, Hamden, 1 Brown Gelding, 4 years, Morgan, for speed.
262 J. A. Squire, Birmingham, 1 Bay Horse, 12 yrs., speed.
263 W. R. Kinley, New Haven, 1 Gray Horse, 8 do do
290 M. M. Kavenough, do 1 Bay Mare, 10 do do
298 Joseph Hall, Woodbridge, 1 do 7 do do
306 J. B. Gardner, New Haven, 1 Bay Horse, 3 do do
307 S. C. Babcock, Whitneyville, 1 Bay Horse, 9 years, for speed, Canadian.
313 Henry Belden, Hartford, 1 Red Horse, Morgan, 7 years, for speed.
326 David Welton, Waterbury, 1 Brown Mare, 10 yrs. speed.
336 M. J. Stewart, New Haven, 1 Red Horse, French, 8 years, for speed.
337 B. Atwater, Berlin, 1 Bay Horse, 6 years, English, speed.
343 Thelus Todd, Northford, 1 Mare, 6 years, for speed.
344 Reuben N. Auger, do 1 Chestnut Horse, 6 yrs., speed.
346 Eben Richardson, Middlebury, 1 do Horse, 5 do do
347 Timothy Cowles, Farmington, 1 Ches't Mare, 7 yrs. do
348 Harris Hayden, Meriden, 1 Gelding, 5 years, do
353 Allen Gregory, Stratford, 1 Bay Mare, 5 years, do
359 H. M. Robbins, North Haven, 1 do 8 do do
361 J. B. Judd, do 1 Gray Horse, 8 yrs., do
368 L. H. Dickinson, Haddam, 1 do 8 do do name, Snow-squall.
369 James Green, Milford, 1 Chestnut Horse, 6 yrs., speed.

NO. 27.—HORSES FROM WITHOUT THE STATE.

No.
165 Albert Huxley, New Marlborough, Mass., 1 Stallion, over 3 years old.
168 Harrison Bacon, Barre, Mass., 1 black Stallion, Black Hawk, name Andrew Jackson, 4 years old.
169 A. J. Dam, Taunton, Mass., 1 Gray Mare, for speed, 6 years, supposed to be.

NO. 28.—JACKS AND MULES.

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CLASS III.

NO. 29.—LONG WOOLED SHEEP.

No.
40 T. L. Hart, West Cornwall, 1 Buck, 2 years.
41 do do 1 do 1 do
42 do do 5 Ewes, 1 do
43 do do 5 do 2 do
45 do do 5 Lambs.
46 do do 5 do
51 Geo. C. Hitchcock, New Preston, 1 Buck, 2 years.
52 do do 1 do 2 do
53 do do 5 Ewes, 3 do
54 do do 5 do 1 do
55 do do 5 Lambs, (Ewe.)
151 John Giles, Woodstock, 1 Long Wool Yearling.

NO. 30.—MIDDLE WOOLED SHEEP.

No.
37 Bevil P. Smith & Son, Woodbridge, 5 Ewes, 3 years.
38 do do 1 Buck, 3 do
60 Geo. C. Hitchcock, New Preston, 1 do 1 do
61 do do 5 Ewes, 2 do
62 do do 5 do Lambs.
66 T. S. Gold, West Cornwall, 1 Buck, 2 years.
67 do do 1 do 2 do
68 do do 5 Ewes, 3 do
69 do do 5 do 1 do
70 do do 5 Lambs.
73 do do 2 Buck Lambs.
89 Arvah Baldwin, Guilford, 2 Ewes.
153 Joseph Hale, Woodbridge, Buck, Middle Wool, 1 year.

NO. 31.—MERINO SHEEP.

No.
79 L. & A. Whiting, Torrington, 1 Buck, 3 years, Spanish.
80 do do 1 do 2 do do
81 do do 1 do 1 do do

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82 L. & A. Whiting, Torrington, 5 Ewes, 2 years, Spanish
83 do do 5 do 1 do do
84 do do 5 Lambs, do
85 do do 5 do do
157 Joseph M. Munson, Watertown, Spanish, Buck, 1 year.
161 Edward Welch, Woodbridge, 3 Ewe Goats.

NO. 32.—SAXONS AND GRADES.

No.
1 Bazel Munson, Hamden, Lamb, Grade, 6 months.
75 David B. Emmons, East Haddam, 1 Buck, Grade Merino, "Napoleon 2d."
96 Nathan Hart, Jr., West Cornwall, 5 Grade, Ewes.
97 do do 5 do Ewe Lambs.
132 Seth W. Hopson, Kent, 1 Buck, Saxon, 1 year.
133 do do 5 Ewes, do
134 Smith & Hopson, do 5 do do Imported Stock.
135 do do do 1 Buck, do do do

NO. 33.—FAT SHEEP.

No.
47 T. L. Hart, West Cornwall, 1 Wether, Long Wooled.
48 do do 1 do Grade.
49 do do 1 do do
56 G. C. Hitchcock, New Preston, 1 do L'g Wooled, 2 yrs.
57 do do 1 do do 2 do
58 do do 1 do Grade, 1 do
59 do do 1 do do 1 do
63 do do 1 do Mid. Wooled, 3 do
72 T. S. Gold, West Cornwall, Twin Wethers, do
124 John T. Andrew, do 3 Wethers, Grade, 4 years.
158 Benjamin T. Jones, Wallingford, 2 Middle Wooled.

NO. 34.—IMPORTED SHEEP, AND SHEEP FROM OTHER STATES.

No.
64 G. C. Hitcececk, New Preston, 1 Ewe, Middle Wooled, Imported.
71 T. S. Gold, West Cornwall, 6 Ewes, Middle Wooled, Imported.

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87 Arvah Baldwin, Guilford, 1 Buck, Middle Wooled, Imported.
88 Arvah Baldwin, Guilford, 1 Ewe, Middle Wooled, Imported.
147 Oliver Rice, West Meriden, 1 South Down Buck, 3 years, Imported.
148 Thomas Youngs, Farmington, 2 Ayrshire Ewes, Long Wool, 2 or 3 years.
150 John Giles, Woodstock, 1 Buck, Long Wool, 3 years, Imported.
150 J. Doty, Amenia, 5 Ewes, Long Wool, (without State.)

NO. 35.—SUFFOLKS.

No.
8 John G. North, New Haven, Boar, Suffolk, 2 years.
9 do do Sow with 6 pigs, 4 weeks 10 days.
26 D. G. Mitchell, Westville, Sow 18 months.
27 do " pair Pigs Boar and Sow, 3 mos.
33 Wm. L. Bradley, West Meriden, 1 Sow, 2 years, pure blood, and 8 pigs.
34 Wm. L. Bradley, do 1 Boar, 2 yrs., pure blood.
35 do do 1 Sow, 1 year.
110 E. E. Clark, New Haven, 1 Suffolk Boar, 10 weeks.
128 N. Seeley, Bethel, 1 Suffolk Boar.

NO. 36.—SWINE OTHER THAN SUFFOLKS.

No.
28 Josiah P. Isbell, Milford, native Sow with 9 pigs.
29 do do do do 10 do.
30 do do do do 12 do.
32 Kneeland Downs, Bethany, 1 Sow and 6 pigs.
36 Geo. L. Faulkner & Co., New Haven, 2 Pigs, Suffolk and grade.
74 Julius Williams, Wallingford, 1 Boar, 1 year.
86 G. I. Gilbert, Hamden, 1 Boar, 13 months.
90 Willis Dickerman, Westville, 1 Sow, 1 year.
91 Geo W. Brockett, North Haven, 1 Sow with 6 pigs, 9 weeks, Suffolk and grass.

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92 Geo. W. Brockett, North Haven, 1 Sow with 8 pigs, 5 weeks, grass.

93 Bethuel Brockett, North Haven, 1 Sow, grass, 1 year, with 10 pigs, 7 weeks.

94 Bethuel Brockett, North Haven, 1 Sow, grass, 1 year, with 8 pigs, 6 weeks.

95 Bethuel Brockett, North Haven, 1 Sow, grass, 2 years, with 7 pigs, 4 weeks.

99 Chas. W. Blakeslee, New Haven, 1 Sow, 2 years, with 1 Pig.

129 Andrew Upson, Southington, 1 Sow and Pigs, native.

162 George Reed, New Haven, 1 lot Pigs, natives.

NO. 37.—POULTRY.

No.				
2	J. Lester Keep,	Fair Haven,	1	cage Bolton Grays.
3	do	do	1	black Spanish.
4	do	do	1	Silver Pheasants.
5	do	do	1	Leabright or Bantams.
6	do	do	1	cross black Spanish and Bolton Gray.
7	do	do	1	Fantail Doves.
10	John G. North,	New Haven,	1	white Dorkins.
11	do	do	1	speckled do.
12	do	do	1	black Spanish.
13	do	do	1	black Polands.
14	do	do	1	Silver do.
15	do	do	1	Jersey Blues.
16	do	do	1	Game Fowls.
17	do	do	1	red Shanghai.
18	do	do	1	Bolton Grays.
19	do	do	1	Dominique fowls.
20	do	do	1	African Bantams.
21	do	do	1	Native Fowls.
22	do	do	1	Turkies, dove color.
23	do	do	1	Guinea Fowls, with 1 brood of 11 chickens.
24	do	do	1	white Dorkings, yellow legs.

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25 Edward A. Thompson, New Haven, 1 lot pidgeons.
31 Dennis S. Sanford, Hamden, 6 Muscovy Ducks.
39 J. Lester Keep, Fair Haven, 1 cage white Dorkings.
65 T. L. Hart, West Cornwall, 1 trio Leghorn Fowls.
76 A. H. Byington, Norwalk, 1 pair Aylesbury Ducks.
77 do do 1 pair white Poland Geese.
78 do do 4 Bremen Geese.
98 B. H. Andrews, Waterbury, 1 trio white Shanghai Fowls.
100 Chas. W. Blakeslee, New Haven, 1 trio Native Fowls.
101 do do 1 Chittagong.
102 do do 1 trio Bolton Greys.
103 Hoadley Brag, East Haven, 3 pairs Turkeys.
104 do do 1 trio Chttagong.
105 do do 1 trio black Spanish.
106 do do 1 trio mixed Fowls.
107 J. Converse, New Haven, 1 cage Maltese Rabbits.
108 Joseph A. Rogers, Hamden, 1 pr Muscovy Ducks with 8 young.
109 Smith Tuttle, Fair Haven, 6 Love Birds.
111 Wm. M. Barber, Hamden, 1 coop of Native Fowls.
112. J. H. Gill Noth Haven, 1 lot Poultry.
113. J. M. Babcock, New Haven, 5 black Doves.
113½ John H. Lucke, do 1 Shanghai Rooster.
114 John Hughes, East do half dozen Native Fowls.
115 John G. North, New Haven, 1 pr. Pheasants, Polands.
116 do do 1 pair Turkies.
117 do do 1 do young wild.
118 do do 1 pair black Bantams.
119 do do 1 Seabright do.
120 do do 1 Game Dominique.
121 do do 1 English Hood Doves.
122 do do 1 Raffle Hood Doves.
123 do do 1 coop white Ducks 3½ mos.
125 J. Lester Keep, Fair Haven, 1 cage Jersey Blues.
126 Henry Whittlesey, New Haven, 1 Bantam Fowl.
127 William E. Whittlesey, New Haven, 4 spotted Pullets, native.

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130 Henry Hotchkiss, New Haven, trio African Bantams.
131 Frederic Mansfield, Fair Haven, 3 pr. common Ducks.
136 James Barber, New Haven, 4 red Shanghai.
137 do do trio Seabright Bantam.
138 Bethuel Brocket, North Haven, pr. com. Geese, 1 year.
139 do do do 6 mos.
140 do do pr. com. Ducks, 1 yr.
141 do do trio white Dorklings.
142 do do trio gray Shanghai, 1 yr.
143 do do do 5 mos.
144 do do do do
145 do do 4 gray Shanghai Pullets, 4 months.
146 do do trio black Shanghai, 5 mos.
149 Alfred S. Munson, New Haven, trio Muscovy Ducks.
152 James M. Babcock, New Haven, 3 pair spotted Doves.
154 Sylvester Granniss, Branford, trio Chitagong.
155 do do 1 doz. do Eggs.
156 L. & L. B. Sterling, Bridgeport, variety Pigeons, 12 pr. different kinds.
159 Sherman Smith, Greenwich, exhibition Poultry.
160 Ezra D. Dickerman, Mt. Carmel, 4 Golden Polands.

CLASS IV.

NO. 38.—PLOWING MATCH.

No.
12 David Beecher, Huntington, 73½, R. N. and M.
13 T. L. Hart, West Cornwall, 73½, do.
14 Horace B. Hart, minor, W. Cornwall, 73½, R. N. & M.
17 Chas. Hubbard, Middlebury, Michigan Plow.
18 Wm. H. Hubbard, minor, Middletown.
20 Nathan Hart, Jr., West Cornwall.

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24 J. D. Seymour, Farmington Junction, Prouty & Mears, No. 154.
30 Benajah Ives, Cheshire, Eagle Plow.
32. J. & J. R. Jackson, Hartford, Jas. Jackson, plowman, wrought iron Plow.
33 Augustus Hamilton, W., No. 73½, R. N. & M.
34 Alexander Hamilton, W., R. N. & M., Michigan Plow, No. 33.
100 Chas. A. Jarvis, Middletown, Plowing Match, with R. N. & M. Plow, No. 73½, flat furrow.
101 Chas. A. Jarvis, Middletown, Plowing Match, with side hill Michigan.
156 Julius A. Gorham, Woodbridge, Plowing Match, Michigan Plow.
174 A. & T. Jerome, Bloomfield, 2 Plows, Michigan, Plowing Match.
175 S. A. Gregory, Bloomfield, 1 Plowing Match.

NO. 39.—FARM IMPLEMENTS. A.

No.
2 Orrin W. Swift, New Haven, broadcast Seed Sower and Spring Tooth Harrow.
10 Globe Mfg. Co., F. Smith, Birmingham, 2 pat. self-sharpening Yankee Feed Cutters.
15 G. C. Cole & Co., Hartford, improved Corn Sheller.
Lyman L. Squire & Co., North Haven,
37 Gedde's Harrow, No. 2.
38 Common Cultivator.
39 Improved do.
40 No. 1 single wheel Corn Sheller.
41 1 double wheel do
42 2 single wheel do
43 2 double wheel do
44 3 double hopper do
45 Grant's Fanning Mill.
46 Clinton's do
53 No. 1 Hay Cutter.
54 3 do
55 5 do

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56 5½ Hay Cutter.
57 8⅓ do
58 1 Meat Cutter.
60 1 Garden Wheel Barrow.
61 1 Road Scraper.
62 1 Revolving Horse Rake.
63 1 Ox Yoke.
64 1 Hand Corn Grinder.
65 1 No. 14 Horse Power Hay Cutter.
66 1 5½ Hay Cutter.
67 1 1 single wheel Corn Sheller.
68 1 3 double hopper Horse Corn Sheller.
69 1 2 double wheel Corn Sheller.
71 Gedde's Harrow.
72 Steel Tooth Cultivator.
75 Bushnells & Co., New Haven, Feed Mill.
76 D. Clinton & Son, North Haven, No. 1, single shake Fan Mill.
77 do do No. 1 double shake Fan Mill.
78 do do No. 1 single wheel Corn Sheller.
79 do do No. 1 double wheel Corn Sheller.
80 do do No 3 double hopper Sheller.
81 do do 00 Hay Cuttter
82 do do 2 do
83 do do 5 do
89 do do Horse Rake.
90 do do Hand Grinder.
91 do do Wood Bottom.
92 do do Spiral Knife Hay Cutter.
93 do do Corn Sheller.
94 do do No. 3, Fan Mill.
97 Chas. W. Glover, Roxbury, Plowing Machine.
98 John T. Andrew, West Cornwall, 1 Ox Yoke.
99 Aaron J. Cook, Guilford, 1 hand Corn Sheller.
104 Munson & Johnson, New Haven, 1 pat. Cider Mill.

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107 Munson & Johnson, New Haven, 1 Mowing Machine.
108 do do 1 Fan Mill.
109 do do 1 Road Scraper.
118 do do 1 steel tooth Cultivator.
119 do do 1 Billings' Corn Planter
120 do do 1 Stone Truck.
121 do do 1 Horse Hoe.
132 do do 1 Sugar Mill.
138 do do ½ doz. corn Cutters.
145 L. G. Kniffer, N. York, city, 1 Allen's Mowing Machine.
146 do do 1 L. Grant's Corn and Cob Crusher.
150 Edward Harrison, New Haven, 1 Flour Mill.
151 do do 1 Corn Mill.
152 do do 1 horse power Mill.
153 do do 1 gear. horse pow. Mill.
157 Fenn & Gaylord, Burlington, Ct., 1 J. Dawson's patent H. S. and Corn Cutter.
158 D. W. Shares, Hamden, 1 Coulter Harrow.
159 do do 1 Seed Planter.
160 do do 3 Horse Hoes.
161 Charles Parker, Meriden, 1 patent Corn Mill.
162 S. & S. M. Colburn, Ansonia, 1 one Horse Mowing Machine.
163 Fred. Deming, Farmington, 1 Ox Yoke.
164 James J. Curtis, Cheshire, 1 Horse Rake.
166 Henry Luce, Newington, 2 Ox Yokes.
169 John T. Adriance & Co., Worcester, Mass., 1 Manny's Improved Mowing Machine.
170 S. H. Dudley, Milton, 1 Diagonal Road Scraper.
172 Lucius Thompson, New Haven, improved Seed Planter
173 H. A. Goodman & Co., New Haven, Apple Paring and Slicing Machine.
177 Henry Luce, Newington, 1 Ox Cart.
178 Nelson Durant, New Haven, 1 Feed Cutter.
182 Richard H. Pease, Albany, 1 two horse Horse Power.
183 do do. 1 Threshing Machine and Cultivator.

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184 Paug Mfg. Co., Northford, 4 Corn Shellers.
185 do do 2 Hay Cutters.
190 John S. Ross, Chaplin, 1 Delano's patent independent Horse Rake.

NO. 40.—FARM IMPLEMENTS. B.

No.
1 G. I. & S. T. Cummins, New Haven, 3 cases Harnesses, Bridles and Whips.
16 J. L. Wilder, 1 case Fancy Bridles.
23 Pitkin Brothers, Manchester, Potato Digger.
Lyman L. Squire & Co. North Haven,
47 No. 0 Thermometer Churn.
48 1 do
49 2 do
50 3 do
51 4 do
52 5 do
59 Barrel Sugar Mill.
70 Sausage Meat Cutter.
73 No. 14 Thermometer Churn.
84 0 do
85 1 do
86 2 do
87 4 do
88 5 do
95 3 do
96 L. M. Dean, East Woodstock, light Buggy Harness.
Munson & Johnson, New Haven,
103 1 Potato Digger.
105 1 Wine Press.
106 1 Thermometer Churn.
122 ½ doz. Scythe Snathes.
123 ¼ Manure Hooks.
124 ¼ Oyster Forks.
125 ½ 3 tined Hay Forks.
126 ½ No. 1 two tined Forks.
127 ½ doz. No 2 two tined Forks.

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128 ¼ No 1 extra tined do
129 1 Sausage Stuffer.
130 1 Meat Cutter.
131 ½ doz. Manure Forks, four tined.
133 1 long Hand Rake.
134 ¼ doz. Flails.
135 1 Apple Pearers.
136 ¼ Bush Scythes.
137 ¼ long handled Spades.
139 ½ Pick Axes.
140 ¼ Axes.
141 ½ Corn Baskets.
142 ¼ Bush Hooks.
143 ½ round pointed Shovels.
144 1 bag No. 1 premium Guano.
147 3 nests Measures.
148 1 Iron Safe.
171 George Gilbert, Westville, 2 Fly Traps.
181 Wm. A. Bacon, Woodbury, 1 Corn Knife.

NO. 41.—COLLECTION OF AGRICULTURAL TOOLS.

No.
3 F. G. Fontaine, New Haven, 1 Shovel Plow with model.
23 Pitkin Brothers, Manchester, 1 Potatoe Digger.
31 J. & J. R. Jackson, Hartford, 1 wrought iron Plow.
102 Backus & Barstow, Norwich, 3 Plows.
Munson & Johnson, New Haven,
110 1 Stone and Land Plow.
111 1 Road Plow, iron beam.
112 1 Subsoil Plow.
113 1 Lap Furrow Plow.
114 2 Plows, No. 73½.
115 1 Eagle No. 3, Self S. S. Plow.
116 1 Steel Plow, No. 8.
117 1 Swivel Plow, No. 83.
192 1 Lawn Scythe.
193 1 Garden Scythe.

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Munson & Johnson, New Haven,
194 2 Gooseberry Hooks.
195 ½ dozen Pruning Shears.
196 1 Bill Hook.
197 2 Scuffler Hoes.
198 1 Avarankator.
199 1 Pruning Saw and Chisel.
200 1 pair Box Shears.
201 1 Large Pruning Shears.
202 2 Pruning Hooks.
203 1 do Saw.
204 2 Caterpillar Brushes.
205 1 Tree Scraper.
206 1 Border Knife.
207 ¼ dozen Ladies' Hoes.
208 1 Ladies' Spade.
209 1 Sixteen Tooth Rake.
210 1 Four Tined Sapping Fork.
211 1 Subsoil Spade.
212 1 Nursery Spade.
213 2 Pocket Pruning Knives.

NO. 42.—TOOLS, MACHINERY, &c.

No.
4 John Osborn, Mt. Carmel, 1 Hydraulic Ram & Fountain.
5 do do Lot of Pumps.
8 do do 1 Wind Mill.
9 do do 1 Water Wheel.
11 M. Sault, New Haven, 1 Bench Lathe.
19 American Hoop Machine Co., Fitchburg, Mass., Sawyer's improved Hoop Machine.
21 Twitchell & Welton, New Haven, 1 Garden Engine.
22 do do do 1 Pump.
25 E. E. Clark, New Haven, 1 Paper Box Cutting Machine.
26 do do 1 do do
27 do do 1 do do
28 do do 1 Corner Cutter Press.
29 do do 1 do do

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35 G. G. Baldwin, Fair Haven, 1 Jewellers Lathe.
36 G. G. Baldwin, Fair Haven, 1 Slide Rest.
149 Guy C. Hotchkiss, Westville, 1 Rag Cutter.
154 Milo Peck, New Haven, 1 Model Patent Drop Press.
165 James J. Curtis, Cheshire, 1 Machine for hacking Grindstones.
167 Wm. T. Cannon, New Haven, 1 Lift and Force Pump.
168 Wm. C. Hicks, do 1 Machine for making balls, new crank motion. From Volcanic Arms Co.
176 J. L. Parker, Waterbury, 1 Case Horse Shoes.
179 Milo Peck, New Haven, 1 Power cutting machine.
180 Wm. A. Bacon, Woodbury, 1 Pair Horse Shoes.
186 Vol. Repeating Arms Co., New Haven, 1 Carbine.
187 do do do 1 Pair. Navy Pistols.
188 do do do 1 Box Ammunition.
189 Woodruff & Beach, Hartford, 1 High Pressure Steam Engine, 12 horse power, with Wright's Patent self adjusting cut off.
191 A. C. Raymond, Meriden, 1 Double acting suction force Pump, India Rubber ball valve.

CLASS V.

NO. 43.—BUTTER.

No.
4 H. N. Dudley, Guilford, 20 lbs. June Butter.
5 do do 20 do Fall do
8 Donald G. Mitchell, Westville, 20 lbs. Fall Butter.
16 Josiah P. Isbell, Milford, 20 do do
43 Kneeland Downs, Bethany, 20 do do
62 T. L. Hart, West Cornwall, 20 do June do
63 do do 20 do Fall do
73 Theophilus Smith, Bethany, 20 do June do
74 do do do 20 do Fall do
80 Lauren Tyrell, Woodbury, 20 do June do
81 do do do 20 do Fall do

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86 Nelson Bronson, Southbury, 20 lbs. June Butter.
87 do do do 20 do Fall do
95 Arvah Baldwin, Guilford, 20 do June do
104 Nathan Hart, Jr., West Cornwall, 20 do do
105 do do 20 do Fall do
144 Henry Sanford, Bethany, 20 do do
149 J. H. Gill, North Haven, 20 do do
206 H. N. Warner, North Haven, 20 do do
211 Isaac Morse, Litchfield, 20 do do
242 Mrs. Wm. Merrick, N. Branford, 20 do do
253 Franklin Beecher, Woodbridge, 20 do do
260 Elihu Gilbert, North Haven, 23½ do do
278 Reuben B. Martin, Woodbury, 20 do do
279 H. M. Coe, Durham, 20 do June do
282 D. W. Grant, Bloomfield, 1 Box do do
310 John M. Sperry, Woodbridge, 20 lbs. Fall do
311 A. & T. Jerome, Bloomfield, 20 do do
319 Marshall Straight, New Preston, 20 do do
332 Isaac Backus, Canterbury, 20 do do
334 Geo. W. Graves, Sherman, 25 do do
341 Fred. H. Gray, Southbury, 22 do do
342 do do 32 do June do
346 Henry Hicox, Woodbridge, 20 do Fall do
349 George F. Peck, Bethany, 25 do do
351 B. H. Andrews, Waterbury, Specimen of Butter.
354 Wm. E. Cowles, Canton, 20 lbs. June Butter.
355 do do 20 do Fall do
Joel Shelton, Huntington, 20 do June do
Miss Harriet Towner, Branford, 1 Plate do
J. & E. P. Seymour, Colebrook, 15 lbs. Fall Butter.
Mrs. Thaddeus Cook, Wallingford, 20 do do

NO. 44.—CHEESE.

No.
64 T. L. Hart, West Cornwall, 100 lbs. New Cheese.
65 do do 50 do Old do
85 Phineas North, Torrington, 1 case Pine Apple Cheese.
138 A. Day, Brooklyn, 50 lbs. Old Cheese.
139 do do 100 do New do

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140 Levi Cook, Colebrook, 100 lbs. New Cheese.
141 Guy Perkins, Bethany, 1 New Cheese.
153 Bushnell & Co., New Haven, 1 Cheese.
247 Morris Johnson, Watertown, 2 Cheese, 32 lbs.
248 Charles Osgood, Pomfret, New do 100 do
249 do do Old do 50 do
250 Charles Matthewson, do do do 50 do
303 Levi Cook, Colebrook, New do 100 do
312 Wm. H. Putnam, Brooklyn, Old do 50 do
313 do do New do 100 do
315 Edwin White, Cornwall, 1 Box Pine Apple Cheese.
340 Fred. H. Gray, Southbury, 109 lbs. New Cheese.
353 David Whittelsey, New Preston, 100 lbs. do
Joel Shelton, Huntington, 50 lbs. Old Cheese.

NO. 45.—HONEY.

No.
58 Ira Twiss, Meriden, Sample Bees-wax.
66 Stephen Topliff, Oxford, Box of Honey.
75 Theophilus Smith, Bethany, Bayberry Tallow.
82 Lauren Tyrell, Woodbury, 10 lbs. Honey, White Clover.
83 do do 10 do do Buckwheat.
84 do do 10 do do Apple Blossom.
146 Henry Sanford, Bethany, Raspberry Tallow.
148 Justus Peck, do Honey.
204 Wilbur F. Parker, Meriden, 1 Box Honey.
Joel Stutton, Huntington, 2 Cakes Bees-wax.

NO. 46.—GRAIN AND SEEDS.

No.
8 J. & H. N. Dudley, Guilford, 1 Bush. Timothy Seed.
17 Josiah P. Isbell, Milford, 1 do Oats.
18 do do 1 do Rye.
19 do do 1 do Buckwheat.
26 Wm. W. Fowler, Guilford, 1 do Oats.
27 do do 1 do Corn.
29 R. F. Stillman, North Haven, 1 do Winter Wheat.
30 do do 1 do Spring Wheat.
31 do do 1 do Oats.
32 do do 1 do Corn.

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33 R. F. Stillman, North Haven, 1 bush. Beans.
54 Augustus Bagley, N. Haven. 1 doz. Sugar Millet.
55 do do 1 do Broom Corn.
60 T. S. Gold, West Cornwall, 1 bush. Spring Wheat, Java.
61 T. L. Hart, do 1 do Corn.
69 Theophilus Smith, Bethany, 1 do Buckwheat.
70 do do do 1 do Oats.
77 Julius Williams, Wallingford, 1 bush. Winter Wheat.
79 Oliver Potter, Hamden, 1 do Corn.
88 Gilbert S. Minor, Woodbury, 1 do Corn.
89 W. H. Yale, Meriden, 1 bush. Scotch Fife Spring Wheat.
90 do do 1 do Winter Wheat.
91 do do 1 do Canada Club Wheat.
99 E. E. Benham, West Haven, 1 bush. Oats.
100 do do 1 do Corn.
106 Wm. H. Alden, Westville, 1 do Winter Wheat.
107 do do 1 do do Rye.
108 Charles W. Blakeslee, New Haven, Sample Corn.
111 Daniel C. Auger, Woodbridge, 1 bush. Spring Wheat.
112 do do 1 do Barley.
113 do do 1 do Buckwheat.
119 do do 1 do Early Dutton Corn.
120 do do 1 do Yellow Corn.
125 L. A. Benham, New Haven,. 1 do Buckwheat.
142 Wm. W. Barber, Hamden, 1 do Indian Corn.
143 do do 1 do Pop do
210 H. N. Warner, North Haven, 1 do Rye.
214 J. S. Linsley, Northford, 1½ do do
215 do do 1 do Buckwheat.
216 do do 1 do Barley.
222 Daniel Smith, East Haven, 1 do Wheat.
251 Chas. Matthewson, Pomfret, 1 do Rye.
256 Jedediah Wilcox, Middletown, 1 do Winter Wheat.
257 do do 1 do Timothy Seed.
258 Merrit Brown, Fair Haven, 1 do Spring Wheat.
268 Thaddeus Street, East Haven, 1 do Rye.
269 Augustus Hamilton, West Hartford, 1 bush. Oats.

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270 Donald G. Mitchell, Westville, 1 bush. Wheat.
275 Bradley Pardee, East Haven, 1 bush. Winter do
284 Reuben B. Martin, Woodbury, 1 do Spring T. do
285 do do 1 do Rye.
286 do do 1 do Oats.
287 do do 1 do Buckwheat.
289 do do 1 do Clover Seed.
305 Samuel A. Bunnell, Seymour, 1 do Rye.
324 J. K. Hull, East Hartford, 1 do Rye.
325 do do 1 do Oats.
338 Sacket Benham, Hamden, 1 do Rye.
347 Henry Hickox, Woodbridge, 1½ do Oats.
S. P. Spencer, Cheshire, 1 bushel Wheat.
Alphonso Johnson, Hamden, 1 bushel Winter Wheat.
do do 1 do Rye.
Andrew F. Austin, North Haven, 1 bushel Oats.
do do 1 do Corn.
Chas. G. Atwater, Hamden, 1 do do
do do 1 do Rye.
Birdsey Bristol, Wallingford, 1 bbl. Buckwheat.
Davis Towner, Branford, 1 Cotton Plant.
J. & E. P. Seymour, Colebrook, 1 bushel Winter Wheat.
do do do sample Spring do
William Cooper, Hamden, 1 bushel Winter Wheat.
John N. Atwood, Watertown, sample Indian Corn.
Andrew Upson, Southington, 1 bushel Oats.
do do 1 do Rye.

NO. 47.—VEGETABLES.

No.
6 L. A. Brown, Orange, six Cabbages.
7 do do half bush. Parsnips.
9 Josiah P. Isbell, Milford, six Pumpkins.
10 do do half bush. Carrots.
11 do do do Parsnips.
12 do do do Bassano Beets.
13 do do do Lima Beans.
14 do do. 24 Ears Sweet Blue Corn.
15 do do 6 Cabbages.

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20 Wm. W. Fowler, Guilford, half bush. Mercer Potatoes.
21 do do do Sand Lake, or Irish Minger Potatoes.
22 do do do Early Fluke do
23 do do do California do
24 do do do do
25 do do do Carrots.
28 Orlitz Brown, West Haven, 6 Cabbages.
34 R. F. Stillman, North Haven, 1 bush. Carrots.
35 do do 1 do Beets.
36 do do 1 do Parsneps.
37 do do 1 do Tomatoes.
38 do do 24 Ears Sweet Corn.
39 do do half bush. Potatoes.
40 do do 6 Winter Squashes.
41 Charles Hildebrand, New Haven, 1 bunch Celery.
42 do do 1 head Scotch Kale.
44 Jacob Thorp, North Haven, 6 Valparaiso Pumpkins.
45 Augustus Bagley, New Haven, 1 bskt Tuscarora S't Corn.
46 do do 1 do Evergreen do do
47 do do 1 do Early Darling do
48 do do 1 do Long Blood Beets.
49 do do 1 do Turnip do
50 do do 1 do Long Orange Carrots.
51 do do 1 do Smooth French Parsneps.
52 do do 1 do 3 varieties Summer Squashes.
53 do do 1 do Early June Potatoes.
56 Dennis S. Sanford, Hamden, half bush. Mercer Potatoes (Blue.)
57 do do do Mercer Potatoes.
67 S. S. Hartshorn, West Haven, Lot of Pumpkins.
68 Theophilus Smith, Bethany, 1 bush. Potatoes.
71 do do half bush. Peas.
72 do do do Carrots.
76 C. S. Thompson, New Haven, do Mangel Wutrzel Beets.

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78 Oliver B. Potter, Hamden, do Mangel Wurtzel Beets.
92 G. I. Gilbert, Hamden, half bush. Red California Potatoes.
93 do do do White do
96 E. E. Benham, West Haven, 6 Savoy Cabbages.
97 do do 6 Butter Squashes.
98 do do 6 Winter do
101 do do half bush. Tomatoes.
102 do do half doz. Khol Rabi, or Turnip Rooted Cabbages.
103 do do half bush. Table Potatoes.
114 Dan'l C. Augur, Woodbridge, half bush. Mercer Potatoes.
115 do do do California do
116 do do do Sand Lake do
117 do do do Pink Eye do
118 do do do Seedling do
121 do do 2 doz. ears Sweet Corn.
122 do do 5 ears Mixed do
124 do do 6 Pumpkins.
126 L. A. Benham, New Haven, 6 Squashes.
127 Stephen Atwater, Hamden, 8 Winter Squashes.
128 do do half bush. Meshannock Potatoes.
129 do do do Tomatoes.
130 Augustus Bagley, N. Haven, 3 Boston Marrow Squashes.
131 do do 3 Scoloped White Bush Squashes.
132 do do 3 Striped Bush do
133 do do 1 Basket Variety Tomatoes.
134 do do 1 Lot of Turnips.
135 do do 1 Basket Early Turnip Beets.
136 do do Lot Onion Sets.
151 W. H. Alden, Westville, half doz. Cabbages.
152 John G. North, New Haven, 6 Winter Squashes.
153 do do half bush. Carrots.
154 do do do Parsneps.
201 Josiah P. Isbell, Milford, 1 bush. Yellow Corn.
202 Lewis Fitch, West Haven, 6 Carrots.

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203 Lewis Fitch, West Haven, 6 Red Spanish Sweet Potatoes.
205 Wilbur F. Parker, Meriden, 6 Stalks Celery.
207 N. N. Warner, North Haven, half bush. Potatoes.
208 do do do Tomatoes.
209 do do 6 Cabbages.
212 Isaac Morse, Litchfield, half bush. Red Onions.
213 do do do Yellow Onions.
217 J. S. Linsley, Northford, 1 do do Corn.
218 do do 1 do China Corn.
219 do do 8 Yellow Pumpkins.
220 do do 1 bush. Dutch Turnips.
221 do do 1 do China Dwarf Beans.
223 David W. Buckingham, N. Haven, 10 ears Corn on Stalk.
224 Thos. H. Holliday, Hartford, 6 Cabbages.
225 do do 6 Stalks Celery.
226 do do half bush. Long Blood Beets.
227 do do do Parsneps.
228 do do do Belgian Carrots.
229 do do do White Globe Turnips.
230 do do do Ruta Baga do
231 do do do Lima Beans.
232 do do do Sand Lake Potatoes.
233 do do 6 Winter Squashes.
234 do do do General Collection of Vegetables.
235 Dr. C. J. Thompson, Fair Haven, 6 Kohl Rabi.
226 Stephen Atwater, Hamden, half bush. California Potatoes
337 E. C. Johnson, Seymour, 1 bushel Onions.
238 J. M. Allen, Hartford, 6 Winter Squashes.
239 do do 1 bush. Early Sovereign Potatoes.
240 do do half bush. Peppers.
241 L. D. Jacobs, Bristol, 1 do Peach Blow Potatoes.
243 Julius P. Carrington, N. Haven, 1 California Pumpkin.
244 do do 1 Carolina do
245 Joseph Parker, do 1 California Cucumber.
245 Andrew Clark, Woodbridge, 1 bush. Corn.
246 do do 1 Pumpkin.

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252 Edmund Page, Guilford, 10 ears Corn on one Stalk.
259 Chauncey Goodyear, N. Haven, 14 Winter Squashes.
261 Elihu Dickerman, North Haven, half bush. Mercer Potatoes.
262 do do do Blue do
263 Chas. N. Beecher, Woodbridge, 1 bush. China Dwarf Beans.
264 do do 2 doz. Sweet Corn.
265 do do 1 bush. Yellow Turnips.
266 do do half do Tomatoes.
267 do do 6 Cabbages.
271 Donald G. Mitchell, Westville, 1 bush. White Carrots.
272 do do 1 do Red Orange do
274 Andrew Holford, N. Haven, General Collection of Vegetables.
276 Bradley Pardee, East Haven, 1 bush. Mercer Potatoes.
277 Orrin Todd, North Haven, 12 Pumpkins.
288 Reuben B. Martin, Woodbury, 1 bush. Beans.
290 Henry J. Dawson, N. Haven, 6 California Squashes.
291 Eli Goodrich, Branford, 2 parcels Sweet Corn.
292 Solomon Mead, N. Haven, half bush. Tomatoes.
293 do do 1 doz. Sweet Corn.
294 do do 3 South Am. Cucumbers.
295 Wm. Parmelee, do half bush. Parsneps.
296 do do half doz. Cabbage Turnip.
297 do do do Fall Radish.
298 do do do Winter do
299 Mineas Lyman, do 4 Cheese Pumpkins.
300 do do 4 Vegetable Manor Squash.
301 do do 1 Large California Pumpkin.
302 Henry A. Kutland, Fair Haven, 1 Box Red Rice Corn.
304 Samuel A. Bunnell, Seymour, 1 bush. White Beans.
306 Elijah E. Benham, W. Haven, half bush. Red Tomatoes.
308 William A. Brocket, North Haven, 1 do Red Onions.
309 Bethuel Brocket, North Haven, 1 bush. Mercer Potatoes.
314 Benajah Ives, Cheshire, 1 bush. Ears Corn.
316 H. R. Hitchcock, Fair Haven, Tomatoes.
317 do do Sweet Corn.

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320 Thos. H. Holliday, Hartford, specimen Sugar Cane.
323 Wm. H. Alden, Westville, half bush. Riley Potatoes.
326 J. R. Hall, East Hartford, do Lima Beans.
327 do do 24 Ears Sweet Corn.
328 do do 6 Cabbages.
329 do do half bush. Smooth Tomatoes.
330 do do do Fig do
331 Thaddeus Street, E. Haven, 1 Plate Carter Potatoes.
335 Minneas Lyman, N. Haven, 4 Melton Squashes.
336 do do 3 Cheese Pumpkins.
337 do do 1 Vegetable Marrow do
339 Sacket G. Benham, Hamden, 1 bushel Beans.
343 Alonzo Baldwin, Seymour, 6 Pumpkins.
344 Ezra D. Dickerman, Hamden, 1 bush. Popping Corn.
345 Jared Dickerman, do half bush. Beets.
348 Wm. F. Sperry, Woodbridge, do Field Beans.
350 Isaac Dickerman, Westville, do Potatoes.
352 George H. Clinton, New Haven, 12 Ears Pop Corn.
Wm. F. Tuttle, Fair Haven, 1 Large Pumpkin.
Wm. Beach, New Haven, 2 do do
Alphonzo Johnson, Hamden, half bush. Carrots.
Andrew F. Austin, North Haven, do Mercer Potatoes.
Charles G. Atwater, Hamden, 1 bush. do
Birdsey Bristoll, Wallingford, 1 do Swect Potatoes.
do do 1 bush. Carrots.
do do 1 Basket Egg Plant.
Smith Dayton, N. Haven, Sample Pop Corn.
Andrew Upson, Southington, 1 bush. Corn in the Ear.
do do half bush. Carrots.
Thos. Sanford, Woodbridge, do Sand Lake Potatoes.
do do do Golden Ball Turnip.
Benedict Merwin, Milford, 2 doz. Sweet Corn.

NO. 48.—FLOUR, &c.

No.
1 Washington Mills, Benzel & Holman, N. York, Hominy.
2 do do do Samp.
59 Ira Twiss, Meriden, 1 bbl. Flour made in Conn.
94 Mrs. H. N. Dudley, Guilford, Sample of Rye Bread.

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109 Daniel C. Augur, Woodbridge, 1 Barrel Flour.
110 do do 1 do Rye do
123 do. do 2 Loaves of bread, one Wheat and one Rye.
137 Wm. Durgea, New Haven, sample of Corn Starch, manufactured by Durgea, Glen Cove, L. Island, N. Y.
145 Henry Sanford, Bethany, 2 Loaves of Bread one Wheat and one Rye.
147 The Farmers Milling Co., Middlefield, 2 bbls. Flour made in Connecticut.
162 Joel Shelton, Huntington, 1 Loaf Wheat Bread.
163 do do 1 do Rye do
167 Alphonse Johnson, Hamden, 1 Bbl. Wheat Flour.
181 J. & E. P. Seymour, Colebrook, 1 Bbl. do 42 lbs. to the bushel.
185 J. & E. P. Seymour, Colebrook, 1 Loaf Wheat Bread.
186 do do do 1 do Rye do
190 Mrs. Thaddeus Cook, Wallingford, 1 Loaf Wheat Bread.
191 do do 1 do Rye do
196 Andrew Upson; Southington, 1 Sample Rye do
254 Franklin Beecher, Woodbridge, 1 Loaf Rye do
255 do do 1 do Wheat do
273 Donald G. Mitchell, Westville, 1 do do do
280 H. M. Coe, Durham, 1 do Rye do
281 do do 1 do Wheat do
283 Mary Jane Wilcoxson, Stratford, 1 do Rye do
307 Levi Coe, Middletown, 1 do Wheat do
318 The Farmers Milling Co., Middlefield, 2 Bbls. Wheat Flour.
321 Miss Betsey Atwater, Hamden, 1 Loaf Rye Bread.
322 do do 1 do Wheat do
333 Isaac Backus, Canterbury, 1 do Rye do

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CLASS VI.

NO. 49.—SILK MANUFACTURES.

No.
15 T. S. Gold, West Cornwall, Specimens of Silk.
93 M. Hemingway, Watertown, 1 Case Sewing Silk.

NO. 50.—HOUSEHOLD MANUFACTURES.

No.
1 Mrs. H. N. Dudley, Guilford, 1 pair Woolen Blankets.
2 Mrs. Mary M. Ward, New Haven, 1 Hearth Rug.
3 do do 1 Bed Quilt, 9,794 pieces.
19 Mary E. Merwin, Orange, 1 Counterpane.
21 J. T. Hall, North Haven, 1 Bed Quilt.
22 do do 1 Counterpane.
23 Elizabeth C. Olds, New Haven, 1 Bed Quilt.
24 Mrs. Lucy A. Hull, Madison, 1 Quilt Cover.
25 Thomas B. Stephens, Litchfield, 1 Home made Carpet.
26 do do 1 piece Linen Kersey.
33 Miss Phebe Stiles, New Haven, 2 pairs Yarn Mittens.
34 do do 1 Knit Bed Quilt.
35 Mrs. Hiram Bradley, Southington, 20 yards home made Carpet.
36 Mrs. Hiram Bradley, Southington, 1 piece Rag Carpet.
38 S. F. Moulthrop, North Haven, 1 Bed Quilt.
39 Guy Perkins, Bethany, 1 Bed Spread.
40 William Benton, North Branford, 1 Bed Spread.
42 Miss Grace A. Glenry, New Haven, 1 pair Silk Hose.
43 do do 1 pair Thread Hose.
44 Henry Sanford, Bethany, 2 pair Yarn Mittens.
45 Miss Ellen Miller, Avon, 1 Hearth Rug.
46 do do 1 Wool Carpet, home made.
59 Alden Powers, New Haven, 1 Rag Mat.
60 George P. Cook, Wallingford, 1 Worsted Rug.
61 Mrs. R. Phelps, Colebrook, 1 Carpet.
62 John T. Andrew, West Cornwall, 3 pair Ladies' Woolen Stockings.

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64 Joel Shelton, Huntington, 10 yards Linen.
65 do do 10 yards Tow Cloth.
66 do do 1 pair Linen Socks.
67 do do 1 pair Linen Stockings.
68 do do 1 pair Cotton Stockings.
69 do do 1 pair Worsted Stockings.
77 Miss Mary Baldwin, Birmingham, 1 Bed Quilt.
78 Mrs. John B. Peck, Hamden, 1 Bed Quilt.
80 Mrs. Polly C. Twitchell, Bethany, 1 Rag Carpet.
81 Mrs. Jerusha B. Curtis, Southington, 4 Linen Sheets.
82 do do 4 Linen Pillow Cases.
83 do do 4 Linen Table Covers.
84 do do 4 Linen Towels.
86 Mary Ann Kilbourn, New Haven, 1 Bed Quilt.
87 Sarah Ann Hitchcock, Fair Haven, 1 Silk Bed Quilt.
88 Thomas B. Stevens, Litchfield, 1 home made Blanket.
89 Miss E. A. Stevens, Litchfield, 1 home made Blanket.
90 do do do do
95 Mrs. Catharine Dolph, Essex, 1 Bed Quilt.
99 Mrs. Augustus Brocket, North Haven, 23½ yards Rag Carpet.
100 Mrs. William A. Briggs, Plantsville, 1 Bed Quilt.
103 Mrs. Warren L. Brown, Westville, 1 Bed Quilt.
104 H. A. Jacobs, Bristol, 2 Hearth Rugs.
108 Mrs. Chloe Stearns, New Haven, 1 Knit Bed Quilt.
111 Franklin Beecher, Woodbridge, 1 pair Woolen Hose.
112 do do 1 pair Cotton Hose.
113 do do 1 pair Cotton half Hose.
114 do do 1 pair Woolen Mittens.
115 do do 1 pair Woolen Fringe Mittens.
116 Mrs. A. S. Hill, New Haven, 1 specimen Domestic Linen.
117 Mrs. J. T. Lord, New Haven, 1 Bed Quilt.
121 D. W. Grant, Bloomfield, 2 pieces Domestic Linen.
122 Reuben B. Martin, Woodbury, 1 Rag Carpet.
126 Mrs. Elizabeth Mack, Essex, 1 Rag Mat.
128 Levi Coe, Middletown, 2 pair Fringed Mittens.
129 do do 2 pair Woolen Mittens.

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131 Miss Sarah E. Finch, Wilton, Bed Quilt.
132 Mrs. G. H. Clinton, New Haven, Quilted Connterpane.
133 Mrs. Henry C. Kellogg, New Hartford, Bed Quilt.
136 Mrs. S. C. Clarke, New Haven, Bed Quilt.
140 Mrs. Lucius W. Fitch, New Haven, Bed Quilt.
141 Mrs. Oliver Brown, Waterbury, Rag Carpet.
142 Mrs. H. Weed, New Haven, Bed Quilt.
143 James Clark, Jr., Newtown, Carpet.
149 Mrs. Samuel Murray, New Haven, Bed Quilt.
153 Marshall Straight, New Preston, 1 piece Linen Kersey.
154 Joseph A. Rogers, Hamden, 1 Bed Quilt.
155 Mrs. Chloe Barnes, New Haven, 1 Bed Quilt.
156 Mrs. James Atwater, Hamden, 6 pair Wool Mittens.
157 do do 3 pair half Hose.
159 Miss Phebe Stiles, New Haven, 1 knit Fireman.
160 do do 2 pair Linen Stockings.
163 M. Hemingway & Sons, Watertown, 2 pair Silk Stockings, knit by Miss Abby Woodward.
165 Mrs. Philo Hurd, Watertown, 1 Bed Quilt.
167 D. W. Grant, Bloomfield, 1 piece Domestic Linen.
168 do do do do do
171 David Whittlesey, New Preston, 30 yards Wool Carpet.
172 do do 10 yards white Flannel Blanket.
173 David Whittlesey, New Preston, 3 varieties Flannel.
174 do do 1 knit Foot Mat.
175 do do home made Yarn.

NO. 51.—NEEDLE, SHELL, WAX AND FANCY WORK.

No.
4 Frederic W. Pierpont, Fair Haven, Shell Work on furniture, 5 articles.
5 R. F. Stillman, North Haven, 2 Worsted Covers for Ottomans.
6 R. F. Stillman, North Haven, 1 Lamp Mat.
7 James M. Crofut, New Haven, half dozen Cloaks.
8 do do 4 Mantillas.
9 do do 1 suit Youth's Clothing.

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10 James M. Crofut, New Haven, half dozen Capes.
11 do do lot of Embroidery.
12 do do paper Patterns of Styles.
13 do do Pinking on Cloth.
14 Mrs. Charles Jelleff, New Haven, 2 Feather Dusters, handles of Quills.
16 Miss S. Stanley, New Haven, specimens of Embroidery.
17 Mrs. E. Rosenthal, New Haven, 1 Tree made of Spices.
18 Mrs. H. B. Storer, N. Haven, specimens of Wax Flowers.
20 Blakeslee & Plumb, New Haven, 1 case of Embroidery.
27 Mrs. J. D. Sage, Westville, 1 piece Worsted Embroidery.
28 Mrs. T. G. Sloan, Fair Haven, Basket of Wax Fruit.
29 do do Basket of Paper Flowers.
30 do do Vase of Wax Flowers.
31 Miss Laura C. Blakeslee, Fair Haven, Basket of Wax Fruit and Flowers.
32 Mrs. Charles Bradley, 2d, New Haven, 2 Worked Chair Covers.
37 Enos Foote, New Haven, Wax Flowers.
41 Mrs. Sarah N. Baker, New Haven, Vase Wax Flowers.
47 Mrs. N. F. Miller, Bloomfield, 1 Black Lace Vail.
48 do do 1 White Lace Vail.
49 do do 1 Lace Cape.
50 do do 1 Lace Collar.
51 do do 1 Muslin Collar.
52 Mrs. S. C. Babcock, Whitneyville, cases Wax Fruit.
53 do do cases Wax Flowers.
54 Mary E. Babcock, New Haven, 1 worked Chair.
55 Miss Harriet White, Brooklyn, 1 worked cover for Sofa Pillow.
56 Miss Harriet White, Brooklyn, 1 Tidy.
57 Alden Powers, New Haven, 5 pieces Shell work.
58 do do 1 pair Ox Horns from Sicily, for exhibition.
63 John T. Andrew, West Cornwall, 2 pair Knit Linen Collars.
70 Incog., Fair Haven, 1 Leather Bracket.
71 Mrs. E. C. Miller, Fair Haven, 1 Shell Cottage.

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72 Mrs.. E. C. Miller Fair Haven, 1 Shell Stand.
73 Mrs. E. C. Barber, Plainville, 1 case Wax Flowers.
74 Miss Harriet C. Batterson, Hartford, 1 black satin Embroidered Vest.
75 E. P. Minier, Mathematical Scale for dress cutting.
76 E. P. Minier, Mathematical Scale for dress cutting, on canvass.
79 Mrs. Stephen G. Beecher, New Milford, 1 Embroidered Sofa.
85 Jerusha B. Curtis, Southington, 1 Embroidered Pocket Book.
91 Miss C. Jane Blakeslee, New Haven, 2 Embroidered Tidys.
92 Henry Darrow, New Haven, 3 frames Shell work.
94 Josiah Spout, West Meriden, 3 stitched Shirt Bosoms.
96 Bunnell & Schoonmaker, New Haven, 5 Cages with Birds.
97 John H. Coley & Sons, New Haven, 9 Cloaks.
98 Miss E. S. Dickerman, North Haven, specimens Wax Flowers.
101 Mrs. Thomas Chatterton, New Haven, 1 Embroidered Handkerchief.
102 Mrs. Chase Hill, New Haven, 1 boquet Wax Flowers.
105 H. Warner, New Haven, 1 Ottoman.
106 do do 1 worked Collar.
107 Mrs. Noyes Darling, New Haven, 1 Embroidered Shirt Bosom.
109 Horace Doolittle, Hamden, 1 Fancy Cushion.
110 do do 1 Embroidery in frame.
118 R. A. Rathbun, New Haven, 1 Fancy Card Basket.
119 do do 1 Picture Frame.
120 Wm A. Peck, Fair Haven, 1 box Wax Fruit.
123 Nancy Matthewson, Woodstock, 1 worked Collar and Handkerchief.
124 Nancy Matthewson, Woodstock, 1 worked Collar and Handkerchief.
125 Miss Amelia Finch, Fair Haven, 1 Embroidered Skirt.
127 George Gilbert, Westville, 1 Collar and Handkerchief.

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130 Miss Augusta Lynde, New Haven, Crochet work.
134 Mrs. William H. Bradley, New Haven, 2 vases Feather Flowers.
135 Almeron Pond, New Haven, Stuffed Birds.
137 Mrs. S. C. Clarke, N. Haven, French Artificial Flowers.
138 Mrs. S. Silliman, New Haven, Silk Embroidered Shawl.
139 J. H. Smith, New Haven, Pin Cushion.
144 Miss Anna R. Sterry, Norwich, 1 Embroidered Cape.
145 Smith G. Tuttle, Fair Haven, 1 Toilet Embroidered Cushion.
145½ Miss Harriet M. Barnes, Fair Haven, 1 Silk Embroidered Chair.
146 Miss Harriet M. Barnes, Fair Haven, 1 Shell Table.
147 do do 1 Silk Embroidered Chair.
148 Miss Harriet M. Barnes, Fair Haven, 1 tree of Birds.
150 Miss Esther M. Allis, New Haven, 1 Chair Tidy.
151 Miss Lizzie E. Russell, Fair Haven, 1 Silk Embroidered Chair.
152 Miss Lizzie E. Russell, Fair Haven, 1 Silk Gothic Chair.
158 Mrs. Betsey Atwater, Hamden, 1 Lamp Mat.
161 George E. Maltby, Fair Haven, 1 boquet Chrystalline Grasses.
162 Mrs. G. H. Clinton, New Haven, 2 Shell Frames.
164 Miss E. A. Andrews, New Haven, 1 Family Hair Wreath.
164½ Miss Maria H. Parshly, New Haven, 1 Fancy Picture Frame.
166 Smith Tuttle, Fair Haven, 1 boquet Chrystalline Grasses.
169 Maria L. Lanman, Norwich, 1 Crotchet Spread.
170 D. D. Billings, New Haven, 1 Birch Bark Canoe.

CLASS VII.

NO. 52.—WOOLEN AND COTTON GOODS.

No.
24 Lounsbury, Bissell & Co., Norwalk, 6 pieces Felt Cloth.

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86 Collins Brothers & Co., Hartford, agents Wamsutta Mills, 11 pieces Cotton Sheetings, bleached above 30.
134 Birdsley Bristol, Wallingford Community, Traveling Bags.
181 Collins Brothers and Co., Hartford, 2 cases Wamsutta Sheetings and Shirtings.
214 Amos D. Lockwood, for Wauregan Mills, 2 pieces Brown Sheeting.
215 Amos D. Lockwood, for Wauregan Mills, 4 pieces Bleached.
216 Amos D. Lockwood, for Wauregan Mills, 3 Linen Fold.
237 Mrs. Philo Hart, Watertown, 15 yards White Flannel, 4-4 wide.
238 Mrs. Philo Hart, Watertown, 10 yards Union Cloth Cotton and Wool Plaid.
239 Mrs. Philo Hart, Watertown, 10 yards, Dress Flannel, 4-4 wide.
240 Mrs. Philo Hart, Watertown, 10 knots Linen, spun double and twisted thread, by a lady over 80 years old.

NO. 53.—SILVER AND PLATED WARE AND JEWELER'S WORK.

No.
19 Bailey & Shepard, Middle Haddam, Coffin Trimmings.
31 New Haven Clock Co., New Haven, variety of Clocks.
37 George Brown, New Haven, Watches and Jewelry.
38 do do Silver Ware.
39 do do Plated Ware.
48 Francis Strauhar, N. Haven, 1 Clock with Carved Case.
68 C. Cowles & Co., New Haven, cases of Plated Ware.
109 E. D. Tucker, New Haven, 1 thirty day Clock.
116 S. M. Botsford, Whitneyville, lot of Clocks.
133 New Haven Clock Co., New Haven, 1 case Clocks.
143 Frederick A. Morse, New Haven, 1 Exposed Clock.
176. Edwin Newbury, Brooklyn, 1 case and stand of Spectacles.
184 Chase Hill, New Haven, 2 cases plated Cutlery.
185 do do 1 case plated Pistols.

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197 C. Cowles & Co., New Haven, 2 cases pure Silver Ornaments.
205 Samuel Rowland, N. Haven, 2 Comic Clocks, Jerome's.
233 C. & J. Brockett, New Have , 1 case Prince's Metal.
234 do do German Silver Plate Ware.

NO. 54.—FIRE ARMS.

No.
115 A. F. Spencer, Winsted, case Sporting Rifles.
200 Colt's Manufacturing Company, Hartford, 1 case of Rifles and Pistols.

NO. 55.—CUTLERY, &c.

No.
76 Colburns & Fenn, Ansonia, 1 dozen Cast Steel Axes.
110 Dickenson & Co., Higganum, case Chisels, Drawing Knives, &c.
132 Collins Manufacturing Co., Collinsville, 1 case of Axes, Adze's, &c.
148 I. H. Shirt & Co., Stamford, 1 case Files.
193 J. W. Arthur, Hartford, 1 case of Files.

NO. 56.—HOUSE TRIMMINGS, LOCKS, &c.

No.
18 Bailey & Shepard, Middle Haddam, House Bells.
70 E. Field, Port Chester, 1 case pat. Sliding Door Locks.
117 F. W. Northrop, New Haven, 1 case Screws.
127 Janes & Hitchcock, Troy, N. Y., 1 Bell.
163 Charles Parker, Meriden, 1 sample Blind Hinge and Fastenings for brick.
164 do do 1 sample do for wood.
191 Blake Brothers, N. Haven, 4 sample cards of Hardware.
201 S. A. Bunell, Seymour, specimen of Glass and Enameled Door Plates.
217 Edward Raymond, Thompsonville, 1 Lock.
219 Hotchkiss & Sons, Sharon Valley, 1 case Hardware.

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NO. 57.—MECHANIC'S TOOLS.

No.
15 Shelton & Osb rn M'fg Co., Birmingham, assortment of Mechanic's Tools.
159 Charles Parker, Meriden, 1 Jeweler's Vice.
160 do do 1 Swivel Jaw Vice.
161 do do 1 Swivel Vice.
162 do do 1 Parallel do
206 H. A. Lincoln, N. Haven, 2 set Pulley Blocks.

NO. 58.—BRASS AND TIN GOODS.

No.
35 G. H. Mason, New Haven, ½ Car Box.
36 do do 1 lot Castings.
47 Benedict & Burnham M'fg Co., Waterbury, 33 specimens fancy Brass Tubes, for gas fixtures, &c.
84 William Duryea, New Haven, Copper Ore from New Bristol Mines.
95 Marshall M. Smith, 1 case Brass Faucets and Plumber's and Brass Ware.
Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company, Waterbury.
136 do do 1 large sheet Brass.
137 do do 4 varieties Brass Wire.
138 do do 2 do German Siver Wire.
170 Marshall & Smith, Hartford, 1 case finished Brass Wire.

NO. 59.—INSTRUMENTS.

No.
199 J. M. Allen, Hartford, 1 Compound Acromatic Microscope.
231 C. & J. Brockett, New Haven, 2 cases Mathematical Instruments.
247 J. & W. Gennon, do 2 Compound Achromatic Microscopes.
252 Smith Beers, Naugatuck, 1 Odometer.

NO 60.—WOODEN WARE.

No.
73 Willis Dickerman, Westville, 2 Barrels.
74 do do 2 Butter Firkins.
75 do do 6 Pails.
79 George E. Maltby, Fair Haven, 1 Bird Cage.

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80 Samuel F. Jenkins, Avon, 1 Wheel do
131 John Gilbow, Meriden, 2 Baskets.
210 Henry W. Browton, Fair Haven, 1 patent Wash Board.

NO. 61.—BOOTS, SHOES AND LEATHER.

No.
2 S. D. Northway, M'fg Co., South Norfolk, 1 doz. extra Russet Roans.
3 do do 1 doz. No. 1 do
4 do do 1 do Lamb Roans.
5 do do 1 do Shaved do
6 do do 1 do Lamb Roans, shaved.
7 do do 1 do Extra Russet Skivers.
8 do do 1 do No 1 do do
9 do do Variety of Colored Leather.
94 Isaac Hills & Sons, Hartford, 4 cases Boots.
106 Charles Bostwick, New Haven, 1 Sole Leather Trunk.
111 E. Dean, East Woodstock, 2 sides Belt Leather.
112 do do 3 do Harness Leather.
113 do do 2 do stout Upper do
114 do do 6 Calf Skins.
144 Benjamin Shaw, New York, 1 case Boots and Shoes, Ladies.
202 P. Jewell & Sons, Hartford, 1 Belt and 2 lengths of Hose.

NO 62.—HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS.

No.
87 Miss Catharine Parris, Norwalk, 1 case Ladies' Bonnets.
92 H. W. Mansfield, New Haven, 2 cases Hats, Caps, Furs, and Children's Hats.
150 N. Seeley, Bethel, 1 case Men's Hats.
177 E. Malley, New Haven, 1 case Millinery Goods.
192 H. T. Robinson, Danbury, 2 Silk Hats.
195 Miss H. S. Banning, Fair Haven, 1 Bonnet.

NO. 63.—TAILOR'S WORK.

No.
42 West Haven Buckle Co., 1 card Vest, Pants and Suspender Buckles.

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NO. 64.—INDIA RUBBER GOODS.

No.
72 L. Candee & Co., New Haven, 1 case Rubber Shoes.
81 Beacon Dam Co., Beacon Falls, samples Hard Rubber Goods.
105 A. G. Day & Co., Seymour, samples Hard Rubber Goods.
190 Wm. S. Chapman, Cincinnati, 1 Rubber Shaft, anti-rattler.

NO. 65.—STOVES, &c.

No.
23 Winsted Shovel & Tongs Co., (J. R. Loomis, Secretary,) Winsted Shovels, Tongs, and Stands.
34 E. S. Read, New Haven, 20 pat. Coal Sifters.
49 Beecher & Winship, New Haven, 2 Stoves.
50 do do do 1 Furnace.
66 C. Cowles & Co., do 1 Sample Card Stove Ornaments.
91 Beecher & Winship, New Haven, 1 Brownson's Locomotive Heater.
98 Wm. T. Cannon, New Haven, 1 House Furnace.
99 do do 2 Cooking Stoves.
100 do do 2 Parlor do
103 do do 1 Chimney Cap.
139 R. D. Leonard, do 4 Cooking Stoves.
140 do do 2 Parlor do
141 do do 2 do do
142 do do 2 Oval do
218 Wm. T. Cannon, do 1 Patent Gridiron.

NO. 66.—PAPER.

No.
16 Truman B. Wheeler, Southbury, 2 bundles Straw Boards.
17 do do 2 reams do Wrapping Paper.
96 Platner & Porter, Unionville, Specimen Writing Paper.
97 Henry Gladding, New Haven, lot Paper Boxes.
151 Chelsea Man'fg. Co., Greenhill, Superfine sized and cal'd, made for Harpers Pictorial Bible.
152 Chelsea Man'fg Co., Greenhill, Superfine, for Tract Soc'y.
153 do do do do for Mrs. Stephens' Magazine.

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154 Chelsea Manuf. Co., Greenhill, Fine, for Child's Paper, Tract Society.
155 do do do for Harpers.
156 do do do for News, Journal of Com.
212 James Minor, New Haven, 4 Newspaper and Music Files.

NO. 67.—CABINET WARE.

No.
22 Basset & Lines, New Haven, 3 Looking Glasses, Vase, Tables, and Stands.
54 R. & J. M. Blair, New Haven, 1 Black Walnut Bedstead.
55 do do 1 Ladies' Work Table.
56 do do 1 do Dressing Stand.
57 do do 1 Flute Stand.
58 do do 1 Etigare.
59 do do 1 Center Table.
60 do do 1 Music Box.
61 do do 1 Oak Hat Stand.
62 do do 1 Black Walnut Reclining Chair.
63 do do 1 Portfolio Stand.
64 do do 10 Samp. Reception Chairs.
82 John Monaghan, New Haven, 1 Brass Chair.
83 do do 1 Self-acting Chair.
89 Beecher & Winship, New Haven, 1 Marble Top Wash Stand and Shower Bath.
93 A. C. Chamberlain, New Haven, 2 patent School Desks.
101 W. T. Cannon, do 1 Bath Tub.
102 do do 1 Marble Top Wash Stand.
104 do do 1 Shower Bath.
169 L. C. Clark, do Child's Exercising Chair.
213 Edward Buckley, do 3 School Chairs.

NO. 68.—CARRIAGES.

No.
27 G. F. Warner & Co., 1 card Malleable Iron Castings for Carriages.
28 G. F. Warner & Co., 1 card Malleable Iron Castings for Harness.
29 N. S. Fowler, New Haven, 6 pair Carriage Shafts,

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30 J. M. Wiswell & Co., New Haven, 4 Buggies, 2 open, 2 top.
32 Ralph Smith, do 2 Carriages.
45 J. A. Weed, do 1 case Harness Mountings.
46 do do 2 pair Coach Lamps.
65 L. F. Comstock & Co., 1 single Concord Top Carriage.
67 C. Cowles & Co., New Haven, 1 card Coach Trimmings.
69 do. do Coach Lamps.
107 James F. Cooper, do 1 Trotting Sulky, 65 lbs.
108 do do 1 Skeleton Waggon, 80 lbs.
128 F. M. Perkins, & Co., Waterbury, 1 case Carriage Trimmings and Pearl Buttons.
130 John Schwab, New Haven, 2 Back Boards, for Carriages
145 W. S. Randall, do 1 New Orleans Cab.
149 Ives & Pardee Man'fg. Co., Mt. Carmel, 1 case Carriage and Harness Trimmings.
167 G. F. Kimball, New Haven, 4 Sets of Wheels.
168 do do 2 do Half Wheels.
183 Plant's Man'fg Co., Plantsville, 1 Card Carriage Bolts.
186 Geo. T. Newhall, New Haven, 2 Sets Carriage Wheels and Bolts.
187 G. & D. Cook & Co., N. Haven, 1 Top Buggy.
188 do do do 1 Pleasure Waggon.
189 do do do 1 Trotting Buggy.
198 R. S. Jennings, Waterbury, 1 case Continental Whip Stocks.
204 G. H. Clinton, New Haven, Child's Carved Carriage.
222 F. A. Holcomb & Son, Branford, 1 pole and 3 pair Shafts.
223 E. N. Baldwin, Birmingham, 1 case Stump Joints.
224 Dunham, Allen & Co., New Haven, 1 Carriage Extension Top Barouche.
225 Dunham, Allen & Co., New Haven, 1 Phæton Top Buggy.
232 C. & J. Brocket, New Haven, 4 cases. Carriage Band and Trimmings.
245 E. S. Scripture, do improvement in Carriage Axletrees.
257 New Haven Spring Co., N. Haven, 3 pr. Elliptic Springs,

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NO. 69.—MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

No.

20 Treat & Linsley, New Haven, 5 Melodeons.

21 New Haven Iron Railing Co., Chas. Ball, N. H., 4 patent Music Stools.

43 T. M. Allyn, New London, 1 7 oct. Grand Diag. Piano.

135 W. P. Guardnar, New Haven, 4 var. of Melodeons.

243 F. M. Allyn, New London, 1 grand diag. Piano Forte.

255 Samuel Pratt & Co., Ansonia, 3 Melodeons.

256 Wm. P. Gardner, N. Haven, 1 fancy carved Melodeon.

NO. 70.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

No.

44 Abner Lane, Killingworth, 2 Mechanical Paradoxes.

77 S. Strauss, Agt., New York, G. C. Ehrsam's Tree Cutting Machine.

85 S. N. Baker, New Haven, 1 Clothes Dryer.

90 F. Downs, agent, Bristol, 1 King's pat. Washing Machine.

192½ Blake Brothers, New Haven, 1 Barrow Truck.

NO. 70. A.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

No.

25 G. B. Magennis & Co., New Haven, specimens of Russell's Patent Maslic Roofing.

71 Wm. Gething, Bridgeport, 1 case Glass Ware.

126 Sterry Faucet, Norwich, Faucets and Steam Valves.

157 Julius Pratt & Co., and Hanover Co., Meriden, Ivory Comb Manufactory.

207 Henry W. Browton, Fair Haven, pair Glass Lamps.

208 do do 1 China Tea Set.

209 do do 1 set China Granite Ware.

235 M. Gething, Bridgeport, Cut Glass for table use.

246 Alvan B. Coe, Middlefield, 1 great gross Bone Buttons.

NO. 70. B.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

No.

33 T. L. Hollis, New Haven, Schooner "S. M. Parker."

53 B. Brooks, New Haven, 1 Row Boat.

78 James A. Austin, New Haven, 1 Sail Boat, 15 feet.

124 Richard Wright, Clinton, 1 small Steam Boat.

125 C. W. Miller, Fair Haven, 1 Ship.

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146 W. N. Guesnor, Fair Haven, 2 Models Merchant Vessels.
147 do. do 3 do of Pleasure Yatch.
158 H. R. Hitchcock, Fair Haven, 1 Wooden Chain.
165 R. W. Williams, Essex, 1 Ship.
166 Thomas Cook, 2d, New Haven, 1 Model Ship.
178 Julius Andrews, West Meriden, 1 case of Whittlings by knife.
179 do do 1 Rustic Seat.
182 A. Gester, East Haven, 1 do
185 Mortimer M. Camp, New Haven, Improved Ring or Eye Bolt.
211 James Minor, New Haven, 1 portable Hat Rack.
220 Alvah Hine, Naugatuck, sample Whip Lashes.
221 E. Brown & I. R. Case, Waterbury, device to prevent liquids from boiling over.
236 Wm. Gething, Bridgeport, 1 lot Potictromanic.
241 Thos. I. Beers, New Haven, 1 Model Shackle.
242 Church & Roberts, Wolcottville, 1 patent Horse Shoe, (Powers' patent.)

NO. 70. C.—MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

No,
1 J. M. Canfield, Seymour, Water Proof or Cautchouc Blacking.
10 F. G. Fontaine & Co., New Haven, 1 case Cream of Wild Flowers.
11 George Whitely, N. Y., 1 case Crystal Perfumery or Spirit of the Flowers.
26 George L. Faulkner & Co., New Haven, specimens of Salt, *ground* and *unground.*
40 Henry Simson, New Haven, 2 boxes Seidlitz and Soda Powders.
41 Henry Simson, New Haven, lot of Plasters.
52 Geo. Steele, New Haven, Coffee, Tea and Spices.
88 A. H. Barnes, & Co., Fair Haven, samples Shell Lime,
123 John Keeler, New Haven, transparent Pearl Cement.
171 Daniel S. Dewey, Hartford, sample Copal Varnish.
172 do do sample clarified Linseed Oil.
173 do do Drying Oil.

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174 R. I. Cowles, New Haven, 1 case liquid Hair Dye.
196 Nathan Fenn, Wallingford, packages of Matches.
203 Andrew Martin, New Haven, sample Matches.

CLASS VIII.

NO. 71.—FINE ARTS.

No.
1 Mrs. Mary B. Mallory, Fair Haven, 1 Oil Painting, Basket of Flowers.
2 Mrs. Mary B. Mallory, Fair Haven, 1 Oil Painting, Wreath of Flowers. (Both Oriental Style.)
3 Mrs. A. A. Lee, New Haven, 3 Crayon Drawings.
4 Storer & Morehouse, do 2 Frames of Job Printing.
5 do do do 1 Case do do
6 James H. Cable, New Preston, 1 Lamb & 1 Buck in Marble.
7 do do do 1 Tomb-Stone do
8 Albert Wunder, Hartford, 1 Female Portrait in Oil.
9 do do do 4 Crayon do
10 Louis Bail, New Haven, 1 orig. Medallion in Plaster.
11 do do do 1 Crayon Landscape.
12 do do do 1 orig. do Head from life.
13 do do do 1 Pencil Drawing, Group of Fig.
14 do do do 1 orig. design and modelling of Modern Capitol.
15 Stephen Lawton, 2d, New Haven, 2 orig. designs for Ch's.
16 do do do 1 do Country Villas.
17 do do do 2 do Public Houses.
18 do do do 4 do Private Resi's.
19 do do do 1 do Block of Stores.
20 do do do 1 do Private Resid'e.
21 do do do 1 do do
22 Henry H. Holly, New York, 1 Water Color Painting of Private Residence.
23 do do 2 orig. Models of do
24 J. W. King, New Haven, 1 Portrait in Oil.

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25 Henry H. Holly, New York, 1 Landscape do, exhibition.
26 do do do 1 Study of Animals do do
27 Evan Burdick, Norwich, 2 orig. designs for School Hou's.
28 do do do 4 do Private Resi's.
29 do do do 1 do Public Hall.
30 do do do 2 do Churches.
31 Thomas Phillips, New Haven, 2 Sleeping Fig's in Marble.
32 E. H. Thompson, pupil Wales Hotchkiss, New Haven, 1 Oil Painting, copy of Lawrence's Proffered Kiss.
33 E. H. Thompson, pupil Wales Hotchkiss, New Haven, 1 Oil Painting, copy Briggs' Wounded Huzzar.
34 Pupil Prof. Bail, New Haven, 2 Crayon Heads.
35 Miss S. N. Smith, do 1 Oil Painting, Study of Figures.
36 Miss Sarah E. Thompson, Fair Haven, 1 Crayon Head.
37 Wales Hotchkiss, New Haven, 3 Portraits.
38 do do 1 Study of Fig's, after Gainsbrough.
39 C. S. Thompson, do Crayon Drawings, ruins of Carthage.
40 Eleanor Tuttle, Eair Haven, 1 Oil Painting, Grecian.
41 Miss E. F. Sherman, New Haven, 2 Heads, Crayons, from Engravings.
42 do do do 1 do do do
43 do S. E. Linsley, Fair Haven, 1 do do do
44 Mrs. S. E. Babcock, Whitneyville, 3 Pictures, Crayon, Monochromatic.
45 do do do 1 Crayon Picture.
46 J. C. Porter & Co., New Haven, 2 Frames Potographs.
47 Theodore G. Ellis, Boston, 1 orig. design for Public Hall.
48 N. A. Bacon, New Haven, 1 Oil Paint'g, Head by Reubens.
49 do do 1 Engraving, Camel and Rider.
50 do do 1 do Madonna and Child.
51 S. Wood, Jr., do Lot of Monochromatic Paintings.
52 Prof. K. Millar, do Spe's of Penman'p & Card Writing.
53 B. Mallory, do 1 Steel Engraving.
54 Mrs. C. C. Barber, Plainville, 1 Polychromatic Painting.
55 J. W. Stancliff, Hartford, Plan of House's Printing Tel.
56 R. E. Paddock, New Haven, Maps of Wisconsin & Mich.
57 Mrs. T. G. Sloan, Fair Haven, 1 Crayon Head.
58 N. A. Bacon, New Haven, Engraving, "Trans'n of Christ."
59 do do do "Communion of St. Jerome."

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60 Henry Hotchkiss, New Haven, spec. of Grecian Painting.
61 Sarah A. Merwin, Milford, frame of pressed Sea Flowers.
62 B. Merwin, do book of do do
63 H. M. Warner, North Haven, 1 Crayon Landscape.
Charles Hine, New Haven,
64 Oil Painting, Portrait "Edgar A. Poe."
65 do do "Old Grimes."
66 do do "A Hint at Life."
67 do do "Poverty and Affluence."
68 do do "Early Morning," Landscape.
Elizabeth Williams, New Haven,
69 Monochromatic Landscape, Water Scene.
70 do do Fishing do
71 Augustus Kiesele, New Haven, Painting on Glass.
George H. Durrie, New Haven,
72 Landscape with Cattle, (Composition.)
73 View Near New Haven, (from Nature.)
74 Autumnal Scenery, (Composition)
75 View of East Rock, (from Nature.)
76 do West do do.
77 Winter, (Composition.)
78 Jeannie S. Harrison, New Haven, Crayon Head.
79 do do do.
Mary M. Osgood, Pomfret,
80 Monochromatic Drawing, View on the Hudson.
81 do Desert Rock Light House.
Caroline Bissell, Litchfield,
82 Monochromatic Drawing, Landscape.
83 Design in Water Colors.
84 William H. Thompson, Fair Haven, Crayon Head.
85 do do do
86 do do do
87 Webster School, New Haven, 8 Maps.
88 N. A. Bacon, New Haven, Engraving, "Christus Consulator."
89 R. C. Loveridge, New Milford, 2 frames Written Cards.
90 William Selden, New Haven, 1 Two Crayon Drawing.
91 L. M. Ives, New Haven, Portrait in Oil.
92 do do do do

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93 L. M. Ives, New Haven, Portrait in Oil.
94 do do do do
95 do do "Cupid," Copy from the German.

CLASS IX.

NO. 72.—PEARS.

No.
6 T. S. Gold, West Cornwall, 1 doz. Pears, Flemish Beauty.
7 do do do 1 do do Aston Town.
31 Charles Beers, New Haven, variety of Pears.
33 H. L. Bidwell, Hartford, 1 doz Pears.
35 N. W. Stanley, New Britain, 36 varieties of Pears.
43 George Gabriel, New Haven, 1 doz Pears, Louise Bon de Jersey.
52 D. S. Dewey, Hartford, collection of Pears for exhibition.
53 Rev. Joseph Eldridge, Norfolk, 1 doz. Doyenne Boussouck Pears.
55 W. Burritt, New Haven, 1 plate Winter Pears.
64 S. D. Pardee, do 1 doz Triumph de Jodoigen Pears.
65 do do 1 do Winter Nelis do
66 Ch's Dickman, do 12 varieties do
67 do do 1 doz Louise Bon de Jersey do
68 do do 114 varieties do
109 Charles Parker, Meriden, 2 doz Seckel Pears.
124 Bethuel Crocket, North Haven, 1 plate Seckel Pears.
134 Timothy Bishop, New Haven, 1 plate Seckel Pears.
142 Dr. Eli Ives, do Dow seedling Pears.
143 do do Virgalieu Seedling Pears.
144 do do Seedling No. 1 do
145 do do Louisa Bonne de Jersey do
149 John E. Wylie, New Haven, 6 Buffum do
150 do do 6 Columbia do.
151 do do 6 Vicar of Wakefield do
152 do do 6 Howel do
153 do do 6 Flemish Beauty do
154 do do 6 Bezi de La Motte do

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155 John E. Wylie, New Haven, 6 Onclas de Angelesa Pears.
156 do do 6 Dix do
157 do do 6 Bell Lucretia. do
158 do do 6 Louise Bon de Jers. do
159 do do 6 Beurre Deil do
160 do do 1 doz Columbia do
161 do do 1 do Vicar of W. do
162 do do 1 do B. Deil do
163 do do 1 do B. D. Lamott do
164 do do 1 do Duchess do
165 do do 1 do Dix do
166 do da 1 do Bell Lucretia do
167 do do 1 do Winter Nelis do
169 Ch's N. Beecher, Woodbridge, 1 doz. Louisa Bonne de Jer.
170 do do 1 do Buffum do
174 John J. Howe, Birmingham, 1 do Beurre Deil do
175 do do 1 do Louise Bonne de Jer.
176 do do 16 vari'es, 1 each, Labelled.
189 John McClellan, Jr., Woodstock, 1 dozen Pears.
198 Dr. Worthington Hooker, N. Haven, 12 varieties, Edwards' Seedlings, 12 of each—names of varieties, Calhoun, Dallas, Clay, Elizabeth, Painted Ladies, John Spice, Cantelope, Hamburg, St. Germain, Black Hawk, Baking.
200 H. N. Newton, Fair Haven, 5 Duchess d'Angouleme.
202 Dr. N. B. Ives, New Haven, Winter Nelis Pears.
203 do do Glout Morceau do
204 do do Passe Colmar do
205 do do Cattillac do
206 do do Easter Beurre do
207 do do Bon Chretein do
208 do do Urbamite do
209 do do Beurre Bosc do
210 do do Flemish Beauty do
211 do do Dutchess d'Angouleme do
212 do do Seckel do

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NO. 73.—APPLES.

No.
9 Theophilus Smith, Bethany, 1 bush. Apples.
30 Smith Tuttle, Fair Haven, 1 plate Crab Apples.
36 N. W. Stanley, New Britain, Apples, 96 varieties.
51 D. S. Dewey, Hartford, collection of Apples for exhi'tion.
130 Edwin Newberry, Brooklyn, ½ bush. Coggswell's Pearmain.
188 John McClellan, Jr., Woodstock, 1 bush. Apples, 6 vari's.

NO. 74.—OTHER FRUIT.

No.
1 Henry A. Warner, New Haven, half bush. Apple Quinces.
3 Augustus Bagley, do 1 doz. Perpetual Raspberry Vines and Fruit.
4 Augustus Bagley, New Haven, 3 Orange Melons.
8 T. S. Gold, West Cornwall, 3 Japan Quinces.
23 Chas. W. Blakeslee, New Haven, 1 doz. Bunches Isabella Grapes.
24 S. F. Moulthrop, North Haven, 1 do Catawba do
29 Gen. Jarvis Case, Canton, Sample Catawba Grapes.
32 H. L. Bidwell, Hartford, 1 doz. Bunches Catawba Grapes.
34 do do Quinces.
39 C. S. Maltby, New Haven, Collection Foreign Grapes under Glass.
40 Geo. Gabriel, N. Haven, 1 do do do
41 do do 1 doz. Bunches Isabella Grapes.
42 do do 1 do Diana do
44 do do Quinces.
50 Allen P. Blakeslee, New Haven, 1 doz. Bunches Isabella Grapes.
54 Rev. Joseph Eldridge, Norfolk, Collection of Grapes grown under Glass.
56 Edward J. Doolittle, North Haven, Quinces.
65 Birdsey Bristol, Wallingford, Preserved Fruit.
69 S. D. Pardee, New Haven, 2 Plates Plums.
76 Mrs. Thaddeus Cook, Wallingford, Jar Preserved Quinces.
78 to 107 Henry Burr, Colchester, 31 Varieties Grapes.
119 Ebenezer Lane, New Haven, 1 doz. Peaches.
125 Jas. Harrison, do 18 bunches Diana Grapes.

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126 James Harrison, New Haven, 6 bunches White Muscat, of Alexandria, under glass.
141 James Craig, New Haven, Collection of Grapes Foreign and Native open culture.
146 Dr. Eli Ives, New Haven, 2 varieties Catawba Grapes.
147 do do 1 do black Missouri do
148 Elihu Dickerman, North Haven, Quinces.
168 Geo. W. Wylie, N. Haven, 1 dish Quinces, Cleveland, O.
171 Charles N. Beecher, Woodbridge 1 doz. Peaches.
177 J. J. Howe, Birmingham, 6 bunches Blk Hamburg Grapes.
178 do do 4 varieties Foreign do
179 do do 4 do Native do
180 Wm. Merwin, New Haven, Quinces.
182 Lucius A. Benham, do 1-2 bushel Quinces.
183 do do 2 doz. Peaches.
184 do do 1 doz. do Blood.
185 do. do 2 doz. bunches Isabella Grapes.
186 John W. Fisher, Milford, 2 long Mountain Sweet Melons.
187 do do 1 round do do do
201 H. N. Newton, Fair Haven, Isabella Grapes.
213 Chas. Beers, New Haven, 1 plate do
214 do do 1 do Plums.
216 B. H. Andrews, Waterbury, 2 specimens Walnuts.

NO. 75.—SPECIAL PREMIUMS

No.
19 Smith Dayton, New Haven, 1 Jar Pickled Tomatoes.
22 do do 1 do do Nasturtion.
49 J. H. Gill, North Haven, Collection Pickles.
70 Charles Dickerman, New Haven, 114 varieties Pears.
do do 6 do Apples.
do do 2 do Plums.
do do 2 do Quinces.
do do 3 do Grapes.
74 Julius A. Gorham, Woodbridge, 1 doz. Watermelons.
113 Vinus Wooding, Hamden, 9 Jars Preserved Peaches.
131 Mrs. Chase Hill, New Haven, 2 Jars do do
132 do do 2 do Currant Jelly.
217 Smith Dayton, do Pickled Apples.

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NO. 76.—FLOWERS.

No.
45 George Gabriel, New Haven, Parlor Boquet.
57 Silas Thompson, New Haven, Cut Roses, 1 Boquet.
110 H. R. Hitchcock, Fair Haven, Specimen Dahlias.
120 J. Mason & Co., Hartford, 1 Parlor Boquet.
121 do do 1 Collection Cut Roses.
122 do do Exhibition Verbenas.
123 do do Collection pressed flowers.
140 Jas. Craig, New Haven, Collection of Dahlias.
172 Chas. N. Beecher, Woodbridge, Collection Cut flowers.
173 do do 2 Boquets.
191 Robert Veitch, New Haven, 12 Green House plants,
192 do do 2 Boquets hand.
193 do do 1 Stand Dahlia Bloom.
215 Miss Cornelia Robinson, New Haven, 1 Boquet.

NO. 77.—NATIVE WINES.

No.
2 Jacob Thorp, North Haven, 1 quart Cider Vinegar.
5 Ira Twiss, Meriden, 1 quart Cider Vinegar.
10 Theophilus Smith, Bethany, 2 quarts Cider Vinegar.
11 Chandler Judd, Watertown, Sample " "
12 W. H. Yale, Meriden, 1 bottle Grape Wine.
13 N. A. Bacon, New Haven, 2 quarts Cider Vinegar.
14 L. F. Comstock, Plymouth, Native Wine.
15 W. B. Watson, Seymour, Grape Wine.
16 do do Elderberry Wine.
17 Isaac Dickerman, Westville, 2 quarts Cider Vinegar.
18 do do Native Wine.
20 Smith Dayton, New Haven, 1 Sample Grape Wine.
21 do do 1 do Currant do
25 Gen. Jarvis Case, Canton, 1 Sample Catawba Wine pure juice.
26 do do 1 do Native do do
27 do do 1 do do do do
28 do do 1 do do do do
37 Henry Sanford, Bethany, 3 Samples Blackberry Wine.
38 C. S. Thompson, do 1 do Currant do
46 George Gabriel, New Haven, 1 do do do

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47 Justus Peck, Bethany, 1 quart Cider Vinegar.
48 do do 1 Sample Currant Wine.
71 Smith Dayton, New Haven, 1 quart Cider Vinegar.
72 do do Raspberry Wine.
75 Chandler Judd, Watertown, Cider Vinegar.
77 Mrs. Thaddeus Cook, Wallingford, Cherry Wine.
108 Daniel Murray, Westport, Native Grape Wine.
127 Stephen Atwater, Hamden, 1 pint Grape Wine.
128 do do 1 do Currant do
133 Mrs. Chase Hill, New Haven, 1 bottle Currant Wine.
135 Morris Johnson, Watertown, 1 Sample Native Grape Wine.
136 do do 1 do do White Wine.
137 do do 1 do Elderberry do
138 do do 1 do Blackberry do
139 do do 2 do Currant do
181 Wm. Merwin, New Haven, Native Wine.
190 Mrs. Mary J. Wilcoxson, Stratford, 1 bottle Grape Wine.
194 Geo. Buck, Hartford, Extract Lemon.
195 do do Brandy, distilled from Native Grape.
196 do do do from Rhubarb Root.
197 do do Distilled Cologne Water.

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ADDENDA

TO

ENTRIES IN THE EXHIBITION

OF THE

Connecticut State Agricultural Society.

NO. 15.

189 James Onthank, New Haven, 1 sorrel Carriage Horse, 8 years, Morgan.
192 E. O. Tuttle, New Haven, 1 bay working Mare, 9 y'rs, Morgan.
329 Harpin Riggs, Seymour, 1 gray Mare, with Foal, 12 years.
380 James S. Cole, Easton, 1 Stallion, 8 years.
382 Flagg & Baldwin, Milford, 1 Mare, 9 years, with Foal, Black Hawk.

NO. 16.

224 Isaac Morse, Litchfield, 1 bay Stallion, Morgan and Highlander, 4 years.
375 Sidney Norton, North Guilford, 1 bay Mare, with Foal, 5 y'rs.

NO. 17.

222 Lot Fenn, Woodbury, 1 black Stallion, 3 years, English blood.
231 E. C. Spencer, New Hartford Center, 1 bay Stallion, 3 years, Messenger and Hunter.

NO. 18.

203 William R. Ferris, Monroe, 1 roan Stallion, 2 years, Morgan.
275 George Saxton, Woodbury, 1 Mare, 2 years, Morgan.
328 George W. Graves, Sherman, 1 Stallion, 1 year, Black Hawk.
335 John Marsh, Litchfield, 1 Stallion, 1 year, Morgan.
383 Flagg & Baldwin, Milford, 1 Yearling Stallion, 1 y'r, Messenger.

NO. 19.

183 E. Brainard & Co. Portland, 1 sorrel Draught Stallion, French Morgan, 8 years.
215 William L. Cowles, Farmington, 1 Mare, 5 years, with Foals.
216 do do do do do
228 Sherman W. Bidwell, Canton, 1 Draught Mare, with Foal, 13 years, Messenger.
256 Jesse J. Doolittle, Waterbury, 1 black Stallion, 5 years, English.
357 Enoch Coe, Middletown, 1 Draught Stallion, 6 years, Morgan.

NO. 20.

250 Jarvis Joslyn, New Haven, 1 Stallion, French full blood, 6 y'rs.

NO. 22.

301 William W. Waite, New Haven, 1 pair white Draught Horses. 11 years, French.
304 Caleb Goodwin, New Hartford, 1 pair black Draught Horses, 7 years.
308 W. M. Clarke, New Haven, 1 cream Draught Horse, 10 years.
314 Benajah Ives, Cheshire, 1 pair matched Draught Horses, 7 y'rs.

NO. 23.

179 M. S. Gilbert, Norwich, 1 pair fancy Match Horses for speed.
232 M. H. Griffing, Middletown, 1 pair fancy Match Trotting Horses.
252 E. Baldwin, Naugatuc, 1 pair Matched Trotting Horses, 10 y'rs.

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NO. 24.

212 Royal O. Dormand, Hamden, 1 chestnut Mare, 8 years.
270 William T. Cannon, New Haven, 1 Mare, 15 years.
272 E. W. Hibbard, New Haven, 1 Mare, 13 years.
281 Dwight N. Clarke, Bethany, 1 bay Horse, 7 years.
283 S. C. Linsley, Branford, 1 sorrel Horse, 24 years, native.
284 D. Benton, North Branford, 1 bay Carriage Horse, 6 years.
286 Lewis Elliott, Branford, 1 Mare, 10 years.
287 B. C. Lake, New Haven, 1 chestnut Mare, 10 years.
288 James L. Root, New Haven, 1 bay Mare, 8 years, Morgan.
291 A. D. Goodyear, New Haven, 1 brown Carriage Horse, 12 y'rs.
292 Amos Thomas, New Haven, 1 sorrel Horse, 9 years.
293 Lucius Hotchkiss, New Haven, 1 black Horse, 7 y'rs, Bl'k H'wk.
294 G. H. Mason, New Haven, 1 bay Horse, 8 years, Lion.
297 M. H. Bishop, New Haven, 1 dark bay Gelding, 7 years.
299 Merritt W. Wheeler, Woodbridge, 1 bay Horse, 5 y'rs, Bleecher.
302 Truman A. Warren, Watertown, 1 gray Gelding, 7 years.
311 William S. Benton, New Haven, 1 Mare, 8 years.
312 Wm. W. Comstock, H'rtf'rd, 1 Gelding, 7 y'rs, full blood French.
316 Hotchkiss & Son, Sharon Valley, 1 Gelding, 8 years.
317 George Arnold, Middletown, 1 Gelding.
318 Levi Yale, Meriden, 1 Gelding, 7 years.
319 Henry W. Hyatt, Norwalk, 1 Gelding, 8 years.
323 Lewis Frost, Southington, 1 Gelding, 8 years.
324 Augustine Lewis, Southington, 1 sorrel Mare, 7 years.
325 Stephen Kingsland, Middletown, 1 sorrel Gelding, 5 y'rs, Henry.
331 Charles Church, Seymour, 1 brown Horse, 6 years.
341 Ambrose Todd, New Haven, 1 bay Mare, 5 years, Morgan.
342 Thelus Todd, Northford, 1 bay Mare, 7 years.
345 L. A. Brown, Orange, 1 gray Gelding, 6 years.
347 Harris Hayden, Meriden, 1 Gelding, 6 years.
349 W. T. Bacon, Woodbury, 1 black Gelding, 10 years.
350 E. Coveland, Middletown, 1 Horse, 5 years.
354 J. B. Brockett, Hamden, 1 gray Horse, 7 years.
355 Augustus Dickerman, Hamden, 1 roan Horse, 10 years.
356 E. J. Atwood, Watertown, 1 sorrel Mare, Morgan, 8 years.
363 T. J. Stafford, New Haven, 1 bay Horse, 5 years.
364 Benjamin Noyes, New Haven, 1 Dark Bay Gelding, 10 years.
365 " " " 1 Chestnut " "
366 John S. Ross, Chaplin, 1 Gray Gelding, 16 years.
367 Charles W. Blakeslee, New Haven, 1 Bay Gelding, 9 years, Morgan.
371 Elisha Dickerman, New Haven, 1 Bay Horse, 6 years.
373 E. Peck, Bridgeport, 1 Brown Gelding, 7 years.
376 Norman Kellogg, New Hartford, 1 Black Family Horse, 7 yrs.
377 James M. Woodward, New Haven, 1 Bay Mare, 22 years.
378 David M. Cowles, Bethlem, 1 Mare, 20 years.
379 Philos Blake, Westville, 1 Bay Horse, over 20 years.

NO. 25

191 George Northrop, Woodbridge, 1 Gray Carriage Horse, 4 years, Messenger.
235 George Baldwin, New Haven, 1 Dark Bay Mare, 4 years.
249 Roswell Smith, Ansonia, 1 Gelding, 3 years.
253 Dr. E. G. Snow, Waterbury, 1 Bay Mare, 7 years.
255 Andrew Clark, Woodbridge, 1 Sorrel Gelding, 2 years.

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257 Nathan Harrison, North Branford, 1 Yearling Colt, 1 year, Morgan.
266 Calvin H. Downes, Woodbury, 1 Gelding, 4 years.
269 J. S. Dickinson, Haddam, 1 Gelding, 4 years.
279 E. I. Bradley, Hamden, 1 Gelding, 4 years.
285 W. Elliott, Branford, 1 Bay Gelding, 3 years.
289 F. Beecher, Woodbridge, 1 Chestnut Morgan Mare, 4 years.
300 Bennett D. Peck, Woodbridge, 1 Gelding, 3 years.
309 Stephen Kingsland, Middletown, 1 Mare, 4 years, Henry Breed.
327 Geo. W. Graves, Sherman, 1 mare, 3 years, Black Hawk.
330 Harpin Riggs, Seymour, 1 Gray Mare, 4 years.
333 Amos Bassett, " 1 Chestnut Mare, 1 year.
339 Joseph M. Munson, Watertown, 1 Mare, 3 years, Black Hawk.
357 B. T. Jones, Wallingford, 1 Bay Mare, 3 years.
358 " " 1 Sorrel Mare, 3 years.

NO. 26.

372 E. B. Middlebrook, Bridgeport, 1 Brown Mare, 10 yrs. for speed.
381 Wm. Strong, Milford, 1 White Gelding, 12 yrs. " "

NO. 27.

233 E. D. Morgan, Jr., New York, 1 pair Family Horses, 6 years.
267 J. M. Hubbard, do 1 pair Gelding, 5 years, over 15½ hand, for speed.
268 do do 1 Gelding, 9 years, Black Hawk, for speed.
362 John Selde, do 1 pair Matched Horses, 8 years.
374 C. M. Catlin, do 1 do do 8 years.

NO. 28.

320 E. B. Bishop, New Haven, 2 pair Mules, 6 & 7 years.
321 do do 2 do 4 & 5 do
321 do do 6 Unbroken Mules, 2 years.

NO. 32.

37 Bevil P. Smith & Son, Woodbridge, 5 Ewes 3 years Grade.
38 do do do 1 Buck, 3 years.
153 Joseph Hale, Woodbridge, 1 Buck, Grade 1 year.
163 Bevil P. Smith & Son, Woodbridge, 5 Ewe Lambs, Grade.

NO. 37.

160 Sherman Smith, Greenwich, 1 Coop Bramin Geese.
162 do do 1 do African Geese.
163 do do 1 do Cayhuga Black Ducks.
164 do do 1 do Aylesbury Knacker Ducks and Speckled Dorkings.
165 Sherman Smith, Greenwich, 1 coop Black Spanish Game Hens and Roosters.
166 do do 1 do Irish do do
167 do do 1 do Black Spanish do
168 do do 1 do do Polands 6 Golden Pol.
169 do do 1 do Containing Dominique Grey Shanghai and Black Shanghai.
170 do do 1 do Buff. & Silver penciled do
171 do do 1 do Red and Golden do
172 do do 1 do Buff Bantams.
173 do do 1 do Red Speckled & White do

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174 Joseph Dowd, Clinton, 1 pair Coons.
175 Russell R. Bunnell, Branford, 1 Coop White Dorkings.
176 do do 1 do do
177 do do 1 do do
178 do do 1 do do
179 do do 1 do do
180 do do 1 Coop Cross between Italian and English Red Cap.

NO. 40.

214 F. H. Gray, Southbury, 12 Corn Brooms.
215 do do 12 Hand Brooms.

NO. 41.

217 Lyman L. Squire, North Haven, 1 No. 10 Hay Cutter.
218 do do 1 do 1 Sausage Filler.
219 do do 1 do 2 do
220 do do 1 cast iron hopper Corn Sheller.

NO. 42.

216 H. A. Lincoln, New Haven, 2 set iron Pulley Blocks.

NO. 43.

159 Joel Shelton.
180 Harriet Towner.
184 J. & E. P. Seymour.
189 Mrs. Thaddeus Cook.
206 H. N. Warner.

NO. 44.

158 Joel Shelton.

NO. 45.

161 Joel Shelton.

NO. 46.

156 Edward J. Doolittle.
157 S. P. Spencer.
165 Alphonso Johnson.
166 do
169 Andrew F. Austin.
170 do
172 Charles G. Atwater.
173 do
175 Birdsey Bristoll.
179 Davis Towner.
182 J. & E. P. Seymour.
183 do
188 William Cooper.
192 John N. Atwood.
193 Andrew Upson.
194 do
362 David M. Cowles, Bethlem, 1 bushel Oats.

NO. 47.

161 William F. Tuttle.
164 William Beach.
168 Alphonso Johnson.
172 Andrew F. Austin.
171 Charles G. Atwater.
176 Birdsey Bristol.
177 do
178 Birdsey Bristol.
187 Smith Dayton.
195 Andrew Upson.
197 do
198 Thomas Sanford.
199 do
200 Benedict Merwin.
356 Sereno Swift, Sharon, 2 bbls. Mercer Potatoes.
357 John F. Beard, Danbury, 1 bushel Corn.
360 R. F. Stillman, North Haven, 1 bushel Turnip Beets.
361 David M. Cowles, Bethlem, 1 do King Philip Corn.
363 Nelson Bronson, Southbury, 1 do Ohio Red Potatoes.

No. 48.

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162 Joel Shelton.
163 do
196 Andrew Upson.
254 Franklin Beecher.

167 Alphonso Johnson.
181 J. & E. P. Seymour.
185 do
186 do
190 Mrs. Thaddeus Cook.
191 do do
358 Theophilus Smith, Bethany, 1 loaf Rye Bread.
359 do do 1 do Wheat Bread.
255 Franklin Beecher.
273 Donald G. Mitchell.
280 H. M. Coe.
281 do
283 Mary Jane Wilcoxson.
307 Levi Coe.

NO. 50.

176 Mrs. James Ward, Middletown, 1 Carpet.
177 do do do 2 Woolen Blankets.
178 do do do 15 yds. Linen Kersey.
180 Miss Henry Ashton, do 1 piece Patch Work.
183 J. B. Hotchkiss, New Haven, 1 Bed Quilt.
184 do do 1 do.
185 Mrs. Mary M. Ward, do 1 do

NO. 51.

179 Mrs. Peter H. Ashton, Middletown, 2 Cotton Crotchet Collars.
181 Miss Ann Skinner, Ansonia, 1 piece Embroidered Work.
182 do do do do
186 Mrs. E. Arnold, New Haven, Wax Fruit.
187 Peter Conway, New Haven, sample of Shells.

NO. 55.

252 Jepson & Rawling, New Haven, 1 case of Files.

NO. 56.

227 Bailey & Sheppard, Middle Haddam, 1 strap Sleigh Bells.

NO. 57.

254 Shelton & Osborne, Birmingham, 1 case Mechanics' Tools.

NO. 58.

228 Wallace & Sons, Ansonia, Iron, Brass and Silver Plated Chains.
229 do do do Brass Funnels.

NO. 61.

226 J. A. Lantrey, Killingworth, 4 sides Harness Leather.
244 Truman Allen, Granby, 3 cases Women's Boots.
262 H. M. Coe, Durham, 1 roll Sole Leather.
263 Mrs. C. A. Belden, Bridgeport, 1 case Millinery, 4 Bonnets.
267 Benj. Bates, Norwich, case of Bonnets.

NO. 62.

251 J. E. Chalker, New Haven, 3 Silk Hats.
266 Mrs. M. McGuise, Bridgeport, case of Bonnets.

NO. 65.

248 Ebenezer Arnold, New Haven, 1 Spiral Furnace.
249 do do do 2 Portable do
250 do do do 3 Cook Stoves.

NO. 68.

259 H. J. Kimball, New Haven, 1 Carriage Pole.
264 New Haven Wheel Co., New Haven, lot of Wheels for Carriages.

NO. 69.

258 American Piano Forte, Manu'fg Co., Meriden, 1 case of Key Boards for Melodeons and Piano Fortes.

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NO. 70.—A.

260 James Ives, Mt. Carmel, 2 Harness Pad and Pad Trees.
261 do do 1 Pad Tree for choice Harness.
265 George Ashwith, New York, Shirt Stamp Samples.

NO. 70.—C.

230 H. R. Hitchcock, N. Haven, 1 Backgammon Board.

NO. 71.

96 Miss M. A. Lines, New Haven, 1 Pencil Drawing, by a Pupil.
97 E. White, Cornwall, Monochromatic Painting.
98 Wm. Gething, Bridgeport, 3 Oil Paintings on Glass.
99 Mrs. S. G. Tuttle, Fair Haven, 1 Crayon Drawing.
100 Mrs. G. H. Clinton, New Haven, 4 Paintings in Water Colors.
101 M. Moulthrop, New Haven, Lot of Pastile Photographs.
102 do do do Plain do
103 do do do Daguerreotypes.
104 Maria A. Parshley, New Haven, 1 Pencil Drawing.
105 G. T. Perry, do Specimens of Penmanship.
106 T. J. Stafford, do do Job Printing in colors.
107 do do do do
108 W. T. Hallett, Norwich, Hall of Records, New London.
109 do do View in Bank Street, do
110 do do First Baptist Church, do
111 do do St. Paul's Church, Hartford.
112 do do Design for a Church.
113 do do Interior of 2d Cong'l Church, Norwich.
114 do do Design for a Church.
115 do do Residence of Capt. D. Tyler, Norwich.
116 Byard Barnes, North Haven, 1 Crayon Drawing.
117 Mourhouse & Barnes, New Haven, Painted Silk Banner.
118 do do do Specimen of Lettering.
119 do do do Picture of High Bridge Harlem.
120 do do do Landscape in Oil.
121 Mrs. P. E. Shears, do 1 Monochromatic Drawing.
122 B. F. Coe, do Landscape in Oil.
123 do do do do

NO. 72.

218 Mrs. Burritt, New Haven, 1 doz. Pears,
221 C. B. Lines, do 1 doz. Beurre deil Pears.
222 do do 1 collection, 54 varieties Pears.
247 T. H. Totton, do Urbanistic Pears.
248 do do Flemish Beauty.
249 do do L. B. de Jersey.
250 do do Niscompt de Spaulding Pears.
251 do do Duchess d' Angouleme do
252 do do G. Bergamot do
253 do do Seckel do
254 do do Paradise de Antenene do
255 do do Brown Buerre do
256 do do Capiamount do
257 do do Easter Buerre do
258 do do Columbia do
259 do do Heathcote do
277 S. C. Ford, Westville, 6 Pears, Vicar of Winkfield.

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289 Geo. Cornwall, Milford, collection of Pears.
290 Hiram C. Blakeslee, New Haven, 1 plate Seckel Pears.
295 E. E. Clark, do 20 varieties do
314 R. Linsley, West Meriden, 1 cluster Winter Nellis do
315 do do Beurre Rose do
316 do do Seckel do
317 do do Onondaga do
318 do do Brown Buerre do
319 do do Buerre de Aufie do
320 do do Duchess d' Angouleme do
331 Peter H. Ashton, Middletown, 1 dish Seckel do
332 do do 1 do variety do
342 D. Humiston, Cheshire, Princess Eugene do

NO. 73.

228 Kneeland Downs, Bethany, 1 bushel Bethlem Apples.
260 George Atwater, Hamden, 1 do Greening do
261 do do 1 do Fall Pippin do
269 Sidney Smith, East Haven, 1 dish Fancy do
273 J. K. Hall, East Hartford, 1 bushel R. I. Greening Apples.
274 do do 1 do Roxbury Russet do
300 S. D. & L. B. Case, Canton, 1 do Fallow-water do
309 Sereno Swift, Sharon, 2 bbls. King Apples.
320 Peter Ashton, Middletown, 12 half-bushels Apples.
332 do do 1 dish Dutch Codlin Apples.
338 D. Humiston, Cheshire, variety of Apples.
339 do do do Greening Apples.
340 do do do Spitzenberg do
341 do do do Seek-no-further Apples.

No. 74.

219 Smith Tuttle Farm, Fair Haven.
223 C. B. Lines, New Haven, 12 bunches Isabella Grapes.
224 do. do. 12 do. do.
225 do. do. 12 do. Catawba Grapes.
226 do. do. 1 basket Fruit.
231 Ezra C. Read, New Haven, 1 doz. Urbaniste Pears,
233 do. do. 1 do. Seckel Pears.
233 do. do. 1 do. Capsheaf Pears.
234 do. do. 1 do. Glout Morceau Pears.
235 do. do. 1 do. Duchess d'Angouleme.
236 do. do. 1 do. Golden B. of Bilboa Pears.
237 do. do. 1 do. Bleeker's Meadow Pears.
238 do. do. 1 do. Beurre Deil.
239 do. do. ½ do. Flemish Beauty Pears.
240 do. do. 1 basket Apple Quinces.
241 do. do. 4 bunches Black Hamb'g Grapes
242 do. do. 6 do. White Frontignac.
243 do. do. 6 do. Chapil's de B. Saraube
244 do. do. 6 do. W'e Royal Muscadine.
246 Samuel Mallett, New Haven, 2 round Purple Egg Plants.
275 J. K. Hall, E. Hartford, ½ bushel Golden Quinces.
278 Frederick Potter, New Haven, 3 Watermelons.
281 George W. Brocket, North Haven, 1 box Isabella Grapes.
282 Wm. F. Sperry, Woodbridge, 1 plate Garden Cherries.
291 Joseph Grant, Bloomfield, 1 basket Walnuts.

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292 E. E. Clarke New Haven, 1 peck Portugal Quinces.
293 do. do. 1 doz. bunches Diana Grapes.
294 do. do. 1 case Foreign Grapes, 20 varieties.
298 John T. Norton, Farmington, 6 bunches bl'k Hamburg Grapes.
299 James Harrison, New Haven, 1 doz. Late Melacaton Peaches.
303 S. D. & L. B. Case, Canton, 2 varieties Seedling Peaches.
304 do. do. 1 qt. Cider Vinegar.
291 Joseph Grant, Bloomfield, 1 basket Walnuts.
308 E. H. Bishop, N. Haven, 1 Pomegranate Tree.
310 O. F. Winchester, New Haven, 1 plate Isabella Grapes.
323 Peter H. Ashton, Middletown, 1 dish do. do.
324 do. do. 1 do. Catawba do.
325 do. do. 1 do. Hartf'd Prolific Grapes.
326 do. do. 1 case Foreign Grapes.
327 do. do. 1 basket Fruit, 66 varieties.
328 do. do. 1 dish Peaches.
329 do. do. 1 basket do.
333 do. do. 1 bushel Quinces.
337 R. F. Stillman, North Haven, ½ bushel Quinces.
343 Charles Robinson New Haven, 1 dish Isabella Grapes.

NO. 75.

280 Milo Bartholomew, Goshen Pickles.
283 James H. Hickox, Naugatuck, 2 Jars Preserved Pickles.
284 do. do. do. 2 do. Tomatoes.
285 do. do. do. 1 do. Quinces.
286 do. do. do. 1 Jar Pickled Peaches.
287 do. do. do. 2 do. Cucumbers.
296 John T. Norton, Farmington, Cut Flowers, 180 kinds.
297 do. do. Cut Roses, do.
205 G. W. Bishop, New Haven, 2 California Squash.
306 do. do. 2 Heads Cauliflower.

NO. 76.

217 G. W. Bishop, New Haven, 1 Box Artificial Flowers.
230 Harvy Peck, New Haven, Chinese Sugar Cane.
311 C. F. Winchester, New Haven, Collection of Verbenas.
312 do. do. do. Green-house Plants.
313 do. do. do. Floral design.
321 Peter Ashton, Middletown, 1 Parlor Boquet.
322 do. do. 2 Hand do.

NO. 77.

220 Smith Tuttle, Fair Haven, Native Grape Wine.
245 Marshall Straight, New Preston, Blackberry Wine.
268 Wm. Beach, New Haven, 1 Bottle Isabella Grape Wine.
270 Asaah Baldwin, Guilford, 1 Quart Currant Wine.
271 John N. Sperry, Woodbridge, Native Grape Wine.
272 Alvin B. Coe, Middlefield, 1 Bottle Cider Vinegar.
277 F. Mansfield, Fair Haven, 1 do. Elderberry Wine.
278 Milo Bartholomew, Goshen, Cider Vinegar.
279 James H. Hickox, Naugatuck, 1 Bottle Cider Vinegar.
301 S. D. & L. B. Case, Canton, 6 Bottles Native Grape Wine.
302 do. do. do. 1 Bottle Rhubarb Wine.
304 do. do. do. 1 Quart Cider Vinegar.
334 David M. Cowles, Bethlehem, 1 Gallon do.
335 R. F. Stillman, North Haven, 1 Bottle Currant Wine.
336 do. do. do. do.

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